LAFOURCHE

I Number of people registered

(A) Parish
26,751

(B) Ward
1-----899
2-----6,721
3-----2,877
4-----2,626
5-----799
6-----1,627
7-----1,368
8-----299
9-----588
10----8,243
11---704

(C) Precinct
1-1-----330
1-2-----569
2-1-----828
2-2-----422
2-3-----854
2-4-----995
2-5-----1,211
2-6-----970
2-7-----204
2-8-----1,237
3-1-----355
3-2-----486
3-3-----844
3-4-----1,192
4-1-----1,208
4-2-----187
4-3-----558
4-4-----673
5-1-----303
5-2-----179
5-3-----317
6-1-----628
6-2-----383
6-3-----322
6-4-----294
7-1-----188
7-2-----345
7-3-----465
7-4-----237
7-5-----133
8-1-----299
9-1-----399
9-2-----189
10-1----1,242
10-2----1,236
10-3----891
10-4----648
10-5----929
10-6----718
10-7----698
10-8----507
10-9----460
10-10---405
10-11---509
11-1----91
11-2----282
11-3----331

2 Number of people registered, by sex

(A) Parish

Male	Female
14,238	12,513

(B) Ward

	Male	Female
1	489	410
2	3,521	3,200
3	1,532	1,345
4	1,402	1,224
5	466	333
6	923	704
7	534	834
8	161	138
9	317	271
10	4,293	3,950
11	359	345

(C) Precinct

	Male	Female
1-1	194	136
1-2	295	274
2-1	460	368
2-2	215	207
2-3	456	398
2-4	473	522
2-5	635	576
2-6	502	468
2-7	112	92
2-8	668	569
3-1	192	163
3-2	260	226
3-3	462	382
3-4	618	574
4-1	628	580
4-2	101	86
4-3	304	254
4-4	369	304
5-1	182	121
5-2	107	72
5-3	177	140
6-1	359	269
6-2	207	176
6-3	180	142
6-4	177	117
7-1	119	69
7-2	185	160
7-3	256	209
7-4	147	90
7-5	68	65
8-1	161	138
9-1	212	187
9-2	105	84
10-1	665	577
10-2	652	584
10-3	469	422
10-4	344	304
10-5	472	457
10-6	371	347
10-7	351	347
10-8	265	242
10-9	232	228
10-10	213	192
10-11	259	250
11-1	49	42
11-2	138	144
11-3	172	159

3 Number of people registered by race

(A) Parish

White	Non-white
24,788	1,963

(B) Ward

	White	Non-white
1	828	71
2	5,767	954
3	2,765	112
4	2,625	1
5	602	197
6	1,602	25
7	952	416
8	274	25
9	504	84
10	8,166	77
11	703	1

(C) Precinct

	White	Non-white
1-1	310	20
1-2	518	51
2-1	765	63
2-2	415	7
2-3	745	109
2-4	957	38
2-5	758	453
2-6	755	215
2-7	184	20
2-8	1,188	49
3-1	340	15
3-2	463	23
3-3	829	15
3-4	1,133	59
4-1	1,208	0
4-2	186	1
4-3	558	0
4-4	673	0
5-1	190	113
5-2	119	60
5-3	293	24
6-1	608	20
6-2	378	5
6-3	322	0
6-4	294	0
7-1	164	24
7-2	152	193
7-3	348	117
7-4	155	82
7-5	133	0
8-1	274	25
9-1	332	67
9-2	172	17
10-1	1,182	60
10-2	1,236	0
10-3	891	0
10-4	633	15
10-5	927	2
10-6	718	0
10-7	698	0
10-8	507	0
10-9	460	0
10-10	405	0
10-11	509	0
11-1	91	0
11-2	281	1
11-3	331	0

4 Number of people who registered by mark rather than signature .

(A) Parish .
2,156

(B) Ward
1-----27
2-----218
3-----180
4-----164
5-----118
6-----181
7-----131
8-----37
9-----79
10----989
11----62

(C) Precinct
1-1-----17
1-2-----10
2-1-----55
2-2-----4
2-3-----26
2-4-----13
2-5-----48
2-6-----23
2-7-----11
2-8-----38
3-1-----14
3-2-----28
3-3-----50
3-4-----58
4-1-----65
4-2-----25
4-3-----41
4-4-----33
5-1-----47
5-2-----38
5-3-----33
6-1-----70
6-2-----35
6-3-----16
6-4-----60
7-1-----10
7-2-----30
7-3-----39
7-4-----45
7-5-----7
8-1-----37
9-1-----50
9-2-----29
10-1----99
10-2----110
10-3----95
10-4----76
10-5----70
10-6----125
10-7----87
10-8----153
10-9----50
10-10---63
10-11---71
11-1----33
11-2----12
11-3----17

Research Project
2209 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana

February 9, 1965

Jena Chamber of Commerce
Box 122
Jena, Louisiana

Gentlemen:

Will you please send me a complete list of all businesses in your area with 100 or more employees?

Thank you very much.

Sincerely,

(Miss) Judith C. Nusbaum

Urania Lumber Company, Urania, Louisiana
Justiss-Mears Oil Co. Jena, Louisiana
LaSalle Parish School Board Jena, Louisiana

Each of the foregoing has more than 100 employees. This report covers the entire parish of LaSalle.

Submitted by: LaSalle Parish Development Board
Box 122
Jena, Louisiana
By F. H. Shiel, Secretary

LINCOLN

(1) County Committeemen

Lincoln Parish
ASCS Office

Name	Land Owned	Size of Allot.	Amt of Extra Allot. Received Annually	Participating in Other Programs	No. Years Served
Lamar Colvin	2486.0	180.0	30.0	Feed Grain, ACP	1
Lamar Dowling	830.0	0	0	ACP	2
Emerson Roberson	435.0	0	0	ACP	1
Community Committeemen					
W. E. Martin	70.0	0	0	ACP	1
H. D. Hinton	224.0	0	0	ACP	3
B. Larry Dickson	154.0	0	0	ACP	2
Frank Trussell	212.0	0	0	Conserv. Reserve	3
Carl Streeter	40.0	7.0	0	ACP	1
Boyce Holley	37.0	0	0	ACP	3
Kenneth Durrett	120.0	0	0	ACP & Feed Grain	3
Malcolm Cathey	182.0	20.0	5.7	ACP & Conser Res.	5
David Lee Hays	100.0	0	0	ACP & Feed Grain	3
L. C. Hammons	258.0	0	0	ACP	5
James Parnell	32.0	0	0	ACP	1
Roy M. Wade	160.0	0	0	ACP	2
R. E. Patterson	200.0	3.8	0	Feed Grain	5
Earl Colvin	70.0	0	0	ACP	1
[illegible] H, E. DeLoach	100.0	0	0	0	1
C. F. Colvin	60.0	0	0	ACP	1
Dennis Owen	513.0	0	0	ACP	1
C. L. Murphy	180.0	0	0	ACP	2
Kenney Barnett	190.0	0	0	ACP	4
Aubin Larance	594.0	23.7	0	Feed Grain & ACP	3
James E. Wright	562.0	0	0	ACP & Feed Grain	4
R. C. Alexander	330.0	31.4	0	ACP	3
S. E. Edmiston	150.0	0	0	ACP	3
Lloyd Hanna	163.0	52.2	0	ACP	2

LINCOLN

(2) How many farmers voted in the last five elections? 2425

(3) How many farmers are on your mailing list? 1508

(4) How many people have been on the ballot in each of the last five years 384

(5) Are elections held by Mail? Yes

(6) Who moniters elections(Counts ballots, watches polls, Etc.)? County Committee

(7) When are the next community committee elections? County Committee? 8/65

(8) How many surveys are made annually? When? (What kind of Survey?)

(9) What is the procedure for appeal? The incumbent county committee shall decide any election disputes brought to its attention. Any person may appeal in writing or in person to the county committee which may decide the case on the written submission or on oral testimony. Any person who is dissatisfied with the decision of the county committee on an election appeal, or who challenges the validity of the county convention, may appeal in writing or in person to the State committee. The State committee may decide the case on the written submission, or may hear oral argument, or take testimony in a public hearing.

Procedure 6-AO

(10) Where is extra allotment published? By direct mail to each producer and by posting copy of notice of Allotment in County Office for public inspection.

(11) How many times did the Community committee meet in the last 5 years? 10 (average-12) County Committee - 15 time average-3

(12) Which of the following ASC Programs are being carried out in your parish?
A. Soil Conservation C. Soil Bank
B. Crop Allotment D. Agricultural Adjustment.

(13) How are the local farmers informed of these programs? By news letters, New Articles, Radio and personal contacts.

Ruston
Lincoln

I N D U S T R I E S

Leading Manufacturers and Products

Name	Products	Employees
Arkansas Louisiana Gas. Co.	Distillate	10-24
California Co.	Petroleum & Products	25-29
Carroll Machine Co.	Machine Parts	10-24
Diamond Industries	Mop & Broom Handles	75
Midwest Dairy Products, Inc.	Ice-Cream, By-Products	100
Moncrief's Dairy, Inc.	Milk Processing	30
Monroe Concrete Co., Inc.	Ready Mix & Concrete Blocks	10
Poloron Products of La., Inc.	Picnic Equipment & Folding Metal Chairs	200
Ruston Brick Works	Bricks	10-20
Ruston Broiler Co.	Chicken Hatchery	10
Ruston Oil Mill & Fertilizer Co.	Cotton Seed & Fertilizer	25-49
Ruston Publishers, Inc.	Printing	20-24
Ruston Processing Plant	Packing House	10
*Santiam Southern Co.	Pine Plywood	105
Southwest Gas Producing Co., Inc.	Gas Products	100-249
Townsend Milling Co.	Feed Company	10

* Scheduled for Production September, 1965

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Committee
Livingston Parish ASCS Office
P. O. Box 338
Denham Springs, La.
November 9, 1964

Miss Judith C. Nusbaum
2211 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana

Dear Miss Nusbaum:

The information below is submitted in accordance with your request of October 9, 1964.

1. 1965 Committeemen

Name	a. Land Owned Accord. to ASCS Record	b. Size of Allot.	c. Extra Allotment	d. Programs Participated In	e. No. Years Served
County Committeemen					
Eugene Shilling	75.0	0	0	ACP	7
Roy B. Miley	135.0	0	0	ACP	7
A. S. Easterly, Jr.	177.0	0	0	ACP	5
Community Committee					
Granville Carroll	120.0	0	0	ACP	5
P. R. Erwin	65.0	0	0	ACP	3
Alden Fugler	73.0	0	0	ACP	5
Redrick Courtney	129.0	0	0	ACP, Wool	2
H. R. Duff	78.0	0	0	ACP	New
Eddie Shilling	.0	0	0	ACP	4
Earl Wax	230.0	0	0	ACP	5
Forrest Delatte	120.0	0	0	ACP	4
Cooper Hutchinson	36.0	0	0	ACP	New
Tom May	57.0	0	0	ACP	3
Victor Brumfield	50.0	0	0	ACP	2
M. A. Eccles	120.0	0	0	ACP	New
Henry B. Wells	92.0	0	0	ACP	5
Maurice Aydell	137.5	0	0	FG Base	2
A. A. Loflin	73.0	0	0	ACP	5

Marshall Wall	75.0	0	0	ACP	3
Wallace Fayard	35.0	0	0	ACP	3
Tucker Richardson	0	0	0	ACP	New
C. E. Herring	55.0	0	0	ACP	2
Kermit Hutchinson	80.0	0	0	ACP	8
Wilbert Hutchinson	135.5	0	0	ACP	3
C. C. Mack	88.0	9.6	0	ACP	7
Hollis Bankston	145.0	0	0	ACP	6
Hiram Stafford	0	0	0	FG	New
W. D. Hughes	55.0	0	0	ACP	3
H. W. McCullough	40.0	0	0	ACP	3
Shell Hughes	40.0	0	0	FG Base	New

2. Votes cast by farmers are shown by years as follows:

1960-61	229	1962-63	871	1964-65	711
1961-62	820	1963-64	609		

3. There are approximately 1600 farmers on our mailing list. The list is composed of all known operators and owners (there are no tennant farmers or sharecroppers in parish). New participants are added to the list and any other person in the parish who is interested can be added by request.

4. Names on Ballot:

1960-61	90	1962-63	90	1964-65	78
1961-62	90	1963-64	77		

Attached is a partial ballot showing the names in each community in each year.

5. Elections are held by mail.

6. The County Committee monitors elections which is open to local public.

7. As far as we know, the next Community and County Committeemen election will be held in August, 1965.

8. The question is not clear and we are unable to answer.

9. An appeal is made to the County Committee in writing within 15 days after action and can also be appealed to the state committee if not satisfied with decision.

10. Such extra allotment being so small, 19.4 acres reserve, it is publicized in the parish office and is open for public inspection.

11. Times Community Committee Met

	Average Attendance	
2	10	1959
2	9	1960
5	16	1961
4	18	1962
4	14	1963

Times County Committee Met

	Average Attendance	
13	3	
22	3	1959
18	3	1960
16	3	1961
17	3	1962
	3	1963

12. The following ASC Programs are carried out in our parish:

a. Soil Conservation B. Crop Allotment c. Soil Bank

13. Local farmers are informed of these programs by newspaper, radio, and circular mail.

Sincerely

C. K. McAdams

C. K. McAdams
County Office Manager

Livingston

Southern Regional Office
Federal Programs Project
2209 Dryades Street

November 12, 1964

I am doing research on voter registration statistics in the state of Louisiana, and am very anxious to obtain the following information. I will certainly appreciate any assistance you are able to give me.

(1) Number of people registered
   a) in the parish
   b) in each ward
   c) in each precinct

(2) Number of people registered, by sex
   1) in the parish
   2) in each ward
   3) in each precinct

(3) Number of people registered by race (white, non-white, other)
   a) in the parish
   b) in each ward
   c) in each precinct

(4) Number of people who registered by a mark rather than signature
   a) in the parish
   b) in each ward
   c) in each precinct

Any information you are able to give me on the above matters in your parish will be most helpful.

Sincerely,

(Miss) Judith C. Nusbaum

Ward	Precinct	White male	White female	Colored male	Colored female	Male Foreigners	Col'd Male Foreigners	White Dem. votes	Dem. votes	Rep. votes	Soc. Lab. votes	Proh. votes	Soc. Dem. votes	Total votes
1	1	243	216	1	1	2		459	2					461
1	2	431	324	20	21			725	41					796
2	2	413	392	151	155		9	805	306	1	2			1114
2	3	493	454	9	8		1	952	17	1				970
2	4	462	468		1			930	1	2	2			935
2	5	155	239	14	9			394	26					420
3	1	225	207	1		6		442	2	3	1			448
3	2	78	77	3	3	1		155	6					161
4	1	188	181	47	41	2	8	369	88					457
4	2	569	482	109	89	6	9	1051	198					1249
4	3	181	180	3	3		2	361	6					367
5	1	153	111	21	22	5	5	264	43					307
5	2	139	127			3		266						266
5	3	60	63	27	30	2	4	123	57					180
6	1	516	426	102	109	10	9	942	209	1	1			1153
6	2	107	92	8	7		2	199	15					214
7	1	181	157	1	3	3		338	4	1	2			345
7	2	173	147	2				320	2					322
8	1	288	274					562						562
9	1	531	477	71	69	3	14	1008	140	1			1	1150
9	2	143	130					273		1	2			276
10	1	132	122	46	42		4	254	88					342
11	1	421	368	66	71	3	10	789	137	1	1			928
11	2	92	104	3	4	3	1	196	7					203
11	3	95	84					179						179
		6834	6298	718	701	49	78	13132	1419	12	11	1		14575

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION WORK
IN
AGRICULTURE AND HOME ECONOMICS
STATE OF LOUISIANA
Tallulah, Louisiana

L.S.U. and Agricultural
and Mechanical College
and U.S.D.A. Cooperating

Extension Service

Dear Sir:

We are happy to aid you by furnishing the enclosed material. If we can be of further help, do not hesitate to call on us.

Very truly yours,
Max McDonald
Max McDonald
County Agent

MMcD:crd
Encl.

Federal Programs Project
2209 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana

October 27, 1964

Mr. Max McDonald
Madison County Extension Agent
Tallulah, Louisiana 71282

Dear Mr. McDonald:

I am doing research into the application of Federal Programs in the State of Louisiana, and am particularly interested in the Rural Area Development Programs as they function in each Parish. The following is a list of information which I am very anxious to obtain, and will appreciate any help you are able to give me.

(1) Which of the following programs function in your parish? (Please indicate the approximate number of farmers participating in each program, and give the name and address of the local person in charge):

a. ✓Rural Electrification Administration 100
b. ✓Farm Credit Administration 50 John Blue, Lake Providence
c. Forest Service none
d. Agricultural Marketing Service
e. ✓Federal Extension Service 400 Max McDonald, Tallulah
f. Rural Areas Development Office none
g. ✓Soil Conservation Service 150 - W. B. Williams, Jr., Tallulah
h. ✓Agricultural Research Service 25 - Tommie Cleveland "
i. Economic Research Service none
j. Farmer Co-op Service none
k. ✓Statistical Reporting Service 12 La. Reporting Service, Alexandria
l. Cooperative State Experiment Station Service none
m. ✓Federal Crop Insurance Corporation 40
n. Others
Farmers Home Admn 150

(2) What plans do you have for future development involving the above agencies?

Any information you can give me on the above matters in your parish will be most helpful. I will also appreciate any literature you can send me concerning programs in your parish.

Thank you very much.

Sincerely,

(Miss) Judith C. Nusbaum

Madison

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AGRICULTURAL STABILIZATION AND CONSERVATION SERVICE
Tallulah, Louisiana
October 22, 1964

Judith C. Nusbaum
Federal Programs Project
2211 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana

The information requested in your letter of Oct. 9th is hereby submitted:

(1) Names of 1965 ASC Committeemen, etc.

Name	a. Land Owned	b. Crop Allot.	c. Extra Allot. (Cotton)		d. Part. in other pro.	e. Years Served
A. V. Sevier (County Committeeman)	1693.0	Cotton	207.4	(1960) 34.5	Yes	25
		Wheat	44.0	(1961) 66.0		
				(1962) 53.4		
				(1963) 66.1		
				(1964) 55.1		
H. N. Pippen (County Committeeman)	989.0	Cotton	93.3	(1960) None	Yes	7
		Wheat	13.5	(1961) 5.0		
				(1962) Released	10.0	
				(1963) 27.2		
				(1964) 30.1		
Charles O. Arneson (County Committeeman)	1831.2	Cotton	203.0	(1960) None	Yes	4
		Wheat	211.0	(1961) 45.6		
		Rice	272.5	(1962) 75.3		
				(1963) 27.0		
				(1964) 54.3		
William Yerger' (Community Committeeman)	3566.0	Cotton	344.4	(1960) 64.2	Yes	6
		Wheat	17.6	(1961) 143.5		
				(1962) 158.5		
				(1963) 109.4		
				(1964) 30.0		
Edward M. Yerger (Community Committeeman)	549.0	Cotton	118.1	(1960) 20.5	Yes	3
		Wheat	12.0	(1961) 50.1		
				(1962) 59.4		
				(1963) 43.0		
				(1964) 31.5		
J. A. McDaniel (Community Committeeman)	None	Cotton	xxxx

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

AGRICULTURAL STABILIZATION AND CONSERVATION SERVICE

	a.	b.	c.		d.	e.
J. C. Byram, Jr. continued			(1962)	18.0		
			(1963)	5.7		
			(1964)	10.8		
		Cotton	xxxx

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AGRICULTURAL STABILIZATION AND CONSERVATION SERVICE

2. Request - Judith C. Nusbaum -

(2) Farmers voting in the last five elections..2,485.

(3) Farmers on mailing list..626. Mailing list is made up from farm work-sheets.

(4) Number of people on ballot in each of the last five years and names.

1960-1961 - 50

Ealom Allen	Golie Coltharp	M. N. Batchelor	Rupert Harmon
W. J. Earl	C. A. Crump	Gus Eaker	B. G. Hammond
Sim Harris	C. H. Donham	Alvis Foster	Bobby Joe Lee
E. E. Holloway	James B. Donaldson	Jim Gilfoil	Conie McCoy Medlin, Jr.
Oran C. Lewis	W. R. Jones	R. C. Leeves	Leonard Neumann
Elvin Lightsey	J. W. Lewis	Allan B. Mathews	Winfred Parker
Royce Parker	Terrell Lewis	John Henry Noland	Warren Patrick
J. T. Robinson	M. F. Trawick	Green F. Rigdon	Watson McDonald
George Savage	J. W. Carpenter	P. B. Thigpen, Jr.	J. H. Renfrow
Ray Weems	Joe M. Clark	J. G. Wyly, Jr.	E. C. Woodyear
H. M. Bullock	Frank Knox	Charles O. Arneson	Edward M. Yerger
Ludis A. Burns	T. J. Lott	T. A. Bishop	Geo. S. Yerger, Jr.
		James E. Furr	William Yerger

1961-1962 - 52

B. L. Bailey	Terrell Lewis	Bobby Joe Lee	Edward M. Yerger
M. N. Batchelor	Geo. B. Lewis	John F. Olvey	William Yerger
Thomas W. Byrd	J. D. Ross	Howard Sevier	Wi J. Earl
H. M. Foster	Eugene Morgan	E. H. Stewart	Ealom Allen
J. M. Gilfoil	Fred Morgan	Joe Thornton	Sim Harris
H. P. Reeves	J. C. Stevens	J. W. Carpenter	E. E. Holloway
Luther Russell	Jesse Anderson	Joe M. Clark	Oran C. Lewis
T. R. Taylor	Billy Ray Arender	R. P. Grimes	Elvin Lightsey
P. B. Thigpen, Jr.	Charles O. Arneson	Frank Knox	Royce Parker
J. G. Wyly, Jr.	P. M. Copes	J. A. McDaniel	J. T. Robinson
H. M. Bullock	Maurice Grady	M. C. Owen	George Savage
C. H. Donham	B. G. Hammond	J. H. Renfrow	Ray Weems
James B. Donaldson	Geo. Kimbrough	E. C. Woodyear	
W. R. Jones			

1962-1963 - 50

J. W. Carpenter	Joe M. Clark	R. P. Grimes	Frank Knox
J. A. McDaniel	M. C. Owen	J. H. Renfrow	M. A. Verhagen
Edward M. Yerger	William Yerger	B. R. Arender	Don Ater
P. M. Copes	Maurice Grady	B. G. Hammond	Bobby Joe Lee
John F. Olvey	Howard Sevier	E. H. Stewart	Joe Thornton
H. M. Bullock	James B. Donaldson	C. H. Donham	W. R. Jones
Geo. B. Lewis	Terrell Lewis	Tyler Nunnery	J. D. Ross
J. C. Stevens	E. J. Thornton	J. R. Blades	Austin Bryant
Virgil Dunn	W. J. Earl	J. D. McGraw	Cecil Kelley

3. Request - Judith C. Nusbaum -

Oran C. Lewis	Royce Parker	Ray Weems	Derwood Willhite
M. N. Batchelor	Thomas W. Byrd	J. M. Gilfoil	M. E. Machen
H. P. Reeves	Green Rigdon	Luther Russell	T. R. Taylor
P. B. Thigpen, Jr.	J. G. Wyly, Jr.		

1963-1964 - 32

H. M. Bullock	C. H. Donham	Geo. B. Lewis	Terrell Lewis
Tyler Nunnery	J. C. Stevens	James Furr	Ray Weems
Cecil Kelley	Oran C. Lewis	John A Willhite	M. O. Holloway
Royce Parker	R. P. Grimes	J. A. McDaniel	M. C. Owen
J. H. Renfrow	M. A. Verhagen	Edward M. Yerger	William Yerger
Charles Arneson	A. L. Harvey	Bobby Joe Lee	Winfred Parker
Harold Post	A. L. Sevier, Jr.	J. M. Gilfoil	Ernest Givens
Clyde Lee	Geo. Lee	H. P. Reeves	J. G. Wyly, Jr.

1964-1965 - 31

J. A. McDaniel	M. C. Owen	J. H. Renfrow	M. A. Verhagen
Edward M. Yerger	William Yerger	B. R. Arender	B. E. Beaird
J. C. Byram, Jr.	Armon B. Cox	Maurice Grady	Donald Neumann
H. M. Bullock	C. H. Donham	Geo. B. Lewis	Terrell Lewis
Tyler Nunnery	Noble Tillman	C. E. Wixson, Jr.	D. V. Cartlidge
Perry Davis	Cecil Kelley	Oran C. Lewis	Ray Weems
Derwood Willhite	M. N. Batchelor	Tom W. Byrd	Van T. Flurry
Teck Fondren	Fred Givens	W. J. Wilson	

(5) Elections are held by mail.

(6) Wo monitors elections? County Committee

(7) The next County and Community Elections will be held in Aug., 1965.

(8) No surveys are made.

(9) Procedure for appeals. Applicable handbooks which are available to anyone upon request.

(10) Extra allotment published in Newsletters.

(11) Meetings - County and Community Committees -

	County Committee	Community Committee
1963	18	6
1962	20	7
1961	16	8
1960	17	2
1959	14	2
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(12) ASC Programs carried out in Parish. a. soil conservation; b. crop allotment c. soil bank; d. Agricultural adjustment; e. CCC Price Support operations.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AGRICULTURAL STABILIZATION AND CONSERVATION SERVICE

4. Request - Judith C. Nusbaum -

(13) The local farmers are informed of these programs by the following methods:
Newsletters, Newspapers, Radio, Television, Over the Counter in Office

Yours very truly,

James B. Stewart

James B. Stewart, County Office Mgr.
Madison ASCS Parish Office

Research Project
2209 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana

February 9, 1965

Madison Parish Chamber of Commerce
P. O. Box 669
Tallulah, Louisiana

Gentlemen:

Will you please send me a complete list of all businesses in your area with 100 or more employees?

Thank you very much.

Sincerely,

(Miss) Judith C. Nusbaum

jcn

Dear Miss Nusbaum:

Tallulah, La., has one industry with an employment in excess of 100:

The Chicago Mill & Lumber Co.
Highway 80
Tallulah, La.

Hoping this information will be of help to you,
I am,

Sincerely yours,
Dorothy R. Brown

Dorothy R. Brown, Mgr.
MADISON PARISH
CHAMBER OF COMMERCE
TALLULAH, LOUISIANA

[1905]

MADISON QUESTIONNAIRE

L. Name	a. Land Owned	b. Crop Allot.	c. Extra Allot. (Cotton)	d. Part. in other pro.	e. Years Served
A.V. Sevier County Com.	1693.0	Cotton-207.4 Wheat -44.0	1960 -34.5 1961 - 66.0 1962 - 53:4 1963 - 6611 1964 - 55.1	Yes	25
H. N. Pippen County Com.	939.0	Cotton - 93.3 Wheat - 13.5	1960 - None 1961 - 5.0 1962 - Released 10.0 1963 - 27.2 1964 - 54.3	Yes	7
Charles O. Arneson County Com.	1831.2	Cotton - 203.0 Wheat - 211.0 Rice - 272.5	1960 - None 1961 - 45.6 1962 - 75.3 1963 - 27.0 1964 - 54.3	Yes	4
William Yerger Community Com.	3566.0	Cotton - 344.4 Wheat - 17.6	1960 - 64.2 1961 - 143.5 1962 - 75.3 1963 - 27.0 1964 - 54.3	Yes	6
J. A. McDaniel Community Com.	None	Cotton Wheat			
~~Billy Ray Arender~~ Billy Ray Arender Community Com.	254.8	~~25.5~~ Cotton - 26.5 Wheat - 60.0	1960 - None 1961 - 18.3 1962 - 21.8 1963 - 10.0 1964 - 8.5	Yes	1
Donald O. Neumann Community Com.	150.0	Cotton - 29.0 Wheat - None	1960 - ~~None~~ 4.1 1961 - ~~xxx~~ 31.8 1962 - ~~xxx~~ 31.8 1963 - ~~xxx~~ 9.3 1964 - ~~xxx~~ 9.3	Yes	1
J. C. Byram, Jr. Community Com.	290.0	Cotton - ~~xxx~~ Wheat	1960 - 3.5 1961 - 11.9 1962 - 18.0 1963 - 5.7 1964 - 10.8	Yes	0
Terrell Lewis Community Com.	None	Cotton Wheat			

Madison Questionnaire - cont.

H. M. Bullock Community Com.	475.0	Cotton - 68.4 Wheat - 75.0	1960 - 10.5 1961 - 26.3 1962 - 35.7 1963 - 30.9 1964 - 18.1	Yes	6
George B. Lewis Community Com.	133.0	Cotton - 35.7 Wheat - 5.6	1960 - 3.8 1961 - 8.6 1962 - 1.1 1963 - 8.2 1964 - 6.7	Yes	2
Cecil Kelley Community Com.	226.0	Cotton - 34.7 Wheat - 7.0	1960 - 6.9 1961 - 14.7 1962 - 19.1 1963 - 11.0 1964 - 9.4	Yes	2
Perry Davis Community Com.	19.0	Cotton - 8.8 Wheat - None	1960 - 1.0 1961 - 5.1 1962 - 4.0 1963 - 3.0 1964 - 2.8	Yes	1
Oran C. Lewis Community Com	78.2	Cotton - 11.0 Wheat - 3.0	1960 - 4.0 1961 - 9.0 1962 - 4.9 1963 - 4.6 1964 - 4.3	Yes	3
Tom W. Byrd Community Com.	412.5	Cotton - 143.1 Wheat -25.0	1960 - 9.1 1961 - 19.6 1962 - 25.0 1963 - 12.6 1964 - 37.8	Yes	3
M. N. Batchelor Community Com.	160.0	Cotton - 19.9 Wheat - 35.2	1960 - 3.3 1961 - 19.0 1962 - 26.0 1963 - 8.2 1964 - 5.4	Yes	3
W. J. Wilson Community Com.	720.0	Cotton - 100.2 Wheat - 30.1	1960 - 18.5 1961 - 47.6 1962 - 26.0 1963 - 8.2 1964 - 26.5	Yes	0

2. Farmers voting in the last 5 elections 2,485.

3. Farmers on mailing list 626. Mailing list is made up from farm work-sheets.

xxxx

Madison Questionnaire - cont.

1960 - 61 - 50

Ealom Allen	Gollie Coltharp	M. N. Batchelor	Rupert Harmon
W. J. Earl	C. A. Crump	Gus Eaker	B. G. Hammond
Sim Harris	C. H. Donham	Alvis Foster	Bobby Joe Lee
E. E. Holloway	James B. Donaldson	Jim Gilfoil	Conie McCoy MedlinJr
Oran C. Lewis	W. R. Jones	R.C. Leeves	Leonard Neumann
Elvin Lightsey	J. W. Lewis	Allan B. Mathews	Winfred Parker
Royce Parker	Terrell Lewis	John Henry Noland	Warren Patrick
J. T. Robinson	M. F. Trawick	Green F. Rigdon	Watson McDonald
George Savage	J. W. Carpenter	P. B. Thigpen, Jr.	J. H. Renfrow
Ray Weems	Joe M. Clark	J. G. Wyly, Jr.	E. C. Woodyear
H. M. Bullock	Frank Knox	Charles O. Arneson	Edward M. Yerger
Ludin A. Burns	T. J. Lott	T. A. Bishop	George S. Yerger, Jr
		James E. Furr	William Yerger

1961-62 - 52

B. L. Bailey	Terrell Lewis	Bobby Joe Lee	Edward M. Yerger
M. N. Batchelor	George B. Lewis	John F. Olvey	William Yerger
Thomas W. Byrd	J. D. Ross	Howard Sevier	W. J. Earl
H. M. Foster	Eugene Morgan	E. H. Stewart	Ealom Allen
J. M. Gilfoil	Fred Morgan	Joe Thornton	Sim Harris
H. P. Reeves	J. C. Stevens	J. W. Carpenter	E. E. Holloway
Luther Russell	Jewwe Anderson	Joe M. Clark	Oran C. Lewis
T. R. Taylor	Billy Ray Arender	R. P. Grimes	Elvin Lightsey
P. B. Thigpen, Jr.	Charles O. Arneson	Frank Knox	Royce Parker
J. G. Wyly, Jr.	P. M. Copes	J. A. McDaniel	J. T. Robinson
H. M. Bullock	Maurice Grady	M. C. Owen	George Savage
C. H. Donham	B. G. Hammond	J. H. Renfrow	Ray Weems
James B. Donaldson	George Kimbrough	E. C. Woodyear	
W. R. Jones			

1962-63 - 50

J. W. Carpenter	Joe M. Clark	R. P. Grimes	Frank Knox
J. A. McDaniel	M. C. Owen	J. H. Renfrow	M. A. Verhagen
Edward M. Yerger	William Yerger	B. R. Arender	Con Ater
P. M. Copes	Maurice Grady	B. G. Hammond	Bobby Joe Lee
John F. Olvey	Howard Sevier	E. H. Stewart	Joe Thornton
H. M. Bullock	James B. Donaldson	C. H. Donham	W. R. Jones
George B. Lewis	Terrell Lewis	Tyler Nunnery	J. D. Ross
J. C. Stevens	E. J. Thornton	J. R. Blades	Austin Bryant
Virgil Dunn	W. J. Earl	J. D. McGraw	Cecil Kelley
Oran C. Lewis	Royce Parker	Ray Weems	Derwood Willhite
M. N. Batchelor	Thomas W. Byrd	J. M. Gilfoil	M. E. Machen
H. P. Reeves	Green Rigdon	Luther Russell	T. R. Taylor
P. B. Thigpen, Jr.	J. G. Wyly, Jr.		

1963-64 - 32

H. M. Bullock
Tyler Nunnery
Cecil Kelley
Royce Parker
J. H. Ronfrow
Charles Thurmon
Harold Post
Clyde Lee
C. H. Donham
J. C. Stevens
Oran C. Lewis
R. F. Grimes
M. A. Verhagen
A. L. Harvey
A. L. Sevier, Jr.
George Lee
George B. Lewis
James Furr
John A. Willhite
J. A. McDaniel
Edward M. Yerger
Bobby Joe Lee
J. M. Gilfoil
H. T. Reevers
Terrell Lewis
Ray Weems
M. C. Holloway
M. C. Owen
William Yerger
Winfred Parker
Ernest Givens
J. G. Lyly, Jr.

1964-65 - 31

J. A. McDaniel
Edward M. Yerger
J. C. Byrd, Jr.
H. M. Bullock
Tyler Nunnery
Perry Davis
Derwood Willhite
Jack Pondren
M. C. Owen
William Yerger
Armon B. Cox
C. H. Donham
Noble Tillman
Cecil Kelley
M. N. Batchelor
Fred Givens
J. H. Ronfrow
B. R. Arender
Maurice Grady
George B. Lewis
C. S. Wixson, Jr.
Oran C. Lewis
Tom C. Byrd
N. J. Wilson
M. A. Verhagen
B. E. Beard
Donald Neumann
Terrell Lewis
D. V. Cartlidge
Ray Weems
Van T. Flurry

5. Elections are held by mail.

6. Who monitors election? County Committee

7. The next County and Community Elections will be held in Aug. 1965.

8. No surveys are made.

9. Procedure for appeals. Applicable handbooks which are available to anyone upon request.

10. Extra allotment published in Newsletters.

11. Meetings - County and Community Committees -

	County Com.	Community Com.
1963	16	6
1962	20	7
1961	16	8
1960	17	2
1959	14	2
Average attendance	5	13

12. ASC Programs carried out in Parish - solid conservation , crop allotment, soil bank, agricultual adjustment, CCC Price Support operations.

13. The local farmers are informed of these programs by the following methods: Newsletters, News apers, Radio, TV, Over the counter in offic .

MADISON QUESTIONNAIRE

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Terrell Lewis Community Com.	None	Cotton Wheat			

Madison Questionnaire - cont.

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~~4. xxxx

Madison Questionnaire - cont.

1960 - 61 - 50

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W. J. Earl	C. A. Crump	Gus Eaker	B. G. Hammond
Sim Harris	C. H. Donham	Alvis Foster	Bobby Joe Lee
E. E. Holloway	James B. Donaldson	Jim Gilfoil	Conie McCoy Medlin Jr
Oran C. Lewis	W. R. Jones	R. C. Leeves	Leonard Neumann
Elvin Lightsey	J. W. Lewis	Allan B. Mathews	Winfred Parker
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George Savage	J. W. Carpenter	P. B. Thigpen, Jr.	J. H. Renfrow
Ray Weems	Joe M. Clark	J. G. Wyly, Jr.	E. C. Woodyear
H. M. Bullock	Frank Knox	Charles O. Arneson	Edward M. Yerger
Ludin A. Burns	T. J. Lott	T. A. Bishop	George S. Yerger, Jr
		James E. Furr	William Yerger

1961-62 - 52

B. L. Bailey	Terrell Lewis	Bobby Joe Lee	Edward M. Yerger
M. N. Batchelor	George B. Lewis	John F. Olvey	William Yerger
Thomas W. Byrd	J. D. Ross	Howard Sevier	W. J. Earl
H. M. Foster	Eugene Morgan	E. H. Stewart	Ealom Allen
J. M. Gilfoil	Fred Morgan	Joe Thornton	Sim Harris
H. P. Reeves	J. C. Stevens	J. W. Carpenter	E. E. Holloway
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1962-63 - 50

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M. N. Batchelor	Thomas W. Byrd	J. M. Gilfoil	M. E. Machen
H. P. Reeves	Green Rigdon	Luther Russell	T. R. Taylor
P. B. Thigpen, Jr.	J. G. Wyly, Jr.		

1963-64 - 32

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Cecil Kelley	Oran C. Lewis	John A. Willhite	M. C. Holloway
Royce Parker	R. P. Grimes	J. A. McDaniel	M. C. Owen
J. H. Renfrow	M. A. Verhagen	Edward M. Yerger	William Yerger
Charles Arneson	A. L. Harvey	Bobby Joe Lee	Winfred Parker
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Clyde Lee	George Lee	H. P. Reevers	J. G. Wyly, Jr.

1964-65 - 31

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Edward M. Yerger	William Yerger	B. R. Arender	B. E. Beaird
J. C. Byram, Jr.	Armon B. Cox	Maurice Grady	Donald Neumann
H. M. Bullock	C. H. Donham	George B. Lewis	Terrell Lewis
Tyler Nunnery	Noble Tillman	C. E. Wixson, Jr.	D. V. Cartlidge
Perry Davis	Cecil Kelley	Oran C. Lewis	Ray Weems
Derwood Willhite	M. N. Batchelor	Tom W. Byrd	Van T. Flurry
Teck Fondren	Fred Givens	W. J. Wilson	

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13. The local farmers are informed of these programs by the folowing methods: Newsletters, News apers, Radio, TV, Over the counter in office.

Morehouse

DEDICATED TO THE INTEREST OF BASTROP AND MOREHOUSE PARISH

BASTROP
CHAMBER OF COMMERCE & INDUSTRY

LOUISIANA MOTOR HOTEL BUILDING
P. O. BOX 448
BASTROP, LOUISIANA 71220

February 15, 1965

Miss Judity C. Nusbaum
Research Project
2209 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana

Dear Miss Nusbaum:

The International Paper Company employes over 100 people. Their address is:

International Paper Company
600 Colliers Lane
Bastrop, Louisiana

Sincerely,

Bob Oden

Bobby J. Oden
General Manager

BJO/vgs

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service
Morehouse Parish ASCS Office
119 East Hickory Street
Bastrop, Louisiana
July 27, 1965

Dear Farmer:

Ballots for voting in the Community Committee election will be mailed from this office on July 30. They must be postmarked or returned to this office by August 10. A list of nominees is shown on the reverse side of this letter.

Ballots are being mailed to each known eligible voter. The spouse of an eligible voter is also eligible to vote. Any producer who does not receive a ballot may call at the local ASCS Office and furnish information as to his eligibility to vote and receive a ballot.

Votes will be tabulated by the incumbent county committee in this office Friday, August 13, beginning at 8:00 A.M. The public is invited to witness the vote counting.

The county committee is responsible for settling questions on election procedure or eligibility to vote or hold office. County committee decisions may be appealed to the State Committee.

Yours very truly,

Roy L. O'Brien
County Office Manager
Morehouse Parish ASCS

LIST OF NOMINEES:

WARD 1, 3, & 4

J. B. Bennett
E. L. Givens
W. B. Greenwood
J. B. Holley
Ira Johnson
Guy McKee
Mose Perry
Augustus Pryor
J. B. Rawlinson, Jr.
Madison Ward

WARD 2

Simon Bosworth
L. A. Day, Jr.
Lee Griffis
H. L. Hewitt
Julius Hewitt
Pete Lusby
J. B. Naff
J. C. Nimmer
Robert L. Stevenson
Mary Williams

WARD 5

John S. Barr III
James A. Brown
Joe S. Carter, Jr.
Ike Dorsey
Sam Howard
Willie Mays
H. A. Pipes, Jr.
Henry E. Stevenson
Bud Thaxton
Leon Tyler

WARD 6

Joseph Bates
Charles Brandon
William M. Davenport
Rhod Hay
Earl Mathews
W. H. Parker
Hayward Perkins
Tommy Rankin, Jr.
J. B. Rawlinson III
Ambus Smith
Emanuel Wasson
T. E. Wilson

WARD 7

Max Brodnax
Percy Chapman
Frank DeFee
Brooks Hattaway
J. D. Hattaway
Burrell Jackson
Nat Little
C. C. McCartney
R. B. Mardis
Claude Matheny Jr.
Alonzo Olive
Virgil Price
Woodrow Sistrunk
Conrad Stallings
David White

WARD 8

Joe Armstrong
Guy Francis
Isom Harris
J. R. Kelly
Ernest Lee
Jeff L. McCain
T. B. McEnery
Jerd Savage
Farmer Tappin
Major Tippett

Ward 9

Virgil Boney
Gaston Harrison
Clayton Haynes
Faye Hopkins
Beven Hunt
Woodrow Johnson
Kelsie Sawyer
Leroy Tilbury
Lee Williams

WARD 10 (BONITA)

M. R. Bolin
Omer Bryan
Scott Buatt
John Carroll
James Dantzler
James Foster
Cecil Harp
Fred Herrington
Henry Hill
H. H. Humphreys, Jr.
Norman Johnson
James King
Homer McDaniel
A. T. Sylvester

WARD 10 (JONES)

Monroe Banner
Norvel Christian
West Christian
G. W. Cunningham
W. H. Dillon
E. B. Floyd, Jr.
James Ford
I. R. Jackson
Rufus Moore
Leroy Norris
Will Olive
V. L. Sawyer
James Taylor

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service
Morehouse Parish ASCS Office
119 East Hickory St.
Bastrop, La.

MOREHOUSE PARISH NEWSLETTER FOR THE MONTH OF DECEMBER, 1965

TRANSFER OF COTTON ACREAGE:

Application for transfer of allotments by sale or lease for the 1966 crop must be filed with the County ASC Committee of the parish from which allotment is being transferred not later than January 3, 1966.

PROTECTION OF TENANTS AND SHARECROPPERS:

The new cotton program will provide for protection of tenants and sharecroppers in that they must share in the payments made on the farm. Price support payments made on planted acreage will be divided in the same way as the crop is worked. The diversion payment will be divided as agreed upon by the producers and approved by the county committee.

PROJECTED YIELDS:

Projected farm yields have been established for cotton, wheat, corn and grain sorghum. Notices of these yields will be mailed around January 15, 1966. If you wish to know your yield now, you may ask at the ASC Office.

CONSERVING BASES:

Bases established for cotton farms will have to be maintained in 1966 in addition to the amount of acreage diverted under the cotton program. This land must be kept in a conserving use. Failure to comply with your conserving base will cause the loss of any payments and eligibility for the cotton loan program.

1966 ACP:

Applications for cost sharing may be filed at the ASC Office starting Monday January 3, 1966. The Agricultural Conservation Program has been developed for 1966 and the handbooks have been printed.

HOLIDAYS:

This office will be closed Friday, December 31st. for New Year. The ASC Office Staff wishes each of you a HAPPY NEW YEAR.....

Kenneth E. Beam

Kenneth E. Beam, County Office Manager

MOREHOUSE

[1965]

Morehouse

1. Names of 1965 ASC Committeemen in Morehouse Parish:(amount of land shown in column 2 includes rented cropland; we do not know how much land each owns. We also have no record of support and CCC since cotton loans are made by lending agencies).

Name	amount of land	Size of allotment	Am't. of extra allot	part. in Programs	Years served *
J. B. Rawlinson, Jr.	252.9	133.0	10.7	Cons.	5
J. B. Bennett	2215.0	309.0	24.6	Cons.	5
J. B. Holley	516.0	134.0	9.5	Cons.	3
Robert L. Stevenson	60.0	32.3	2.6	Cons.	5
J. B. Naff	219.3	99.1	---	----	2
Lee Griffis	70.5	21.2	2.0	----	3
Duke Barr	1073.9	230.5	5.5	Cons.	3
H. A. Pipes, Jr.	1111.0	254.3	20.0	Cons.	4
Joe S. Carter, Jr.	642.6	111.0	9.6	C.R.Prog.	1965-1st yr.
Tommy Rankin, Jr.	455.7	157.8	10.0	Cons.	2
W. H. Parker	58.5	17.6	2.4	Cons.	4
T. E. Wilson	331.4	86.5	6.9	Cons.	3
R. B. Mardis	440.8	114.1	7.4	Cons.	1965-1st yr.
J. D. Hattaway	249.6	78.1	7.2	Cons.	2
Arthur Chappel	98.2	29.0	2.8	Cons.	3
Vaughan Harkness	128.0	47.0	3.8	Cons.	5
Jeff McCain	245.8	87.0	8.8	Cons.	2
Jerd Savage	260.0	45.4	5.2	Cons.	1965-1st yr.
Gaston Harrison	34.2	12.3	0.6	COns.	3
Lee Williams	46.8	23.4	1.8	----	2
Faye Hopkins	295.0	88.9	7.0	Cons.	1
Charlie Hope	146.3	62.0	5.0	Cons.	3
Victor Watts	161.5	50.0	3.0	Cons.	1965-1st yr.
Howard Doles	80.8	31.5	1.5	Cons.	4
" "	177.6	58.0	5.6		
Thelbert Bunch	67.1	27.0	2.1	Cons.	2
Jack McCarty	163.0	63.3	4.9	Cons.	3
Wyatt Tubbs	24.0	13.0	1.0	Cons.	1965-1st yr.
Edward Johnson	71.5	38.0	2.8	Cons.	9
C. E. Shepard	1018.0	235.2	13.3	Cons.	7
R. W. Revels	121.1	33.3	2.5	Cons.	4

* Records are available for only the past five years.

2. How many farmers voted in the last five elections?
   1964 - 917
   1963 -1066
   1962 - 958
   1961 - 810
   1960 - 411

3. How many farmers on your mailing list? How is the list made up? Addressograph plates, covering 1271 farms, showing operator and owner have been set up on all farms in the parish. The mailing list used in election was made from Forms ASCS-578, Report of Performance, and included all owners, operators, tenants and sharecroppers. This list totaled 1994.

4. How many people have been on the ballot in each of the last five years? Names?

1964: 77 names on ballot.

J. B. Bennett
J. B. Holley
Irie Johnson
R. C. Mardis
Rudie Mardis
J. B. Rawlinson, Jr.
Guy Emanuel
Pete Lusby
Lee Griffis
J. B. Naff
O. M. Robinson
Robert Lee Stevenson
Edwards Barham
Duke Barr
Joe Sideny Carter
Barham Colson
S. L. Parks
H. A. Pipes, Jr.
Henry Earl Stevenson
Lester Braddock
John D. McAdams
W. H. Parker
Tommy Ra kin, Jr.
J. B. Rawlinson, III
C. T. Tyson
T. E. Wilson
John R. Windsor
Carl Wright
Arthur Chappell
J. D. Hattaway
N. F. Little
R. B. Mardis
C. C. McCartney
Woodrwo Sistrunk
Conrad Stallings
John Crymes
Mills Dunn
Guy Francis
Geo. O. Gregory
Vaughan Harkness
O. M. Jones
Bobby Kelly
Jeff McCain
T. B. McEnery
Carl Norsworthy
Irene Norsworthy
Sam Norsworthy
Jerd Savage
W. V. Boney
Gaston Harrison
Clayton Haynes
Faye Hopkins
H. Bevin Hunt
Ed Korjan
Kelsie Sawyer
Leroy Tilbury
Lee Williams
Ted Adams
Melvin Bolin
Baker Buatt
Howard Doles
Charlie Hope
Homer McDaniels
James McKoin
W. H. Rollinson, Jr.
Z. N. Stutts
Victory Watts
George Armstrong
Monroe Bonner
Thelbert Bunch
Howard Eerrell
Albert Johnson
D. R. Mayo, Jr.
Jack McCarty
Osel Pearson
Aubrey Rainey
Wyatt Tubbs

1963 - 128 names on ballot

J. B. Bennett
J. B. Holley
Irie Johnson
Rudie Mardis
Jimmy Perry
J. B. Rawlinson
K. C. Hall
J. C. Hall
R. C. Hauser
Bert Greenwood
B. B. Greenwood
M. E. Perry
C. O. Hart
Dick Revels
Guy Emanuel
Lee Griffis
Pete Lusby
J. B. Naff
O. C. Robinson
Robert L. Stevenson
L. A. Day
H. Harrison
O. E. Montgomery
E. A. Barham
Edwards Barham
T. W. Barham
Duke Barr
James A. Brown
N. B. Colson
Tonzie McCowin
H. A; Pipes, Jr.
H. E. Stdvenson
S. L. Parks
W. N. McDuffie
Elmer McLendon
Lester Braddock
C. L. Clark, Jr.
R. L. Norsworthy
William Hugh Parker
Tommy Rankin, Jr.
J. B. Rawlinson, III
Bob Smith
Thos. E. Wilson
A. B. Sisson
Clare M. Clark

James S. Green
Howard Smith
J. C. McGowen
James Chunn
Herman Moore
Lucian Shockey
Lloyd Barham
T. W. Eckles
J. A. Davenport III
Max Brodnax
Ed Chappell
J. D. Hattaway
O. T. Haynes
Nat Little
Roy Shinn
James White
T. B. Rogers
R. B. Mardis
C. Stallings
E. E. Sisson
John Crymes
Mills Dunn
B. B. Handy
Vaughan Harkness
J. R. Kelly
Jeff McCain
T. B. McEnery
Bill Norsworthy
Carl Norsworthy
Paulette Pipes
Jerd Savage
Elton Tilbury
Irene Norsworthy
Samuel Mason
Williamson Pipes
Sam Norsworthy
Virgil Boney
Joe J. Franklin
Gaston Harrison
Clayton Haynes
Bennard Hunt
Woodrow Johnston
Marvin McKoin
Leroy Tilbury
Lee Williams

Kelsie Sawyer
Ed Korjan
Boddie Minnie
Cay Walker
V. L. Jones
Bealie Harrison
Melvin Bolin
Cecil Harp
Fred Herrington
James Mckoin
Leslie McKoin
George N. Williamson
E. K. Jinks
Pete Fontana
Ted Adams
Howard Doles
Jewell Miller
Charlie Hope
J. H. Crossley
Omer Bryant
Hop Bonner
Phillip Bunch
Hawkins Dillon
Duke Shackelford
James Taylor
Albert Tubbs
V. L. Sawyer
Ed Johnson
Jack McCarty
A. O. Rainey
O. Pearson
Robert F. Doles
E. B. Floyd, Jr.
Thelbert Bunch
Levi Pruitt
Albert Johnson
P. D. McKoin

1962 - 117 names on ballot.

J. B. Bennett
Dent Cockrell
Dale Crawford
W. B. Greenwood
J. B. Holley
Rudie Mardis
R. A. Marlatt
Jim McClendon
Jimmy Perry
J. B. Rawlinson, Jr.
John Yeldell
Z. A. Cain
Guy Emanuel
Pete Lusby
Lee Griffis
Horace Harrison
O. E. Montgomery
J. A. Naff
J. B. Naff
O. M. Robinson
R. L. Stevenson
Ned Averitt
Leroy Travis
Edwards Barham
E. M. Barham
Duke Barr
N. B. Colson
Jack Files
W. M. Nolan
H. A. Pipes, Jr.
W. P. Smith
H. E. Stevenson
G. O. Thompson
Earl Hogan
Joe Carter, Jr.
E. A. Barham
S. L. Parks
Bud Shepard
C. L. Clark, Jr.
J. D. McAdams
R. L. Norsworthy
William Parker
Tom Rankin
J. B. Rawlinson, III
Lucian Shockey
A. B. Sisson
Bob Smith
Jack Yeldell
T. E. Wilson
Max Brodnax

Ed Chappell
D. C. Cummins
Frank DeFee
J. D. Hattaway
Nat Little
C. C. McCartney
Roy Shinn
E. E. Sisson
E. L. Venable
Eugene Little
R. B. Mardis
Woodrow Sistrunk
Mills Dunn
B. B. Handy
Vaughan Harkness
O. M. Jones
J. R. Kelly
Webb Mason
Jeff McCain
Carl Nosworthy
Paullette Pipes
Charlie Vaughan
Rayford Harkness
Lonzo Cody
C. A. Arrington
Joe J. Franklin
G. D. Harrison
Clayton Haynes
Faye Hopkins
B. B. Hunt, Jr.
Woodrow Johnston
Boddie Minnie
Kelsie Sawyer
Leroy Tilbury
Marvin McKoin
Bealie Harrison
Ben Robinson
Ted Adams
Harry Baker
Omer Bryan
Scott Baker Buatt
David Doles
Howard Doles
Fred Herrington
H. H. Humphreys, Jr.
Homer McDaniel
James McKoin
Leslie McKoin
Colton May

Monroe Bonner
Harry Crossley
Jack Haynes
P. D. McKoin
Norman Matheny
Emory Porter
A. O. Rainey
V. L. Sawyer
Guy Stewart
Monroe Tubbs
James Taylor
R. N. Kinnaird
Jack McCarty
Fort Doles
Ed Johnson
H. H. Blanks
W. H. Dillon
George Sawyer

1961 - 90 names on ballot.

J. B. Bennett
Dale Crawford
W. B. Greenwood
K. C. Hall
J. B. Holley
C. J. Jackson
Irie Johnson
Dan Mayo
T. C. Moore
J. B. Rawlinson, Jr.
Guy Emanuel
Duran Johnson
R. L. Stevenson
Pete Lusby
O. E. Montgomery
Luther Day
J. B. Naff
Horace Harrison
Lee Griffis
O. M. Robinson
Erle M. Barham
Edwards Barham
Eugene Barham
Buck Shepard
W. M. Nolan
H. A. Pipes, Jr.
King Mott
John Barr
Will Rolfe
Earl Hogan
A. B. Sisson
J. A. Davenport III
M. J. Bowe
Sam Rosier
R. L. Norswwcthy
Tom Rankin
Jack Yeldell
C. L. Clark, Jr.
W. T. Blackwell
William Parker
Max Brodnax
Roy Shinn
Ed Chappell
C. C. McCartney
H. W. McCartney
Arthur Chappell
E. E. Sisson
Nat Little
L. C. Scoggins

E. L. Venable
Vaughan Harkness
Jeff McCain
J. R. Kelly
Carl Norsworthy
Louis Milner
Jerd Savage
B. B. Handy
W. H. Bolton
Paulette Pipes
L. E. Tilbury
V. L. Tilbury
Kelsie Sawyer
G. D. Harrison
O. L. Franklin
O. T. Haynes
Boddie Minnie
C. A. Arrington
Joe Franklin
B. B. Hunt, Jr.
Clayton Haynes
Scott Buatt
Cecil Harp
Leslie McKoin
Fred Herrington
Pete Fontana
Harry Baker
H. H. Humphreys, Jr.
Melvin Bolin
Morgann Cranshaw
Wilbur Wyatt
A. O. Rainey
Osel Pearson
George Armstrong
D. R. Mayo, Jr.
Bennie Haynes
Kenneth Bray
H. G. Crossley
Robert McKoin
Levi Pruitt
W. H. Dillon

1960: 90 names on ballot

K. C. Hall
J. B. Bennett
Dent Cockrell
C. J. Jackson
James Perry
Rudie Mardis
J. B. Holley
Ira Johnson
Dale Crawford
D. F. Spyker
Frank Day, Jr.
Horace Harrison
L. Harrison
Leroy Travis
L. A. Day
Jim Sutton
Robert L. Stevenson
O. M. Robinson
Guy Emanuel
Z. A. Cain
S. L. Parks
H. A. Pipes, Jr.
George Files
Earl Hogan
Jack Carey
King Mott
Barham Colson
W. M. Nolan
E. A. Barham
W. M. Rolfe
Earl Andrews
G. E. Eckles
Fred Laing
Herman Moore
Robert Parker
Henry Tilbury, Jr.
Tom Rankin
Lester Braddock
G. D. Bacon, Jr.
W. T. Blackwell
Roy Shinn
E. E. Sisson
R. J. Hudson
Nat Little
G. D. Bunch
Conrad Stallings

R. B. Mardis
Max Brodnax
James White
Arthur Chappell
Bill Bolton
B. B. Handy
Vaughan Harkness
T. E. Kelly
Louis Milner
F. T. Nolan
T. B. McEnery
Bill Norsworthy
David Pipes
Bunny Puckett
Faye Hopkins
O. T. Haynes
B. B. Hunt
Wilbur Wyatt
Gaston Harrison
Harie Sawyer
Clayton Haynes
Scarborough Mixon
Joe Franklin
Leroy Tilbury
James McKoin
Howard Doles
Glen Cook
Charlie Hope
Fred Herrington
H. H. Humphreys, Jr.
Ed Brodnax
I. O. Morris
Nollie Bridges
Morgan Crenshaw
E. B. Floyd, Jr.
P. D. McKoin, Jr.
Jack McCarty
Walter Armstrong
Levi Pruitt
B. B. Ferrell
Osel Pearson
Jack Haynes
W. H. Dillon
H. G. Crossley

5. Are elections held by mail? Yes.

6. Who monitors elections(counts ballots, watches polls, etc.)?

Ballots are returned to county office by mail; placed unopened in sealed ballot boxes until tabulated by the three members of the County Committee. Tabulating of votes is open to public. Results are posted in county office and announced in local newspaper. Elections are subject to State Office and GAO audit.

7. When are the next Community Committee elections? County Committee?

The next Community and County Committee elections will be held in Aug., 1965.

8. How many surveys are made annually? When?

We do not understand what kind of survey you are referring to.

9. What is the procedure for appeal?

"Any producer or participant who is dissatisfied with an initial determination affecting him may obtain reconsideration and an informal hearing. A request for reconsideration is to be filed with the county committee. If an initial determination was made by the State committee or by DASCO, the request for reconsideration shall be routed through regular administrative channels to the authority initially making the determination. Producers or participants dissatisfied with the reconsideration determination of the county committee may file an appeal with the State Committee. A producer or participant may obtain a review of a State committee determination by filing an appeal with the Deputy Administrator when dissatisfied with: 1. The State committee determination on an appeal from a determination of the county committee, or 2. the redetermination of the State committee on a request for reconsideration of its initial determination. To insure consideration a producer or applicant must file within 15 days after the written notice of the determination is mailed to or otherwise made available."

10. Where is extra allotment publicized?

In the monthly newsletter sent to every operator and in the local newspaper.

11. How many times did the Community Committee meet in the last 5 years? County Committee? Each year? How many attended?

The Community Committee met approximately twice each year. There was an average of 23 members present. The County Committee met the following number of times: 1964(to date)-25; 1963-27; 1962 - 23; 1961-24; 1960-25. There are three members present at most County Committee meetings.

12. The following ASC Programs are being carried out in this Parish:

Soil Conservation; Crop Allotment: Soil Bank; Agricultural adjustment: CCC purchasing.

13. How are local farmers informed of these programs?

By letters, cards, local newspaper; local radio stations, County and COmmunity Committeemen.

Natchitoches Parish

(1)

Names of 1965 Committeemen	a. Amount of Land Each Owns	b. Size of Cotton Allotment (1965)	c. Amount of Extra Allot. Received (1964)	d. Participation in Other Programs *	e. Number of Years Served (Past 5 Yrs.) **
W. R. Jolley		19 1/	0	ACP,PS	5
J. Murry Lambre		360 3/	118 2/	ACP,PS,FG	5
Leroy Anderson		61 0/	8 0/	ACP,PS	4
Sam Stacy		35 0/	5 9/	ACP,FG,PS	4
Roscoe Methvin		35 8/	3 1/	ACP,PS	5
Herman Taylor		187 6/	3 5/	ACP,PS,FG	2
H. H. Burney, Sr.		40 0/	0	ACP,CR	5
Carl C. Reed		0	0	ACP,FG	0
Dawson Williams		0	0	ACP,FG	3
Deloy Blewer		194 6/	32 8/	ACP,PS,FG	5
W. Henry Wallette		12 5/	0	ACP,PS,FG	4
Foster Smith		0	0	ACP	5
George Durr		87 2/	0	ACP,PS	5
Charles Settle, Jr.		65 5/	13 3/	ACP,PS	1
J. B. Young		24 2/	0	ACP,PS	5
Dan K. Jennings		0	0	ACP	5
Lyle Walker		7 ?	1 0/	ACP,PS,FG	5
V. Leo Durr		20 ?	3 0/	ACP,PS	5
J. A. Gibson, Jr.		0	0	ACP,FG	2
W. W. Miller		0	0	ACP,FG	5
Crit Miller		0	0		0
J. D. Montgomery		0	0	ACP,FG	4
A. V. Clark		0	0	ACP	5
John Bolton		0	0		0
Curtis Bolton		0	0		0
Alvin C. Dowden		0	0	FG	1
George Kelley		0	0	ACP	2
J. Alton Lambre		301 5/	71 9/	ACP,PS,FG	5
Thomas H. Prudhomme		96 3/	48 4/	ACP,PS,FG	4
Lewis E. Jones		150 8/	15 3/	ACP,PS,FG	3
L. M. Carnahan		28 0/	2 1/	ACP,PS,FG	5
Russell Cook		160 0/	63 1/	ACP,PS	0
Gary Wise		71 1/	24 2/	ACP,PS	3

Total amount of land each owns not available. Suggest that you contact the Natchitoches Parish Tax Assessor.

*ACP - Agricultural Conservation Program
PS- Price Support
CR- Conservation Reserve

** The number of years shown in 1(e) does not include the current 1964-65 year.

AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION SERVICE
NATCHITOCHES, LOUISIANA 71457

LOUISIANA STATE UNIVERSITY
AND A & M COLLEGE AND
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE COOPERATING

October 28, 1964

Miss Judith C. Nusbaum
Federal Programs Project
2209 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana

Dear Miss Nusbaum:

We have functioning in Natchitoches Parish the following Federal programs:

(1) Rural Electrification Administration locally known as Valley Electric Cooperative. This agency is headquartered in this parish and serves about 7 parishes. For further information you can write to the Cooperative.
(2) Farm Credit Administration - for further information concerning this organization write to E. M. Rice.
(3) Forestry Service - for further information concerning the Forestry Service write to W. L. Sherrer, 503 Elizabeth Street, Natchitoches, Louisiana.
(4) Soil Conservation Service - for further information concerning this agency write to Lee Holman, Post Office Building, Natchitoches, Louisiana.
(5) Federal Crop Insurance Corporation operates in this parish but does not have an agency here. Natchitoches Parish is served with the Red River area.
(6) Federal Extension Service has seven agents and two secretaries in the Extension Service in Natchitoches Parish.
(7) ASC Agency operates in the Post Office Building and for further information concerning this agency write to W. A. Rush.

The Federal Service service serves the farmers and people that are applicable for their services.

I hope that this information will be of assistance to you.

Sincerely,

Coleman Martin

Coleman Martin
County Agent

CM:jw

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AGRICULTURAL STABILIZATION AND CONSERVATION SERVICE
Natchitoches ASC County Committee
P. O. Box 245
Natchitoches, Louisiana

December 9, 1964

Miss Judith C. Nusbaum
Federal Programs Project
2211 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana

Dear Miss Nusbaum:

Following is the information you requested in regard to the ASC Farmer Committee System. We have coded our answers with the numbers on your questionnaire.

(1) Information listed on attached columnar sheet.

(2) 1964 - Number voting 1365
1963 - " " 1429
1962 - " " 1821
1961 - " " 1688
1960 - " " 1113

(3) Number of farmers on mailing list - 2580. List made up of owners and operators of farms plus other program participants.

(4) For names on ballots for past five years, see typed list attached.

(5) Elections are held by mail.

(6) Members of the County Committee.

(7) Next County and Community Committee elections will be held in August 1965.

(8) Question not clear, we make no surveys as such.

(9) Individual program procedures are followed for processing appeals; also Handbook 6-AO, Appeals.

(10) Individual allotment notices are made available for public inspection in accordance with applicable procedures.

(11) Community Committeemen average 4 meetings per year, average attendance 27. County Committeemen average 2 meetings per month, average attendance 3.

(12) Soil Conservation, Crop Allotment, Soil Bank (Conservation Reserve), Agricultural Adjustment.

(13) Newspaper articles, radio, newsletters, individual letters and cards.

Yours very truly,

W. A. Rush

W. A. Rush
County Office Manager

Enclosures 2

1964

BALLOTS

Community No. 1

Sam Hill, Sr.
Roscoe Methvin
T. L. Miller
Louis O'Quinn
Kenneth Prudhomme
Sam H. Stacy
Herman Taylor

Community No. 2

R. E. Bamberg
H. H. Burney, Sr.
Louis Johnson
Carl Reed
Clyde Rushing
Dawson Williams

Community No. 3

Deloy Blewer
Roy Clark
Horace Ivey
Foster Smith
John E. Swafford
George Thomas
W. H. Wallette

Community No. 4

H. P. Anderson
George Durr
Sam Leone
Charles Settle
Sam Steadman
J. B. Young

Community No. 5

Brandon Cotten
Leo Durr
Dan K. Jennings
Ellis Litton
Thurman Middleton
Lyle Walker

Community No. 6

George Allbritton
Raymond Floyd
J. A. Gibson, Jr.
G. D. Harris
Crit Miller
W. W. Miller
C. A. Moore
A. P. Williams

Community No. 7

John Bolton
A. V. Clark
Monroe Foshee
Dewey Montgomery
J. D. Montgomery
Park C. Pitts

Community No. 8

Curtis Bolton
Alvin C. Dowden
Robert L. Johnson
George Kelley
Ollie A. Kile
J. S. Rachal

Community No. 9

John T. Batten, Jr.
Gerald (Jerry) Cloutier
Lewis E. Jones
Randolph Jones
J. Alton Lambre
Thomas H. Prudhomme
A. G. Tolar

Community No. 10

A. L. Albert
L. M. Carnahan
Russell Cook
T. K. Hernandez
Sam Lacaze, Jr.
Gary Wise

1963

BALLOTS

Community No. 1	Community No. 2	Community No. 3
C. A. Davis	R. E. Bamberg	Deloy Blewer
M. L. (Jack) Gorum	H. H. Burney, Sr.	C. W. Davis
Sam Hill, Jr.	H. B. Coffey	James P. Glasgow
Roscoe Methvin	Louis R. Johnson	Horace Ivey
Robert Miller	H. P. Maines	Artis W. Layfield
Louis O'Quinn	Clyde E. Rushing	Adrian Land
Norman Scarborough	Poley Waggoner	Foster Smith
Sam H. Stacy	Dawson Williams	John E. Swafford
		J. B. Taylor
		W. Henry Wallette

Community No. 4	Community No. 5	Community No. 6
H. P. Anderson	Ancell L. Byrd	George Allbritton
Joe Bananno	Brandon Cotten	J. A. Gibson, Jr.
George Durr	Jeff Davis	G. D. Harris
Joe Mondello	V. Leo Durr	Crit Miller
Charles Settle	D. K. Jennings	W. W. Miller
Sam Steadman	Ellis Litton	S. Watson Teer
N. O. Williams	John McFerrin	M. E. Winn
J. B. Young	Lyle Walker	A. Percy Williams

Community No. 7	Community No. 8	Community No. 9	Community No. 10
A. V. Clark	Curtis Bolton	Wear A. Arledge	L. M. Carnahan
Curtis Craig	Alvin C. Dowden	Carroll A. Balthazar	Russell Cook
Dewey Montgomery	Robert L. Johnson	John T. Batten, Jr.	T. K. Hernandez
James D. Montgomery	George Kelley	Lewis E. Jones	Sam Lacaze, Jr.
Fenton Nichols	Ollie A. Kile	J. Alton Lambre	K. D. McCoy
Park C. Pitts	Shelton Rachal	Thomas A. Prudhomme	H. C. McGraw
Eddie Sparks		A. G. Tolar	E. W. Wise
Orie (Bill) Wester		Richard Williamson	Gary Wise

1962

BALLOTS

Community No. 1	Community No. 2	Community No. 3
Buck Desadier	R. E. Bamberg	Deloy Blewer
M. L. (Jack) Gorum	H. H. Burney, Sr.	Roy Clark
Sam Hill, Jr.	H. B. Coffey	D. J. Dunckelman
Roscoe Methvin	Louis Johnson	William (Billy) Fredieu
T. L. Miller	H. P. Maines	Horace Ivey
Jack Murphy	C. C. Reed	Adrian Land
A. E. O'Quinn	Clyde Rushing	Henry Lemoine
Collier Smith	Henry Teer	Foster Smith
Sam Stacy	Lawrence Tyler	J. E. Swafford
Herman Taylor, Jr.	Dawson Williams	George Thomas
J. H. Williams		Willie Waddle
		W. H. Wallette

Community No. 4	Community No. 5	Community No. 6
H. P. Anderson	Buddy Bustamento	George Allbritton
Joe Bananno	A. L. Byrd	Bruce Clark
A. B. Dickerson	Brandon Cotten	J. A. Gibson, Jr.
George Durr	Jeff Davis	G. D. Harris
Sam Leone	Leo Durr	Ben Jones
Joe Mondello, Jr.	Monroe Freeman	W. W. Miller
Charles Settle	D. K. Jennings	D. H. Stoker
Sam Steadman	Ellis Litton	S. W. Teer
Newell Williams	John McFerrin	B. P. Welch
J. B. Young	Edgar Olive	John T. Welch
	Don Stoker	M. E. Winn
	Lyle Walker	

Community No. 7	Community No. 8	Community No. 9	Community No. 10
Ernest Bolton	J. H. Booty	Wear A. Arledge	Lawrence Brossett
A. V. Clark	Alvin Dowden	C. A. Balthazar	L. M. Carnahan
Curtis Craig	M. E. Hays	John Batten, Jr.	T. K. Hernandez
Eugene Montomery	Robert Johnson	Charles E. Cloutier	Sam Lacaze, Jr.
J. D. Montgomery	George Kelley	L. E. (Sonny) Jones	George H. Lynn
Tommie Montgomery	O. A. Kile	J. Alton Lambre	K. D. McCoy
Fenton Nichols	C. D. Martin	J. A. Prudhomme, Jr.	Earl Prothro
Park C. Pitts	Ivy Martin	Thomas A. Prudhomme	Christopher C. Rachal
A. J. Scarborough	Osa Martin	Ervin Schelette	John L. Salard
Curtis Slaughter	J. S. Rachal	W. E. Smith	J. W. Vallery
Woodrow Slaughter	L. M. Wells	A. G. Tolar	E. W. Wise
Orie (Bill) Wester		Richard L(Dick)Williamson	Gary Wise

1961

BALLOTS

Community No. 1

C. A. Davis
M. L. (Jack) Gorum
Otis Hampton
Rick Hampton
Sam Hill, Jr.
Roscoe Methvin
Robert Miller
T. L. Miller
Jack Murphy
A. E. O'Quinn
Sam Stacy
Herman Taylor
J. H. Williams

Community No. 2

Earl Bamberg
H. H. Burney, Sr.
H. B. Coffey
Bennett Coleman
Louis Johnson
H. P. Maines
C. C. Reed
H. Stewart
Henry Teer
Lawrence Tyler
Dawson Williams
J. O. Williams

Community No. 3

Deloy Blewer
Roy Clark
J. L. (Sonny Boy) DeBlieux
D. J. Dunckelman
Ed Fredieu
N. Gallien, Jr.
Henry Lemoine
A. A. Ragan
Raney Roshto
Foster Smith
J. E. Swafford
George Thomas
Willie Waddle
Henry Wallette

Community No. 4

H. P. Anderson
Joe Bananno
George Collins
George Durr
Sam Leone
Joe Mondello, Jr.
Sam Steadman
Newell Williams
Alex Young
J. B. Young

Community No. 5

Buddy Bustamento
Brandon Cotten
Jeff Davis
Hyman Doolittle
Leo Durr
Bennie Flores
Monroe Freeman
D. K. Jennings
Ellis Litton
Bloss Moore
Lyle Walker

Community No. 6

George Allbritton
John Allen
Bruce Clark
Silas Clark
J. A. Gibson
G. D. Harris
C. L. Hennigan
Harrison Jenkins
W. W. Miller
D. H. Stoker
M. E. Winn

Community No. 7

Ed Alford
Ernest Bolton
Tom Brister
A. V. Clark
Eugene Montgomery
J. D. Montgomery
Caldwell Pitts
A. J. Scarborough
Woodrow Slaughter
Eddie Sparks

Community No. 8

Curtis Bolton
Alvin C. Dowden
Amon O. Dowden
Edward Dowden
Marvin E. Hays
George Kelley
O. A. Kile
Crawford D. Martin
Ivy Martin
J. S. Rachal
Roy Wise

Community No. 9

Wear A. Arledge
John Batten, Jr.
Charles E. Cloutier
L. E. (Sonny) Jones
J. Alton Lambre
J. A. Prudhomme, Jr.
Thomas H. Prudhomme
Ervin Schelette
W. E. Smith
A. G. Tolar
Richard L.(Dick) Williamson

Community No. 10

A. L. Albert
L. M. Carnahan
Allen Franck
Luther H. Hohnson
Sam Lacaze
H. C. McGraw
T. K. Hernandez
C. H. Masson, Jr.
Albert Prothro
Freeman Vercher
E. W. Wise
Gary Wise

1960

BALLOTS

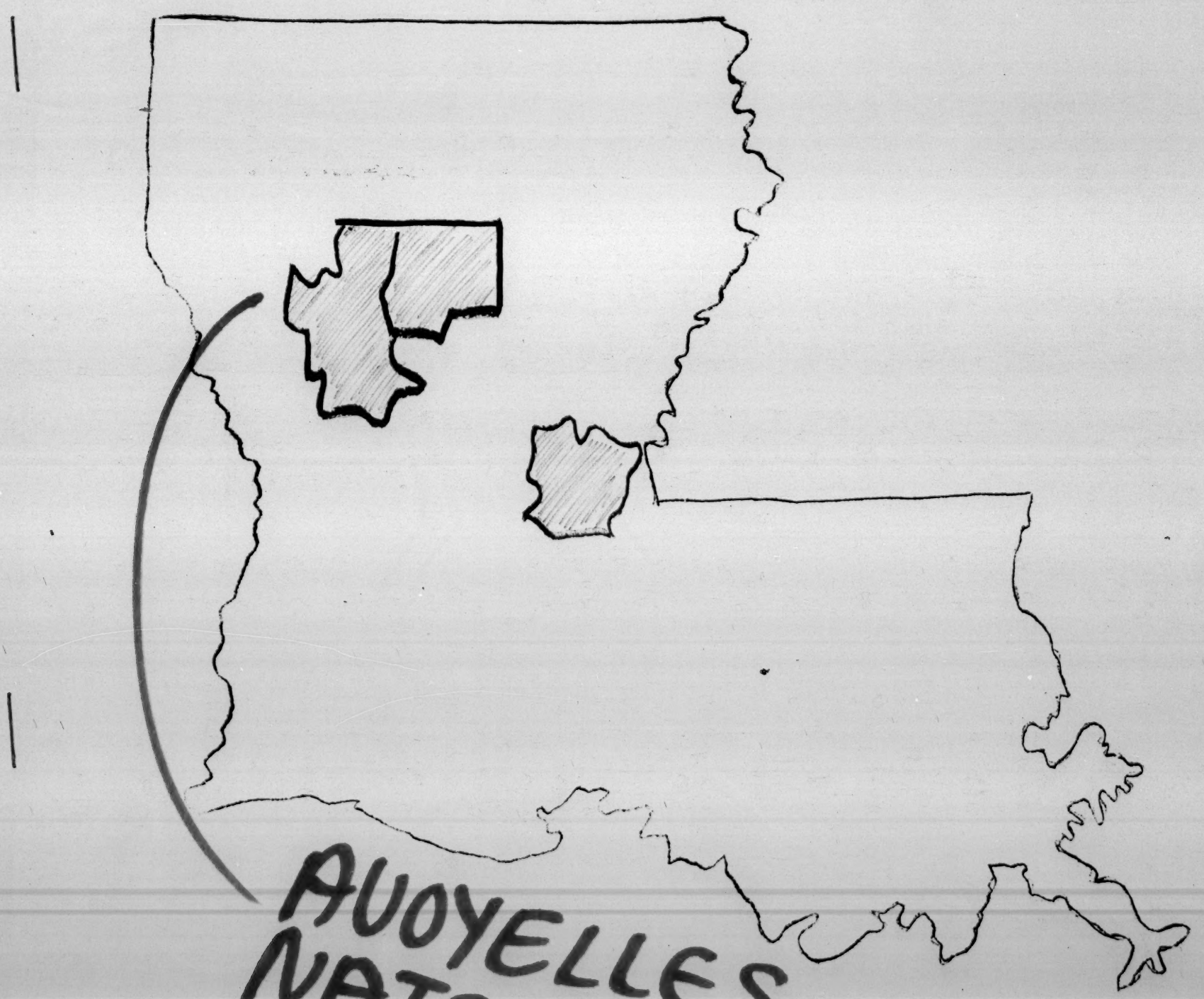
Community No. 1	Community No. 2	Community No. 3
C. A. Davis	Earl Bamberg	Deloy Blewer
Orie C. Fair	S. E. Bedgood	Roy Clark
Robert Hayward	H. H. Burney, Sr.	D. J. Dunckelman
Sam H. Hill	H. B. Coffey	Edward Fredieu
Roscoe Methvin	Bennett Coleman	Ardis Layfield
T. L. Miller	A. H. Dupree	Henry Lemoine
Jack Murphy	J. N. Hood	Emmett McCrory
Norman Scarborough	Otis Hutchinson	Foster Smith
Sam Stacy	Louis Johnson	J. E. Swafford
Herman Taylor, Jr.	Curtis Teer	J. B. Taylor
J. H. Williams	Henry Teer	Henry Wallette
	J. O. Williams	D. C. Williamson

Community No. 4	Community No. 5	Community No. 6
H. P. Anderson	Brandon Cotten	George Allbritton
Joe Bananno	Jeff Davis	John Allen
C. W. Bowden	V. Leo Durr	Bruce Clark
George Durr	Bennie Flores	Silas Clark
Sam Leone	Monroe Freeman	G. D. Harris
Bennie Methvin	D. K. Jennings	A. J. Jones
Joe Mondello, Jr.	Bloss Moore	Ben Jones, Jr.
Adolph Sklar, Jr.	Edward Moore	Crit R. Miller
Sam Steadman	Frank Niette	W. W. Miller
N. O. Williams	Peter Niette	C. A. Moore
J. B. Young	Walter Solice	Dewitt Stoker
	Lyle Walker	Johnnie Welch

Community No. 7	Community No. 8	Community No. 9	Community No. 10
Ernest Bolton	Curtis Bolton	John Batten	W. A. Arledge
Thomas J. Byrd	Eddie Bolton	C. E. Cloutier, Jr.	L. M. Carnahan
A. V. Clark	John Bolton	Hyman Cohen	R. T. Delouche
Elisha Massey	Versie Bolton	G. H. Hightower	H. C. McGraw
Delton Masters	Vernice Clark	Randolph Jones	Sam Lacaze
Elmer Masters	Alvin Dowden	J. Alton Lambre	George H. Lynn
Eric Miller	Amon Dowden	J. A. Prudhomme, Jr.	K. D. McCoy
Dewey Montgomery	Edward Dowden	John Prudhomme	E. C. Roge
Eugene Montgomery	Marvin Hays	Freddie Russell	Numa Roge
George Montgomery	Robert Johnson	Ervin Schelette	J. W. Vallery
J. D. Montgomery	O. A. Kile	Elmer Smith	Allen Vercher
Collis Pitts	Ivy Martin		Freeman Vercher
Woodrow Slaughter	Ivy J. Masters		Gary Wise
Eddie Sparks	Lonnie Wells		Louis Wise

[FEB., 1963]

Facts About



AVOYELLES
NATCHITOCHES
WINN

FACTS ABOUT AVOYELLES, NATCHITOCHES AND WINN PARISHES, LOUISIANA

CORE Southern Office/Research

February, 1965

All statistics in this report are for 1960 (last census) unless otherwise indicated.

POPULATION FIGURES

	WHITE	NEGRO	OTHER
AVOYELLES			
Population totals for parish	27,134	10,448	24
Population by ward			
Ward 1	1,720	-	-
Ward 2	5,635	2,362	20
Ward 3	1,893	1,104	1
Ward 4	2,138	127	-
Ward 5	1,090	67	-
Ward 6	1,470	409	-
Ward 7	1,870	1,142	-
Ward 8	2,226	484	-
Ward 9	3,027	1,268	-
Ward 10	4,317	2,619	3
Ward 11	1,748	866	-
Rural Population	20,401	7,745	15
Rural-Farm Population	7,255	3,382	4
Percent of parish population non-white	27.8%		
NATCHITOCHES			
Population totals for parish	20,082	15,529	42
Population by ward			
Ward 1	9,986	6,973	7
Ward 2	1,653	486	-
Ward 3	767	481	-
Ward 4	1,675	1,827	2
Ward 5	1,590	1,289	1
Ward 6	790	377	-
Ward 7	1,207	96	-
Ward 8	452	1	-
Ward 9	790	3,122	4
Ward 10	1,172	877	28
Rural Population	11,791	9,903	35
Rural-Farm Population	2,541	3,935	-
Percent of county population non-white	43.7%		

POPULATION FIGURES (CON'T)

WINN	WHITE	NEGRO	OTHER
Population Totals for Parish	11,031	4,995	8
Population by wards			
Ward 1	4,665	3,442	7
Ward 2	1,236	126	-
Ward 3	808	66	-
Ward 4	457	100	-
Ward 5	631	539	1
Ward 6	499	153	-
Ward 7	1,128	232	-
Ward 8	747	336	-
Ward 9	382	- -	-
Ward 10.....	478	1	-
Rural Population	7,193	1,817	2
Rural-Farm Population	921	109	-
Percent of Parish population non-white		31.2%	

VOTING POTENTIAL

(21 YEARS AND OVER)

	White, 1965	Negro, 1965
Avoyelles	17,235	5,439
Natchitoches	13,613	8,470
Winn	7,280	2,866

VOTER REGISTRATION

(OCTOBER, 1964)

	White	Negro
Avoyelles	13,157	1,756
Natchitoches	9,743	1,983
Winn	6,947	1,175

EMPLOYMENT STATUS NON-WHITE POPULATION

	Avoyelles	Natchitoches	Winn
Male, 14 years old & over in the labor force	1,810	2,581	833
Unemployed	165	322	67
Enrolled in school (not in labor force)	403	690	229
Female, 14 years & over in labor force	936	1,546	479
Unemployed	38	247	54
Enrolled in school (not in labor force)	540	655	258

EDUCATION NON-WHITE POPULATION

	Avoyelles	Natchitoches	Winn
Median School years completed	4.6	4.4	5.5
Completed elementary school	265	438	164
Completed high school	107	213	114
Completed college	51	192	22

INCOME OF NON-WHITE POPULATION

	Avoyelles	Natchitoches	Winn
Number of Families	2,010	3,171	1,085
Under $1,000	692	860	201
1,000 to 1,999	757	1,156	381
2,000 to 2,999	290	587	261
3,000 to 3,999	114	213	128
4,000 to 4,999	74	115	49
5,000 to 5,999	38	96	27
6,000 to 6,999	17	45	18
7,000 to 7,999	12	21	16
8,000 to 8,999	8	29	..
9,000 to 9,999	-	16	..
10,000 and over	8	33	4
MEDIAN FAMILY INCOME	$1,413	$1,628	$1,896

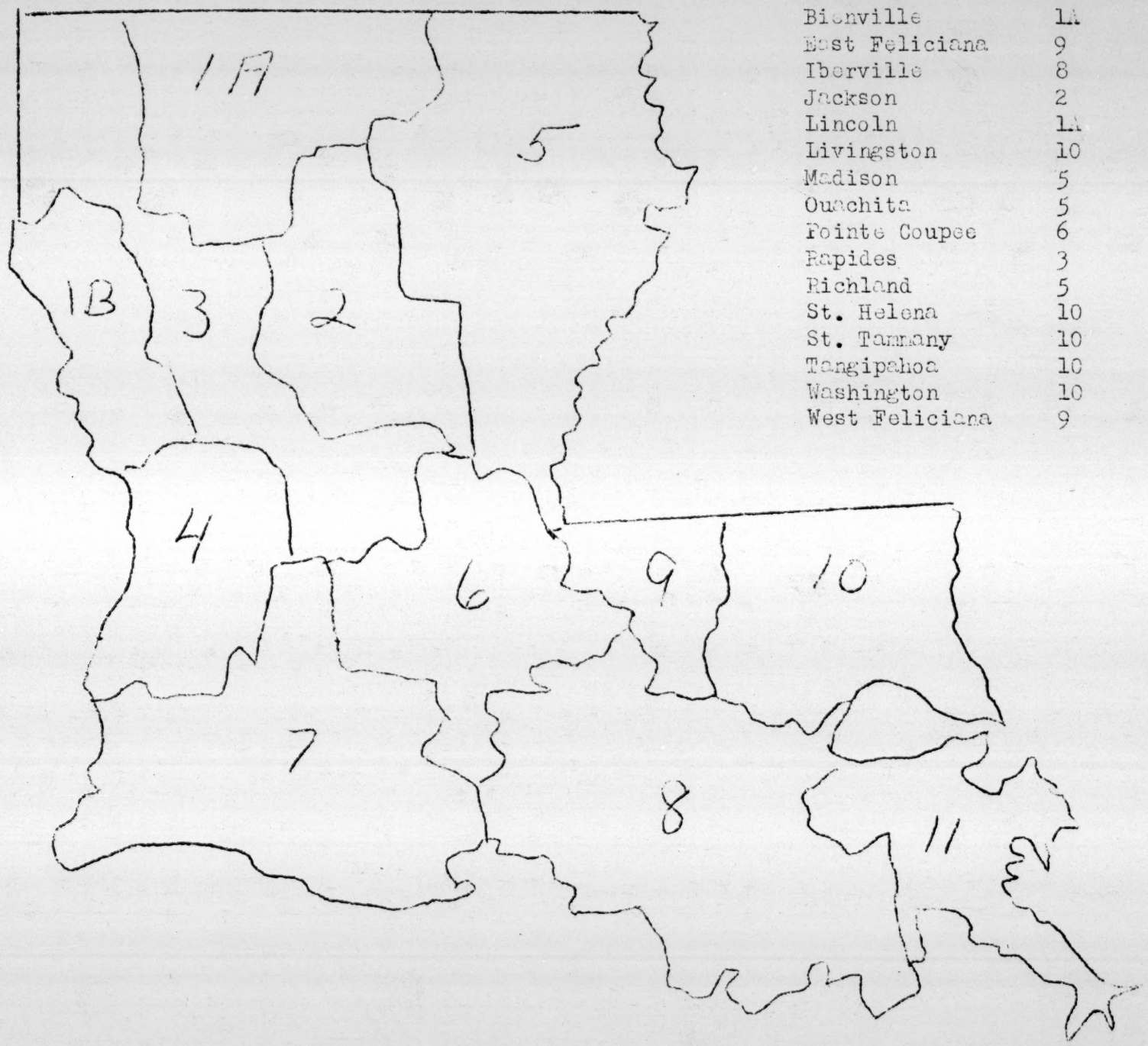
H O U S I N G

	Avoyelles	Natchitoches	Winn
All Housing Units	5,775	5,276	2,577
Owner Occupied, white	2,948	1,889	1,467
Owner Occupied, Negro	526	719	252
Renter occupied, white	1,079	812	384
Renter occupied, Negro	486	768	142
Condition of housing:			
sound	3,254	2,150	1,572
deteriorating	1,488	1,986	646
dilapidated	1,033	504	112
Vacant	736	1,088	332

F A R M I N F O R M A T I O N

	Avoyelles	Natchitoches	Winn
Number of farms	3098	1,716	750
Full owners	white-1,645 Negro- 102	white- 910 Negro- 252	white-597 Negro- 96
Part Owners	white- 627 Negro- 100	white-133 Negro- 43	white-20 Negro- 2
All Tenants (includes sharecroppers)	white- 361 Negro- 258	white- 159 Negro- 256	white- 24 Negro- 10

Avoyelles	6
Natchitoches	3
Winn	2
Ascension	8
Bienville	1A
East Feliciana	9
Iberville	8
Jackson	2
Lincoln	1A
Livingston	10
Madison	5
Ouachita	5
Pointe Coupee	6
Rapides	3
Richland	5
St. Helena	10
St. Tammany	10
Tangipahoa	10
Washington	10
West Feliciana	9



FARMING AREAS

1A. Upland Louisiana Timber Area
1B. Northwest Louisiana Hill Area
2. North Central La. Cutover Pine Area
3. Red River Cotton Area
4. Cutover Flatwoods Area
5. Mississippi Delta Area
6. Central Louisiana Mixed Farming Area
7. Louisiana Rice Area
8. Louisiana Sugar Cane Area
9. Southeast Mixed Farming Area
10. Louisiana Dairy, Poultry and Truck Area
11. New Orleans Truck and Fruit Area

PERCENT OF TOTAL CROPS BY FARMING AREAS

	1.	1B	(2)	(3)	4	5	(6)	7	8	9	10	11	
Corn for grain	5.3	-	-	9.7	-	26.4	27.5	-	12.5	-	7.3	-	A
oats harvested	-	-	-	15.5	-	60.5	-	9.0	-	6.0	-	-	A
soybeans	-	-	-	-	-	85.0	10.1	-	-	-	-	-	A
hay	6.1	-	-	19.1	-	17.3	15.0	12.6	7.8	4.7	7.5	-	A
cotton	-	-	-	18.9	-	52.6	18.3	-	-	-	-	-	A
rice	-	-	-	-	-	-	14.3	79.9	-	-	-	-	A
cane for sugar	-	-	-	-	-	-	7.1	-	89.5	-	-	-	A
cane for syrup	-	-	-	-	-	-	17.5	25.5	43.8	-	5.2	-	A
sweet potatoes	-	-	-	-	-	5.3	69.3	10.1	-	6.9	-	-	A
irish potatoes	5.6	-	-	5.2	-	6.2	18.0	-	41.4	9.1	6.2	-	A
commercial vegetables	9.2	-	-	9.6	-	4.7	6.9	-	28.2	5.1	13.8	15.3	A
nursery & greenhouse	*	*	*	11.5	-	-	12.5	*	*	8.4*	27.6*	24.9	$
peaches	59.3	-	6.0	..	-	24.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	T
pecans	-	-	5.0	40.7	-	20.4	7.8	..	6.1	5.4	-	-	T
oranges	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	92.4	T
tung	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	99.0	-	T
strawberries	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	98.0	-	..
cattle & calves	4.8	-	-	13.5	-	17.0	14.3	17.5	7.5	5.2	9.4	-	N
milk cows	7.9	7.1	-	7.3	-	8.0	14.6	6.9	6.7	-	31.7	-	N
hogs & pigs	6.2	-	5.1	10.9	-	25.5	27.0	6.9	4.8	-	4.6	-	N
sheep & lambs				10.6	25.5	14.6	6.3	27.8	4.9	-	4.8	-	N
chickens	9.0	-	5.2	10.7	5.0	10.8	15.1	9.4	7.3	4.8	19.9	-	N
eggs sold	11.1	-	5.8	14.8	6.9	8.4	6.0	7.2	5.6	-	28.3	-	D
broilers sold	29.4	19.0	5.1	16.2	-	7.2	-	-	-	-	19.2	-	N

A - Acres, $ - Dollars, T - Trees, N - Number, D - Dozens, * - some data not shown

SEE FARMING AREA MAP FOR LIST OF WHICH PARISHES ARE LOCATED IN EACH FARMING AREA

Research Project
2209 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana

February 9, 1965

Natchitoches Parish Chamber of Commerce
781 Front Street
P. O. Box 3
Natchitoches, Louisiana

Gentlemen:

Will you please send me a complete list of all businesses in your area with 100 or more employees?

Thank you very much.

Sincerely,

(Miss) Judith C. Nusbaum

Dear Miss Nusbaum:

Other than Northwestern State College, we have no businesses employing 100 or more employees.

Mrs. Jane Hall
Secretary

MSS CORE I
85 SOUTHERN
116-2 REGIONAL

Research
OFFICE

ASCS – Louisiana Parishes –
ORleans

1964, May, June, Dec,
1965, April

CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY
Southern Regional Office
2211 Dryades Street, Room 203
New Orleans, Louisiana, 70113
523-7204

May 15, 1964

Director of Personnel
Dixie Carriers Inc.
Peters Road
Harvey, Louisiana

Dear Sir:

It has come to the attention of CORE that your firm conducts some part of its operation under Federal contract. In view of Presidential Orders 10925 and 11114, we in CORE are interested in learning of the experience of your company in implementing these orders. Our concern may be succinctly telescoped in the following questions:

1. How many persons do you employ locally? How many are Negro?
2. Does your recruitment program make it clear, especially in the Negro community, that all job openings are filled without racial discrimination?
3. Are your Negro employees generally informed of this company policy through posting of proper notices in conspicuous places in the work-area?
4. Are there Negro employees in all, or most, of the job classifications in your plant?
5. Have any of your Negro employees been promoted during the past twelve months?

I would be happy to communicate with you further on these questions, and am expecially hope ful we can arrange a personal interview.

Sincerely,

Richard Haley
Associate National Director

RH:ch

Kalvar CORPORATION

Manufacturers of Heat Developable Photographic Film

909 South Broad Street New Orleans 25, Louisiana • Area Code 504 822-1600

WILLIAM M. WILKINSON
VICE PRESIDENT—FINANCE

May 15, 1964

Mr. Richard Haley
Associate National Director
Congress of Racial Equality
Southern Regional Office
2211 Dryades Street, Room 203
New Orleans, Louisiana 70113

Dear Mr. Haley:

Our firm does number among its customers the Federal Government. We have filed a Compliance Report Nondiscrimination Provisions of U. S. Government Contracts in accordance with The President's Committee on Equal Employment Opportunity which states our policy with respect to nondiscrimination. We are an equal opportunity employer.

Yours very truly,

William M. Wilkinson

WMW:klb

IBM

Data Processing Division
112 East Post Road
White Plains, New York

WHite Plains 9-1900

International Business Machines Corporation

May 19, 1964

Mr. Richard Haley
Associate National Director
Congress of Racial Equality
Southern Regional Office
2211 Dryades Street, Room 203
New Orleans, Louisiana, 70113

Dear Mr. Haley:

This is in answer to your recent letter addressed to the IBM Branch Office in New Orleans, requesting information on employment practices.

For many years, it has been IBM's policy to hire the best qualified applicant for a particular job without regard to race, creed, color, sex, national origin, or age. As further evidence of our intent in this regard, on February 7, 1962, IBM joined the Plans for Progress Program initiated by the President's Committee on Equal Employment Opportunity.

IBM has submitted statistical data, similar to that which you requested, to the President's Committee on Equal Employment Opportunity. It is our practice to release this type of information only to the President's Committee, the appropriate contracting agencies, and if and when it is required by state or local governmental agencies. Therefore, we respectfully decline to provide the statistical data you requested.

In lieu of supplying the above-mentioned data, I have enclosed a brochure containing the Joint Statement on our Plan for Progress which was distributed to all IBM managers. I believe this will answer your questions on our employment procedures. Also, I have enclosed a copy of our 1963 Annual Report which includes information concerning the nature of our business and the number of our employees.

I hope this will be of assistance and want to assure you that the Plan for Progress is fully supported at all levels of management in the IBM Company.

Sincerely yours,

E. H. Dohrmann
Director of Personnel

EHD:vb
Enclosures

- MANUFACTURERS OF MOTOR, MARINE AND INDUSTRIAL LUBRICANTS
BARRELING AND BLENDING SERVICE -

DELTA
PETROLEUM COMPANY, INC.

POST OFFICE BOX 10397
New Orleans 21, U. S. A. 70121

CABLE ADDRESS
"DELTLUBE"

TELEPHONE
VERNON 3-2861

May 19, 1964

Mr. Richard Haley
Associate National Director
Congress of Racial Equality
Southern Regional Office
2211 Dryades Street, Room 203
New Orleans, Louisiana 70113

Dear Mr. Haley:

We are glad to answer the five questions asked in your letter of May 12.

1. We have a total employment at present of 63 people. 30 of these are Negro.
2. As a small company with almost no turnover we naturally have no recruitment program. The occasional job opening we have is filled without discrimination as to Race, Color, or Creed.
3. All of our employees, Negro and White, are informed of our policy through posting of proper notices in conspicuous places in the work area.
4. There are Negro employees in all job classifications in our plant. We have three premium pay classifications totaling eleven employees. Five are Negro, six are White. A twelfth employee, who fills in as an alternate in one classification, is Negro.
5. Two employees have been promoted in the past twelve months -- both are Negro. In the past eighteen months four employees have been granted Merit Raises -- two are White -- two are Negro. These Merit Raises are given by the company for exceptional performance by employees and are not related to regular raises granted all employees.

You may be interested to know that our policy of non-discrimination has existed since the company was founded in late 1946. Almost all of our employees have been with us for more than five years. Twenty-Five of our employees have been with us more than 10 years. Of the 25, thirteen are Negro, twelve are White.

Most of our employees are good workers or else we could not survive in such a highly competitive industry. We are not interested in an employee's racial background as such, and over the years we have found that the loyalty, cooperation, intelligence, and diligence of an

(continued on page 2)

"ALL AGREEMENTS ARE CONTINGENT UPON STRIKES, ACCIDENTS OR OTHER CAUSES BEYOND OUR CONTROL"

employee has little or nothing to do with his race.

I shall be out of the city June 14-July 1 but will be glad to have you come by at anytime before or after that period. Since I spend a portion of my time outside the office I would suggest that you call before you come out just to make sure I am around.

Very truly yours,

W. H. Maxwell

W. H. Maxwell
Vice President

WHM/b

AVONDALE SHIPYARDS, INC.

P. O. BOX 50280, NEW ORLEANS, LA. 70150 • PHONE: 866-4561 • AREA CODE 504

WESTERN UNION TELEX:
ENGINEERING AVONENG 058-245
PURCHASING AVONPUR 058-246

May 19, 1964

Congress of Racial Equality
Southern Regional Office
2211 Dryades Street, Room 203
New Orleans, Louisiana 70113

Attention: Mr. Richard Haley
Associate National Director

Gentlemen:

This will acknowledge your letter of May 12, 1964.

The questions you raise are receiving our attention and we shall communicate with you further in this regard.

Very truly yours,

AVONDALE SHIPYARDS, INC.

Ewing V. Moore

Ewing V. Moore
Personnel Director

EVM:dl

DAY PHONE:
944-3316

SAUCER MARINE SERVICE, INC.

P. O. BOX 3067
BYWATER STATION
NEW ORLEANS 17, LOUISIANA

NIGHT PHONES:
282-5192
288-3378
282-6291
486-2917

May 22, 1964

Mr. Richard Haley,
Associate National Director,
CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY
Southern Regional Office
2211 Dryades Street-Room 203
New Orleans, Louisiana 70113

Dear Mr. Haley:

I have for reply your letter of May 14th. It is the policy of SAUCER MARINE SERVICE not to discriminate against persons of any race in matters of employment.

Yours very truly,

A. I. Saucer

HENRY O. MAHER, *Assistant Director*

BLUE CROSS
NEW ORLEANS
HOSPITAL SERVICE ASSOCIATION OF NEW ORLEANS
1523 ST. CHARLES, NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA 70130 / 524-8461

May 25, 1964

Mr. Richard Haley
Associate National Director
Congress of Racial Equality
Southern Regional Office
2211 Dryades Street, Room 203
New Orleans, Louisiana, 70113

Dear Mr. Haley:

We have received your letter of May 12, 1964.

It is now and has always been our policy to consider the qualifications of an applicant for a vacancy only on the basis of competency with respect to the position to be filled, regardless of race, creed or color.

Sincerely,

H. O. Maher

H. O. Maher
Personnel Director

HOM:cl

SPERRY

SPERRY GYROSCOPE COMPANY
DIVISION OF SPERRY RAND CORPORATION
GREAT NECK, NEW YORK

DISTRICT OFFICES
NEW YORK
SAN FRANCISCO
SEATTLE
LOS ANGELES
CLEVELAND
NEW ORLEANS

CABLE ADDRESS
SPERRYGYRO

TELEPHONE
(516) LR 4-3527

May 27, 1964

Mr. Richard Haley
Associate National Director
Congress of Racial Equality
2211 Dryades Street, Room 203
New Orleans, Louisiana 70113

Dear Mr. Haley:

This letter is in response to yours of May 14, addressed to the Director of Personnel, Sperry Gyroscope Company, regarding company implementation of Presidential Orders 10925 and 11114.

The Sperry Gyroscope Company, as part of the Sperry Rand Corporation, has, for more than two years, been a member of the Plans for Progress program sponsored by the President's Committee on Equal Employment Opportunity. During this period all of the specific requirements of the Executive Orders have, of course, been complied with and many "affirmative actions," such as mentioned in your letter, have been taken. Under the Plans for Progress program, detailed statistical reports on the employment of white and non-white personnel are submitted directly to the President's Committee. The U. S. Navy acts for the President's Committee in monitoring corporate compliance with the Executive Orders and is presently conducting reviews of Sperry Rand facilities.

I am sure that the Congress of Racial Equality and the President's Committee have common objectives in the area of equal employment opportunity for all. I am pleased to give you this assurance that the Sperry Gyroscope Company is implementing Executive Orders 10925 and 11114 in both letter and spirit.

Sincerely,

K. MacHarg
Assistant to Vice President
for Industrial Relations

KMH:dm

Domino
Domino
Domino
Domino

AMERICAN SUGAR COMPANY

7417 NORTH PETERS STREET, ARABI, LA.

June 1, 1964

Mr. Richard Haley,
Associate National Director
Congress of Racial Equality
Southern Regional Office
2211 Dryades Street, Room 203
New Orleans, Louisiana. 70113

Dear Mr. Haley:

Thank you for your letter of May 12, 1964 regarding the implementation by our company of Executive Orders 10925 and 11114.

The answers to the questions raised in your letter are as follows:

1. We employ about 875 persons at our Chalmette refinery of which about 40% are negroes.

2. We have advised all sources of employment that applicants for employment are considered without regard to race, creed, color or national origin. Our advertisements for employment indicate that we are an equal opportunity employer. Our company has recruited at several Negro colleges.

3. Notices regarding our policy of equal employment opportunity are posted in conspicuous places throughout our refinery.

4. We employ negro employees in most of the job classifications in our refinery.

5. Negro employees have been promoted during the last 12 months.

If you wish to arrange a personal interview, I shall be glad to meet with you at a mutually convenient time.

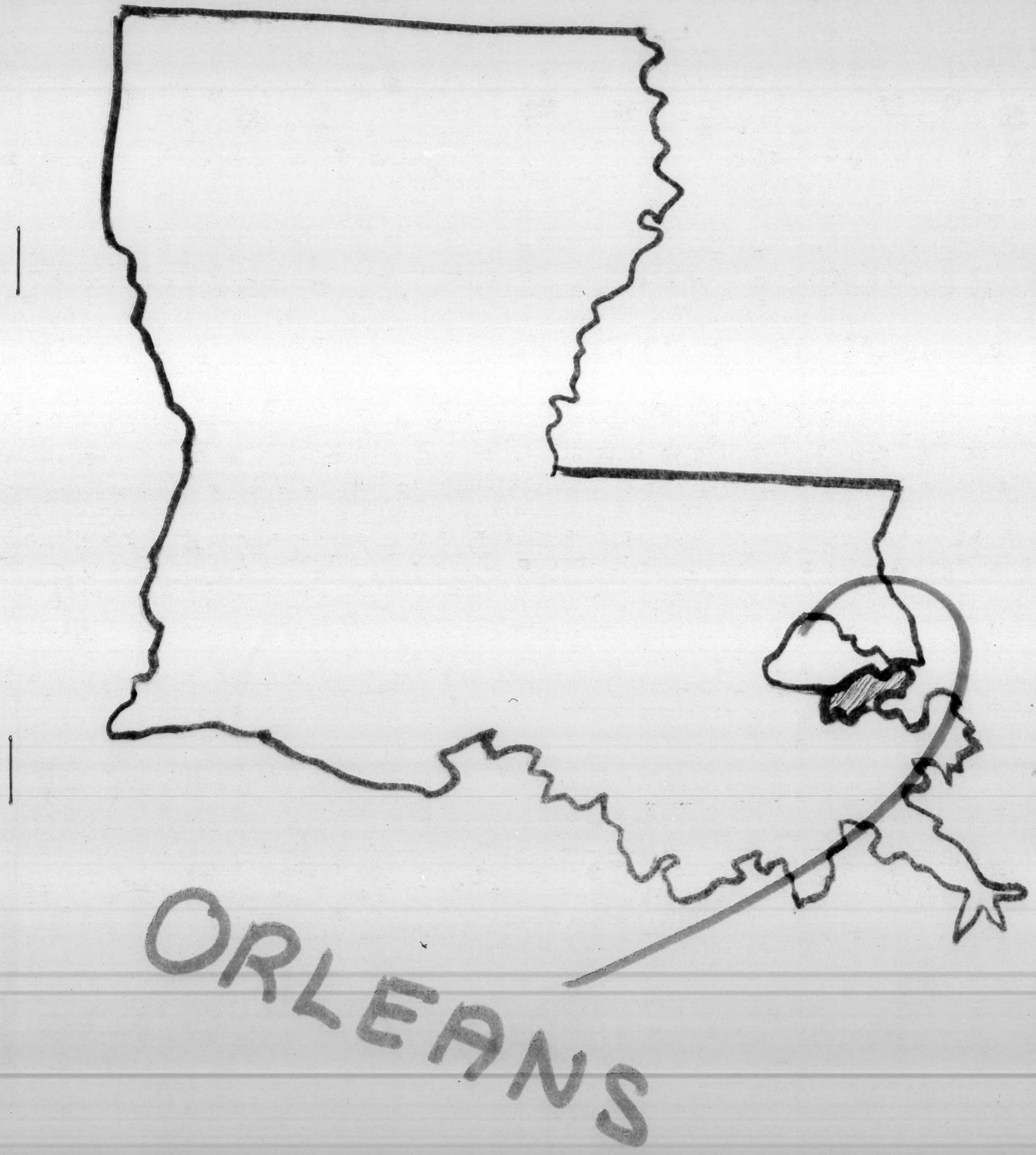
Sincerely,

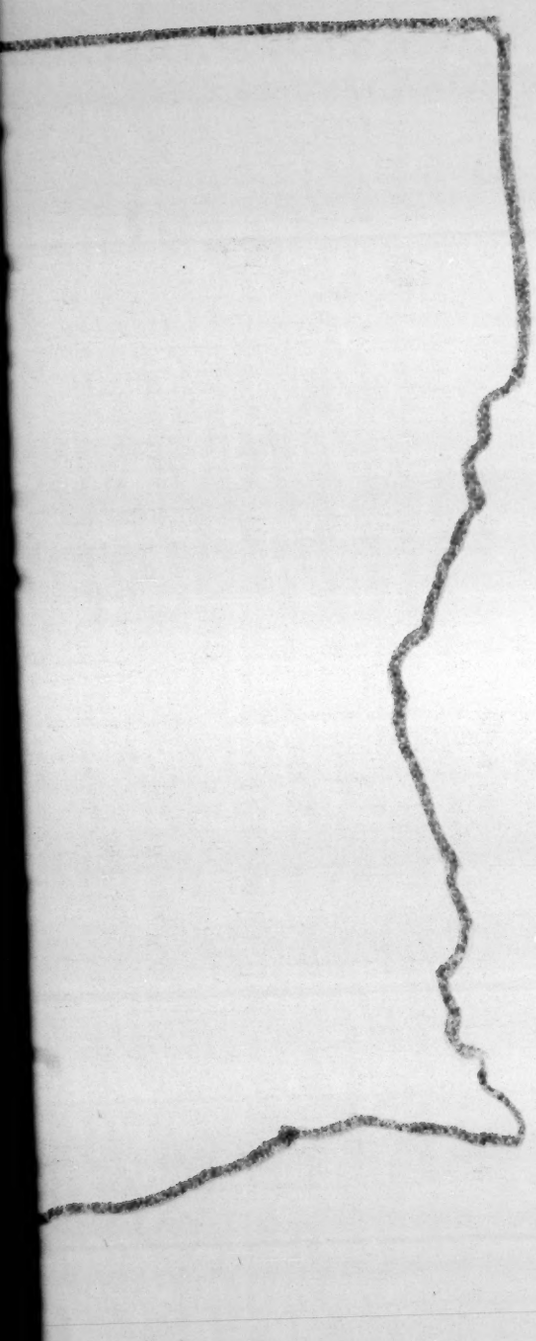
W. G. Allee, Jr.,
Personnel Manager

wga:fc

FACTS ABOUT

[DEC., 1964]





F'A C T S A B O U T O R L E A N S P A R I S H

Prepared by

CORE/Research

December, 1964

All statistics are for 1960
(last census) unless otherwise
indicated.

POPULATION FIGURES

Total Population	627,525
White Population	392,594
Male	186,650
Female	205,944
Negro Population	233,514
Male	110,096
Female	123,418
Other Races	1,417
Male	784
Female	633
PERCENT NON-WHITE	37.4%

VOTING INFORMATION

	White	Negro
Voting Potential (21 & over).....	278,719	139,257
October Registration Figures.....	162,127	35,824

EMPLOYMENT

Unemployment Rate - New Orleans.....6.2%

Civilian Labor Force: (14 yrs. and older)

Non-White Male.....48,322

employed.....43,637

unemployed.....4,685

Non-White Female.....31,271

employed.....28,968

unemployed.....2,303

White Male.....103,482

employed.....99,085

unemployed.....4,757

White Female.....53,629

employed.....52,089

unemployed.....1,485

MEDIAN EDUCATION YEARS COMPLETED BY AGE

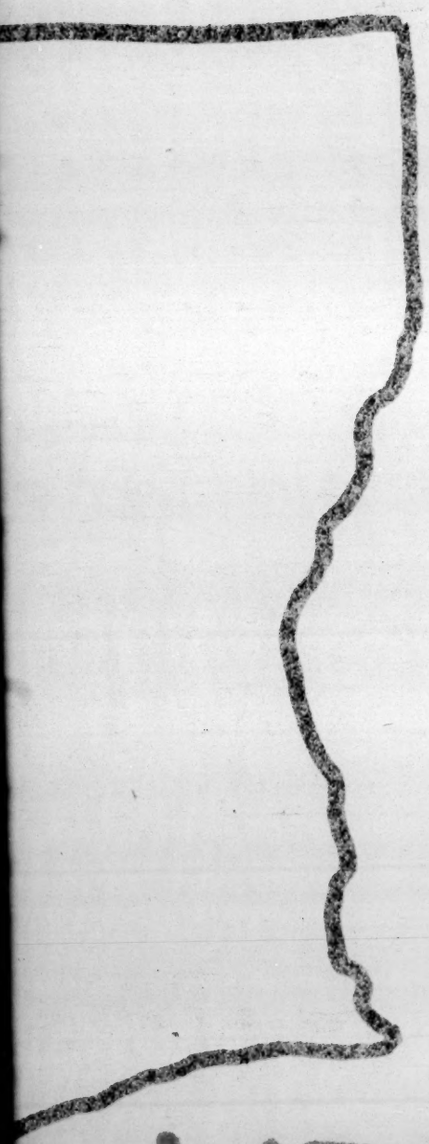
	Total Population		Non-White Population	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
14 to 24 years	10.0	10.7	9.2	10.2
25 to 29 years	12.1	12.1	9.2	10.4
30 to 34 years	12.0	12.0	8.5	9.4
35 to 44 years	10.9	11.0	8.0	8.5
45 to 54 years	8.8	8.9	6.8	7.3
55 to 64 years	8.0	8.2	5.4	5.9
65 to 74 years	6.8	7.1	4.5	4.6
75 and over	6.1	6.8	3.9	4.3

Total Population, 14 years and over.....9.8
Non-White Population, 14 years and over.....8.2

Total Population, 25 years and over.....9.5
Non-White population, 25 years and over.....7.7

FACTS ABOUT DEPRESSED AREAS OF

[DEC., 1964]



Report on the twenty-three census tracts
in New Orleans which are lowest in income
and education, and highest in unemployment.

December 3, 1964

CORE/Research

Figures are as of 1960 (last census)

POPULATION BY MOST DEPRESSED CENSUS TRACTS

Tract Code	Total Population	White Population	Negro Population	Other Pop.	Percent Non-white
60	4218	1136	3059	187	73%
69	6763	27	6731	13	100%
71	4421	2227	2191	252	50%
79	2976	1795	1173	253	40%
81	7378	6717	651	706	9%
87	1779	1087	689	102	39%
92	4973	143	4830	32	97%
93	8431	174	8250	28	98%
94	6568	367	6200	58	94%
43	4839	536	4287	152	89%
44	8326	1077	7246	246	87%
48	3628	2285	1329	360	37%
33 C.2	8706	350	8250	28	96%
34	4368	980	3360	285	78%
39	4313	1248	3059	339	71%
27	5688	1375	4301	226	76%
29	4853	1382	3471	242	72%
16	4427	2771	1654	197	37%
9 C	5247	59	5185	8	99%
9 B	5869	9	5859	16	100%
17 B.1	5206	1384	3811	164	73%
17 B. 2	5840	1	5839	8	100%
131	4244	831	3407	77	80%
New Orleans	627,525	392,594	233,514	~~56,677~~ 1,417	37%

total 94,832

MEDIAN FAMILY INCOME IN DOLLARS

Tract Code	Income	Tract Code	Income
60	3130	9 C	3589
69	1861	9 B	3172
71	3610	17 B.1	3820
79	3279	17 B.2	1870
81	2946	131	3347
87	3479		
92	2729		
93	2127		
94	3041		
43	2531		
44	2616		
48	2432		
33 C.2	1977		
34	3388		
39	3207		
27	3709		
29	3768		
16	2495		

New Orleans, 4807

MEDIAN SCHOOL YEARS COMPLETED

Tract Code		Median Years	Track Code		Median Years
60	...	7.5	39	...	7.5
69	...	7.5	27	...	7.7
71	...	8.0	29	...	7.9
79	...	8.1	16	...	7.3
81	...	8.1	9 C	...	7.3
87	...	7.4	9 B	...	7.6
92	...	6.8	17 B.1	...	7.6
93	...	8.0	17 B.2	...	7.9
94	...	7.2	131	...	7.6
43	...	7.1			
44	...	8.1			
48	...	7.9			
33 C.2.	...	8.0			
34	...	8.0			

New Orleans - 9.0

U N E M P L O Y M E N T R A T E

(Percent of Labor Force, Male over 14)

Tract Code	Unemployment rate
60	8.8
69	11.4
71	10.1
79	14.4
81	11.5
87	10.7
92	11.9
93	9.8
94	10.9
43	10.4
44	11.4
48	9.8
33 0.2	13.1
34	8.8
39	9.2
27	13/5
29	10.8
16	11.4
9 C	13.9
9 B	9.1
17 B.1	8.7
17 B.2	13.8
131	9.8
New Orleans	6.2

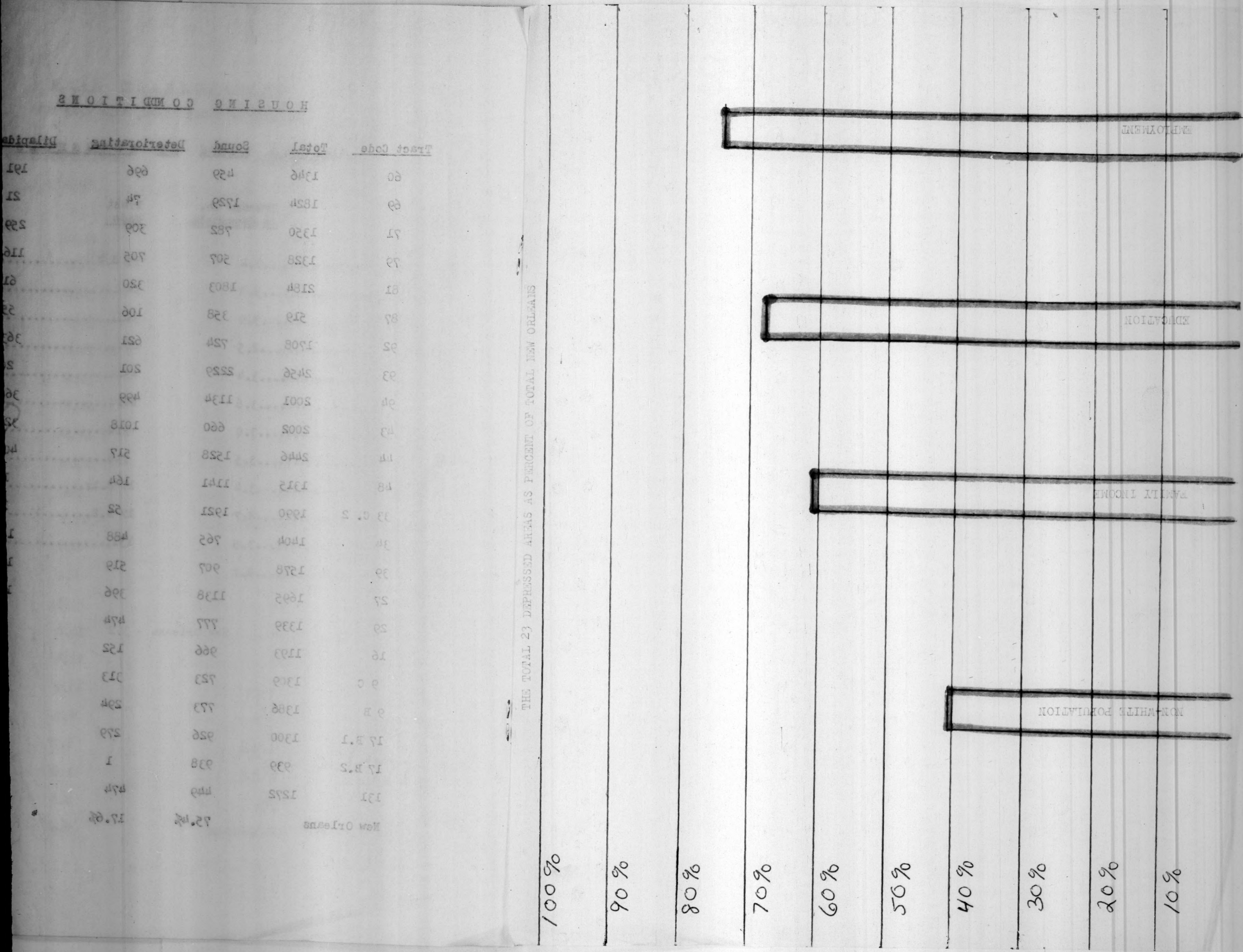
A V E R A G E S I Z E O F H O U S E H O L D

Tract Code	Average No. in Household	Tract Code	Average No. in Household
60	3.2	33 C.2	4.4
69	3.8	34	3.3
71	3.0	39	3.0
79	2.5	27	3.5
81	3.4	29	3.7
87	3.6	16	4.0
92	3.0	9.C	4.2
93	3.5	9.B	4.5
94	3.4	17 B.1	4.2
43	2.7	17 B.2	6.3
44	3.5	131	3.4
48	2.8		

New Orleans - 3.2

H O U S I N G C O NDD I T I O N S

Tract Code	Total	Sound	Deteriorating	Dilapidated
60	1346	459	696	191
69	1824	1729	74	21
71	1350	782	309	259
79	1328	507	705	116
81	2184	1803	320	61
87	519	358	106	55
92	1708	724	621	363
93	2456	2229	201	26
94	2001	1134	499	368
43	2002	660	1018	324
44	2446	1528	517	401
48	1315	1141	164	10
33 C. 2	1990	1921	52	17
34	1404	765	488	151
39	1578	907	519	152
27	1695	1138	396	161
29	1339	777	474	88
16	1193	966	152	75
9 C	1309	723	313	273
9 B	1386	773	294	319
17 B.1	1300	926	279	95
17 B.2	939	938	1	0
131	1272	449	474	349
New Orleans		75.4%	17.6%	7.0%


EMPLOYMENT
EDUCATION
FAMILY INCOME
NON-WHITE POPULATION
100%
90%
80%
70%
60%
50%
40%
30%
20%
10%
THE TOTAL 23 DEPRESSED AREAS AS PERCENT OF TOTAL NEW ORLEANS

[APRIL, 1965]

Dave

Cathy Barrett

left this for

you. 4-26-65

jim

Judi please send

WARD 7
(PART 4)

Abbreviations: Change of Address to - CA
Failure to Vote - FV
Mistake - IN
Unable To Contact - UTC
Serving Military Duty - SMD
Filed 3 Form - FF

18-Silvestri A. Sarsonas, 3207 Belfort. → 2790173 (CA-2217 Chas. Dr. Chalmette)
Salvador DeMatteo, 3227 Belfort.
Arley E. Burton, 3227 Belfort.
Mary Saucier, 1887 Crete.
James J. Murphy Sr., 3245 Derby Pl.
Mrs. James J. Murphy, 3245 Derby Pl.
Russell G. Leech, 3408 Derby Pl. → 8346813 (CAJeff.)
Velma Leech, 3408 Drby Pl.
Mrs. Terry A. Higgins, 3519 Derby Pl.
Charles J. Kelly, 3519 Derby Pl.
Myrtle Turley, 3510 De Saix. → 8651500 (CA-8629 OAK)
Ethel Dale, 3441 Esplanade. → 4820218 (CAMetairie)
Violet Castellanos, 3447 Esplanade.
Alfred I. Pablovich, 3453 Esplanade.
Ethel A. Lipps, 1610 Moss.
Louis J. Lipps, 1610 Moss.
Charles Boudreaux, 1632 Moss.
Edna K. Boudreaux, 1632 Moss.
Marion F. Hess, 1646 Moss.
Jean Hess, 1646 Moss.
Casper Morici, 3425 Parkview.
Jimmie E. Crone, 3120 Trafalgar.
Anne S. Cohen, 3126 Trafalgar.
Lucien Grandeury Jr., 3128 Trafalgar.
Walter E. Knowles, 3208 Trafalgar.
Jacqueline C. Earwood, 3408 Trafalgar. → 1458743 (CA2860 Fortin)
Grace Fenasci, 3710 Trafalgar.
19-Roy L. Roberts, 1901 Army Pkwy.
Wilda J. Roberts, 1901 Army Pkwy.
Armando H. Sierra, 2018 Army Pkwy.
John F. Little, 3125 Castine.
Mrs. John F. Little, 3124 Castine. → 8617755 (CA 8801 Apricot)
John T. Knight, Jr., 117 Chalfant. → 8873448 (UTC)
Mary H. Knight, 117 Chalfant.
Alvin H. Martinez, 1200 Florida.
Edwin R. Cousins, 120 Hathaway.
Gloria Cousins, 120 Hathaway.
Albert J. Pilie, Jr., 1904 Marine.
Carlton M. Morris, Jr., 1936 Marine. → HU80794 (SMD)
Jerry J. Phillips, 1963 Marine.
Jean Phillips, 1963 Marine.
Lucy Marine Boyer, 1976 Moss.
Richard M. Boyer, 1976 Moss.
Homer J. Talley, 1954 Navy.
Donald J. Keretz, 2006 Navy. → 3472493 (CA Jefferson)
Adolph Kleinschmidt, 3106 St. Bernard.
Lillian Kleinschmidt, 3106 St. Bernard.
Mrs. John R. Dicken, 107 Winthrop.
John R. Dicken, 107 Winthrop.
Joseph V. Pellegrini, 2026 N. Broad. → 8875427 (CA 6205 Boutall, Metairie)
20-Albert J. Martin, 2118 N. Broad. → 8875445 (CA Metairie)
Charles B. Crow, 2607 Bruxelles.
Mrs. J. B. Villefarra, 2640 Bruxelles.
Louise Roquevert, 2649 Bruxelles.
Marie Foles, 2649 Bruxelles.
Mary Crais, 2704 Bruxelles.
Ursula I. Jackson, 1911 N. Dorgenois. → 8627316 (CA 232 Alex)
Lucy V. Hazeur, 1836 Duels.
Olivier Long, 1838 Duels.
Louise J. Soublet, 2551 Havana.
Shirley McLaughlin, 2664 Havana.
Joseph G. Barnes, Jr., 1977 Hope.
Cleopatra M. Barnes, 1977 Hope.
Evelyn Wasmer, 1712 Industry.
Aldon A. Lanoix, Sr., 2512 London.
Earl Davenport, 2533 London.
Andrew J. James, 2533 London.
Laverne Nelson, 2662½ New Orleans.
Edmund J. Harris, 2672 New Orleans.
Pauline N. Zero, 2679 New Orleans.
Henry W. Green, Jr., 2709 New Orleans.
Edwin J. Dennies, 2717 Paris.
Marris Lapeyrouse, 2509 Republic.
Gertrude Davis, 2529 Reublic.
Lucas J. Cuccia, 2611 St. Bernard.
John H. Cuccia, 2611 St. Bernard.
21-Violet T. Theriot, 1662 Abundance.
Alfred J. Theriot, 1662 Abundance.
Alfred J. Theriot Jr., 1662 Abundance.
Betty L. Lotz, 1726 Abundance.
Teddy Kross, 1669 Agriculture. → 9499935 (CA)
Barbara Arseneaux, 1674 Agriculture.
Allen Arseneaux, 1674 Agriculture.
Elizabeth H. Mumme, 1722 Agriculture.
Paul D. Mumme, 1722 Agriculture. → 9491209 (UTC)
Faith O. Geary, 2182 N. Broad.
Eugene C. Geary, Jr., 2182 N. Broad. → 2429160 (CA 6650 Vigilian)
Peter P. Borrello, 2805 Bruxelles. → 3676755 (CA 1401 Redwood, Harvey)
Joseph A. Borrello, 2805 Bruxelles. → 4834765 (CA 4140 Banks)
Dolly A. Dimitry, 3005 Bruxelles. → 2887467 (CA)
Thomas D. Dimitry, 3005 Bruxelles. → 4884129 (CA 3116 Monroe)
May R. Brien, 3010 Bruxelles.
Anthony C. D'Antonio, 3013 Bruxelles.
George W. Donze, 3014 Bruxelles. → 9471465 (CA)
Dolores Garcia, 1602 Florida.
Ola Drouant, 1680 Florida.
Fred L. Drouant, 1680 Florida.
Luther O. Gueldner, 3231 Gibson.
Ora L. Gueldner, 3231 Gibson.
Emmett P. Ray Jr., 2916 Havana. → 8333924 (UTC)
Mary T. Ray, 2916 Havana.
Mott B. Fleming, 1663 Industry.
Lois A. Fleming, 1663 Industry.
Pamela Fossier, 2900 Paris.
Conrad J. Fossier, 2900 Paris.
John H. Myers, 2900½, Paris.
Pamela C. Myers, 2900½, Paris. → 3820335 (FF)
August F. Arrigo, 2815, Republic.
Alice C. Arrigo, 2815 Republic. → 3945148 (CA)
Albert A. Bordelon, 3036, Republic.
Mrs. Albert Bordelon, 3036 Republic.
Ivan M. Foley, 1504 Treasure.
Mrs. Ivan M. Foley, 1504 Treasure.
Lillian Savoie, 1667 Treasure.

22—William O. Brown, 1913 Abundance. → WH97753 (FF)
Theodore J. Picone III, 3022 Annette.
Donald W. Davis, 2108 Benefit.
Willis M. Jones, 2121 Benefit.
Robert J. Lasseigne, 2122 Benefit.
Harold A. Gaudet, 2163 Benefit.
Hilda Mae Brown, 2300 N. Broad.
Rodney P. Turcotte, 2916 Elysian Fields.
Ronald S. Lally, 3014 Elysian Fields.
Mary O. Balamonte, 3029 Frenchmen.
Elgin J. Hychew, 2004 Humanity.
Frank A. Morgott, 3826 Pauger.
Linda H. Develle, 3833 Pauger.
Frank C. Develle, 3833 Pauger.
Gladys W. Robertson, 2010 Touro.
Anita A. Brunell, 3015 Touro.
Erroll F. Puttark, 3119 Touro.
Antoine M. Plessy III, 1915 Treasure.
Evangeline Plessy, 1915 Treasure.
Henry E. Traub, 1947 Treasure.
May Traub, 1947 Treasure.
Sigmund J. Loeb, 1970 Treasure. → 8334445 (UTC)
Mrs. Sigmund J. Loeb, 1970 Treasure.
Margaret Blanchard, 2049 Treasure.
Glenn A. Shinn, 2103 Treasure.
Phyllis R. Shinn, 2103 Treasure.
Elizabeth Kavanaugh, 2116 Treasure.
Emile J. Kavanaugh, 2116 Treasure.
Theresa Murray, 2160 Treasure.
Jerry C. Murray, 2160 Treasure. → 8273398 (CAJeff)

WARD 7
(PART 5)

23—Mary L. Walker, 3435 Allen.
Ronald S. Ruiz, 3638 Frenchmen.
Jill C. Ruiz, 3628 Frenchmen.
Martha B. Cole, 2524 Gentilly.
Lynn R. Cole, 2524 Gentilly.
Jean E. Smith, 2808 Gentilly.
Louise H. Taylor, 2810 Gentilly.
Earl J. Barconey, 2830 Gentilly.
Phyllis B. Parun, 3000 Gentilly.
Helen J. Guidry, 2159 Humanity.
Stanley C. Guidry, 2159 Humanity.
Grace P. Downer, 2061 Lafreniere.
Howard F. Downer, 2061 Lafreniere.
Dr. Thomas P. Coffey, 3420 Live Oak.
Carroll Coffey, 3420 Live Oak.
Rosalie Anselmo, 2157 Milton.
Conwell R. Ritch, 3936 Pauger.
Marlene R. Ritch, 3936 Pauger.
Carol Deharde, 3950 Pauger.
John C. Deharde Jr., 3950 Pauger.
Melvin M. Pechon, 3964 Pauger.

→1443636(FF)

OFFICIAL

Pct.	Name	Address
	Dorothy Pechon, 3964 Pauger.	
	Rosalind J. Brown, 2100 Pleasure.	
	Ildefonso Juan, 2100 Pleasure.	
	Sarah H. Falk, 2114 Pleasure.	
	Lorida M. Pappiti, 2123 Pleasure.	
	James E. Thomas, 3525 St. Anthony.	
	Robert S. Fortinberry, 2025 Sere.	
	Mrs. P. A. Fortinberry, 2025 Sere.	
24—	Remy T. Jones, 4322½ Annette.	
	Sue Ann B. Jones, 4322½ Annette.	8334443(FF)
	Robert L. Hennis, 4225 Frenchmen.	
	Salvador V. E. Starita, 2429 Gentilly.	
	Raliean H. Henderson, 2449 Gentilly.	
	Ronald S. Henderson, 2449 Gentilly.	
	Charles Perniciaro, 2005 Mandolin.	→2823822(UTC)
	Mrs. Wilford E. Glockner, 2010 Mandolin.	
	Dorothy Ann Glockner, 2010 Mandolin.	
	Virginia K. Cherami, 2021 Mandolin.	→2423562(CA)
	Hughes J. Cherami Sr., 2021 Mandolin.	
	Thomas J. Gill, 2053 Mandolin.	
	George J. Hughes, 2114 Mandolin.	
	Barbara B. Hughes, 2114 Mandolin.	
	Sheila C. Buras, 2116 Mandolin.	
	Newton T. Buras Jr., 2116 Mandolin.	
	Inez L. Davis, 4316 Pauger.	
	Julius J. Davis, 4316 Pauger.	
	George J. Benigno Jr., 4317 Pauger.	
	John Ingulla, 4317 Pauger.	
	Albert A. Rensch Sr., 2048 Pelopidas.	
	Maudra L. Jones, 3502 Virgil.	
	Helen M. Keys, 3604 Virgil.	
	Maude P. Johnson, 3540 Virgil.	
	Regina J. Coffey, 3558 Virgil.	HU83955(FF)
	Henry Thomas, 3558 Virgil.	
	Tibbye B. Thomas, 3558 Virgil.	
	Marvin L. Robinson, 3594 Virgil.	
	Ruth M. Robinson, 3594 Virgil.	
25—	Victor Watts Sr., 4538 Allen.	
	Mable Nickles, 4600 Allen.	
	Kenneth Chapman, 4435 Annette.	
	Dorsey D. Lee, 4437 Annette.	
	Jacqueline M. Sardie, 4412½ St. Anthony.	
	Allen John Sardie, 4412½ St. Anthony.	
	Emile J. Weaver Sr., 4529 St. Anthony.	2420813(CA)
	Vera M. Weaver, 4529 St. Anthony.	
	John J. Spokes, 513 Warrington.	
	Guy J. Chauppette, 535 Warrington.	
	Charles R. Bartlett Sr., 536 Warrington.	
26—	Florence B. Resor, 1752 Benefit.	
	Charles S. Resor, 1752 Benefit.	→8370777(UTC)
	Clovina B. Meyers, 3305 Bruxelles.	9492427(CA)
	Milton F. Meyers, 3305 Bruxelles.	→2827984(FF)
	Hortense B. LeBoeuf, 3306 Bruxelles.	
	Ralph J. LeBoeuf, 3306 Bruxelles.	
	Sylvia R. Bassett, 3619 Bruxelles.	
	William H. Bassett Jr., 3619 Bruxelles.	→9496610(FF)
	Linda K. Guenin, 3518 Bruxelles.	
	Patricia W. Bordelon, 3603 Bruxelles.	
	Mathilda Frederic, 3613 Bruxelles.	→8312839(CA)left
	John T. Frederic, 3613 Bruxelles.	
	Antonio Genaro, 3710 Bruxelles.	
	Jacqueline P. Bihm, 3718 Bruxelles.	
	Gerald J. Bihm, 3718 Bruxelles.	
	Gail S. Sales, 3724 Bruxelles.	
	Charles R. Sales, 3724 Bruxelles.	→2427177(CA)
	Abel Chauvin, 3744 Bruxelles.	→2425554(CA)
	Joyce L. Gittelson, 1637 Caton.	
	Charles V. Mancuso, 1619 Foy.	
	Phyllis C. Westcott, 1625 Foy.	
	George E. Anton, 2225 Gentilly.	
	Kathy L. Anton, 2225 Gentilly.	
	Eugene C. Best Jr., 2317 Gentilly.	
	Yvette C. Best, 2317 Gentilly.	
	Elmira E. Perrin, 2317 Gentilly.	
	Constan A. Tassistro, 3614 Havana.	
	Robert E. Moran, 1726 Lafreniere.	
26—	Charles Jenkins, 3411 Paris.	8345359(CAMet)
	Lester G. Meilleur, 3507 Paris.	
	Marion Meilleur, 3507 Paris.	
	Wilmont P. Guillot, 3819 Paris.	
	Lawrence J. Barado Jr., 1735 Pleasure.	→9432562(CA)
	Louis J. LeBlanc, 1765 Pleasure.	
	Anthony Sciambra, 3323 Republic.	
	Lydia M. Sciambra, 3323 Republic.	2822363(CA)
	William C. Schillina, 3440 Republic.	9457563(CA)
	James B. Puig, 3512 Republic.	
	Louis J. Labatut, 3601 Republic.	
	Charles J. Pavur, 3617 Republic.	
	Pauline L. Worthington, 3620 Republic.	
	Helen E. Brennan, 3702 Republic.	
	Adeline A. Pascal, 3736 Republic.	
	Mrs. Joseph LaRocca, 3739 Republic.	
	Rod LaRocca, 3741 Republic.	
	Mary A. LaRocca, 3741 Republic.	
	Mary A. LaRocca, 3741 Republic.	
	Gladys H. Martin, 1665 St. Denis.	
	Walter C. Dommer, 1610 Sere.	
	Kathryn L. Dommer, 1610 Sere.	

WARD 7
(PART 6)

27--Melvin Bell, 3913 Duplessis.
Leontine D. Mundy, 3914 Deplessis.
Herman C. Lee, 3918 Duplessis.
Beatrice Edwards, 3918 Duplessis.
Lula Mae Morgan, 3820 Duplessis.
George L. Wilkinson Jr., 3921 Duplessis.
Catherine M. Allen, 3923 Duplessis.
Mary Woods, 4022 Duplessis.
John Washington, 1411 Foy.
Cornelius Dennis, 1416 Foy. → 2889770
Elizabeth Dennis, 1416 Foy.
Addie D. Crawford, 3710 Gibson.
Lorraine Poindexter, 3712 Gibson.
Edward C. Neveaux, 3716 Gibson.
Elizabeth S. O'Neal, 3716 Gibson.
Raymond S. Nixon, 3811 Gibson.
Eloise V. Taylor, 3926 Gibson.
Louis P. Cousin Jr., 3500 Hamburg.
Mary L. Cousin, 3500 Hamburg.
Sarah Y. Soule, 3704 Hamburg.
Alton Jessie Bashful, 3909 Hamburg. → 9432368 (CA)
Eliska Gladney, 4000 Hamburg.
Betty Jean Segue, 1463 Lafreniere.
Octalva Byrd, 1478 Lafreniere.
Velma F. Burke, 1478 Lafreniere.
Wilfred J. Manuel, 1519 Lafreniere. → 9492344
Robert Johnson, 1411½ Milton.
Georgie L. Johnson, 1411½ Milton.
Dolores A. Brown, 1447½ Milton.
Louise M. Wilson, 1459 Milton.
Emelda Bordenave, 1470 Milton.
Josephine Simpson, 1473 Milton.
Billie L. Stone, 1500 Milton.
Emma Gean Gatlin, 1538 Milton.
Rev. Harold Gregory, 3738 Paris.
McNeil Dennis, 3641 St. Bernard.
Isaac Johnson, 3641 St. Bernard.
Cora Johnson, 3641 St. Bernard.
Lureana Granderson, 3641 St. Bernard.
Rose N. Johnson, 3645 St. Bernard.
Mattie M. Veal, 4023 St. Bernard.
Jesse Turner Jr., 1418½ Senate.
Gwendolyn M. Reese, 1420 Senate.
James Fleming, 1460 Senate.
Ola Mae S. Hugle, 1462 Senate.
Hattie B. Young, 1482 Senate.
Marjorie E. Nornay, 1526 Sere.
27-A—Janice E. Lewis, 3500 Alfred.
Aldonia Tousant, 3530 Buchanan.
Mrs. G. H. Jeanjacques, 3826 Buchanan.
Alvin Davis, 3535 Cadillac.
Patricia A. Davis, 3535 Cadillac.
Alton A. Thomas Jr., 3539 Cadillac.
Melvin E. McGee, 3738 Cadillac.
Jacqueline M. Tanner, 3740 Cadillac.
Gary J. Tanner Sr., 3740 Cadillac.
Clyde Beauchamp, 3811 Cadillac.
Julia Beauchamp, 3811 Cadillac.
Joseph M. Gloustovia, 1314 Caton.
Cynthia A. Washington, 1216 Foy.
Louise Taylor, 1333 Foy.
Alfred Taylor, 1333 Foy.
George Jackson, 1325 Milton.
Anthony S. Maranta, 3902 St. Bernard.
Emily M. Wilkerson, 1209 St. Denis.
Shirley M. Jennings, 1228 St. Denis.
Eugene Blackman, 1374 St. Denis.
Easter M. Blackman, 1374 St. Denis.
Christine Gardner, 1374 St. Denis.
James Hall, 1219 Sere.
Eleanor C. Hall, 1219 Sere.
28—Beverly B. Stevenson, 4117 Cadillac.
Tom D. Stevenson, 4117 Cadillac.
Dr. James E. Hand, 4131 Cadillac.
John D. O'Connell, 4100 Davey Apt. 54.
Manelik Pou, 4100 Davey Apt. 54. → 4822334
Armond J. Thibodaux, 4123 Davey.
Ella M. Thibodaux, 4123 Davey.
Willie Coleman, 4242 Duplessis.
Pearl T. Coleman, 4242 Duplessis.
Ruth R. Earl, 4200 Encampment.
Leon E. Green, 4126 Gibson.
Alice Davis, 4127 Encampment.
Regina A. Mitchell, 3818 Hamburg Apt. F.
Frank A. Fisher, 1386 Mandolin.
Gloria W. Fisehr, 1386 Mandolin. → 8343810 (CA Jeff)
John R. Moise, 1508 Mandolin.
Ann R. Moise, 1508 Mandolin.
Clay Whitehead, 1512 Mandolin.
Elvera I. Kanerva, 1518 Mandolin Apt. A.
Robert F. Blasdell, 1524 Mandolin.
John B. Williams, 4126 Paris. → 2887980
Russell P. Palazzolo, 4128 Paris.
William Washington, 4123 Paris.
Ruth E. Washington, 4132 Paris. → 2827919
George T. Karpos, 1136 Pelopidas.
Gwendolyn J. Karpos, 1136 Pelopidas.
James S. Shank, 1217 Pelopidas.
Ann B. Shank, 1217 Pelopidas.
Freddie J. Johnson, 1345 Senate.

28-A—Merritt A. Brunies, 4137 Cartier.
Mrs. Ross E. Philips, 4313 Duplessis.
Elizabeth Magarian, 1502 Harcourt Apt. D.
Walter B. Teague, 1525 Harcourt.
Kenneth L. Potter, 1542 Harcourt.
Mrs. Philip B. Pfeffer, 1543 Harcourt.
(CA) 2880370 ← Philip B. Pfeffer, 1543 Harcourt.
Lavanne N. Sutherland, 1556 Harcourt.
3873887 ← William V. Sutherland, 1556 Harcourt
Lilly Reinboth, 4324 Kennon.
Joseph A. Rodriguez, 4350 Kennon.
Hazel W. Romaguera, 1447 Mandolin.
Alan C. Horn, 1469 Mandolin.
Arthur H. Jones Jr., 1537 Mandolin, Apt. B.
Sandra Spark, 1506 Owens, Apt. B.
Roger L. Spark, M.D., 1506 Owens, Apt B.
Lowell P. Blanchard, 1506 Owens, Apt. B.
Carole L. Able, 1524 Owens, Apt. B.
2829524 ← Ralph W. Kennedy Jr., 1546 Owens, Apt. B.
Patricia F. Vetrano, 4328 Paris, Apt. D.
Ernest Vetrano, 4328 Paris, Apt. D.
Sarah L. Eatman, 4400 Paris, Apt. D.
Manuel M. Rivera, 4404 Paris.
J. C. Nixon, 4302 Perlita, Apt. D.
La. Rita S. Nixon, 4302 Perlita, Apt. D.
Betty G. Miree, 4306 Perlita, Apt. C.
Mallory F. Miree, 4306 Perlita, Apt. C.
Charlotte S. Leutze, 4306 Perlita, Apt. A.
2889694 ← Willard P. Leutze, 4306 Perlita, Apt. A.
Harold Kruckenburg, 4306 Perlita, Apt. D.
8352110 ← Alice L. Baruth, 4307 Perlita, Apt. D.
Nadine N. Walther, 4317 Perlita, Apt. A.
Rita M. Vogler, 4400 Perlita.
Donald E. Heaverlo, 4405 Perlita.
John L. Beauchamp, 4427 Perlita, Apt. D.
Marlyn H. Beauchamp, 4427 Perlita, Apt. D.
Martha L. Kennedy, 1546 Owens, Apt. B.
Virginia M. Juneau, 4433 Perlita, Apt. B.
2790959 ← Thomas A. Burke, 4330 Randolph.
Rita B. Burke, 4330 Randolph.
Gerald E. Mellift, 4330 Randolph.
Albert Demma, 4345 Randolph.
Martha J. Demma, 4345 Randolph.
Jennings B. Coincon, 4415 Wellington.
Shirley J. Coincon, 4415 Wellington.

WARD 7
(PART 7)

29—James R. Lyle, 1601 King.
Juanda C. Lyle, 1601 King.
Vernie M. Baggett, 1727 King.
William L. Bain, 4968 Miles. → 3662400 (FF)
Ruth V. Bain, 4968 Miles.
Stuart O. Landry Jr., 4975 Miles.
Helen B. Landry, 4975 Miles.
Rose D. James, 4920 Moore.
Marian L. Shannon, 52 Pratt.
Mrs. Albert H. Jaeger Jr., 4355 Van.
Albert H. Jaeger Jr., 4355 Van.
John W. Cavanah Jr., 4019 Virgil.
Albert F. Walters Jr., 3831 Virgil. → 2824803
Audrey A. Bourgeois, 4031 Virgil.
Edmond L. Bourgeois, 4031 Virgil.
30—Lynn Anne Jacob Jr., 4623 Cartier.
Vivian D. Bornemann, 4719 Cartier.
Walter E. Bornemann, 4719 Cartier.
Wanda V. Jackson, 4505 Duplessis.
Robert F. Jackson, 4505 Duplessis. → 2832438 (CA 4531 Duplessis)
Claudia S. Haupt, 4507 Duplessis.
Elvin E. Haupt, 4507 Duplessis.
Clement J. Compan, 4542 Duplessis. → 3613100 (CA)
Mary W. Asher, 4705 Duplessis.
Dill B. Asher, 4705 Duplessis. → 8345858 (FF)
Frank M. Hoadley, 4715 Duplessis. → 2821898 (UTC)
James W. Johnson, 4726 Duplessis.
Robert M. Schwartz, 1508 Mirabeau. → 2824339

Pct.	Name	Address
		Rose T. Schwartz, 1508 Mirabeau.
		Inez Gibbons, 1559 Owens.
		George E. Biven, 4502 Paris.
		Owen B. Smith, 4500 Perlita.
		Ruth A. W. Smith, 4500 Perlita.
		Lucille P. Foster, 4501 Perlita.
	2882142 ←	John C. Foster, 4501 Perlita.
		Kyriakos Theodoropoulos, 4503 Perlita.
		Salvatore A. Fulginiti, 4515 Perlita.
		Linda M. Kemmerly, 4520 Perlita.
		James R. Kemmerly, 4520 Perlita.
		Charles W. Dunlap, 4520 Perlita.
		Lawrence S. Fox, 4524 Perlita.
	(CA) 2886759 ←	Lowell B. Whitaker, 1500 Wakefield.
		Joanne F. Whitaker, 1500 Wakefield
		Isadore Dorfman, 1511 Wakefield.
		Robert E. Kelton, 1534 Wakefield.
		Leo M. Conrad, 1502 Westbrook.
		Bobby B. Bright, 1502 Westbrook.
	(CA) 2887542 ←	Joe A. Greenhoe, 1506 Westbrook.
		Elizabeth A. Greenhoe, 1506 Westbrook.
		Emmett Gustin, 1552 Westbrook.
		Kenneth E. Manis, 1564 Westbrook.
		Karen B. Emerson, 1564 Westbrook.
		Angus L. Emerson III, 1564 Westbrook.
31		Leroy R. Bickmann, 1318 Filmore.
		Mrs. Leroy R. Bickmann, 1318 Filmore.
		Tommy W. Abernathy, 1326 Filmore.
	2829575 ←	Edna T. Tillinghast, 1490 Filmore.
		William O. Tillinghast, 1490 Filmore.
		Mrs. Joseph D. Drez, 1327 Mirabeau.
		J. Donald Drez, 1327 Mirabeau.
		Robert F. Fransen, 5316 Paris.
		Gerald J. Pierce, 5225 St. Bernard
32		Dr. Robert M. Gilliland, 5401 Bancroft.
		Betty Carothers, 5641 Bancroft.
		Campbell M. Carothers, 5641 Bancroft.
		Philip Henry Schurch, 1443 Filmore.
		Virginia C. Simoneaux, 1474 Crescent.
		Benjamin P. Simoneaux, 1474 Crescent.
		Mrs. Thomas O. McLendon, 1501 Filmore.
		Thomas O. McLendon, 1501 Filmore.
		Hazel K. Dyer, 1517 Filmore.
		Chester V. Dyer, 1517 Filmore.
		Marjorie G. Burandt, 1529 Mithra.
		William O. Burandt, 1529 Mithra.
		Gertrude Lunsford, 1337 Rapides.
		Marjorie E. Owne, 1359 Rapides.
		Shirley S. Burgess, 5632 St. Bernard.
		George W. Burgess, 5632 St. Bernard.
33		Mrs. Tom Geraci, 5004 Chamberlain.
		Anthony Geraci, 5004 Chamberlain.
		James K. Simpson, 5231 Chamberlain.
		Isabella McGrath, 5510 Chamberlain.
		Rita R. Dassel, 5626 Chamberlain.
		Mary K. Moran, 10 Charlotte.
		Thomas W. Pinto, 18 Charlotte.
		Selma H. Pinto, 18 Charlotte.
		Albert L. Bourg, 5411 Charlotte.
	2821277 ←	Richard E. Waine, 1604 Charlton.
		Mrs. Richard E. Waine, 1604 Charlton.
		John R. Waine, 1604 Charlton.
		Mary O. Ave'Lallemant, 5526 Chatham.
		Herold Ave'Lallemant, 5526 Chatham.
		Evarist J. Dennis III, 5383 Paris.
		Dorothy L. Boucher, 5527 Paris.
		Anna J. Dalton, 5527 Paris.
		Leon Keiner, 5534 Pratt.
		Margaret Simpson, 5231 Chamberlain.
34		Jewel D. Kincaid, 4808 Allen.
		Mrs. Russell Zimmermann, 4711 Annette.
		Alfred H. Elliot Sr., 4711 Annette.
		Alfred H. Elliot Jr., 4711 Annette.
		Earline Norra, 4718 Annette.
	2386035 ←	Irene C. Howard, 4735 Annette.
		Tillman J. Howard, 4735 Annette.
		Frank J. Stacy, 4811 Annette.
		Anita Stacy, 4811 Annette.
		Mrs. William L. Caywood, 1857 Brutus.
	(UTC) 2885192 ←	William Caywood, 1857 Brutus.
	(FF) 2866927 ←	Lester P. Donnell Sr., 1864 Brutus.
		Mrs. Lester P. Donnell, 1864 Brutus.
		Pascal J. Drago Jr., 1869 Brutus.
	(CA) 2424492 ←	Gordon J. Boudreaux, 1871 Brutus.
		Sarita J. Catelain, 4904 Haik.
		Milton J. Chatelain, 4904 Haik.
		Joann C. Dupre, 4906 Haik.
		Helen R. Carlson, 4906 Haik.
		L. Delphin Britsch Jr., 1870 Mirabeau.
		Nancy M. Smith, 1905 Mirabeau.
		Eddie A. Smith, 1905 Mirabeau.
		Nancy D. Delcuze, 1940 Mirabeau.
	(UTC) 2885440 ←	Frank J. Hazard, 1952 Mirabeau.
		Ethel R. Fancher, 1954 Mirabeau.
		Virginia S. Seither, 1960 Mirabeau.
		Anna J. Kirchberg, 1960 Mirabeau.
	(CA-MET) 8353527 ←	Arthur M. Dugar, 4703 New Orleans.
		Bernard J. Karcher, 4714 St. Anthony.
		Mrs. Bernard J. Karcher, 4714 St. Anthony.
		John H. Elliot, 4714 St. Anthony.
		Patricia K. Elliot, 4714 St. Anthony.
		Mrs. Floyd P. Hargue, 4800 St. Anthony.
		Rosalind L. Cooper, 5018 St. Anthony.
		Myra E. Perdue, 5018 St. Anthony.
		William H. Johnson Jr., 5046 St. Anthony.
		Terry E. Williams, 5046 St. Anthony.
		Edwin O. Shrell, 5156 St. Anthony.
		Gary L. Williams, 5156 St. Anthony.
		Sandra H. Williams, 5156 St. Anthony.
	(CA) 2881433 ←	Larry B. Griffith, 5230 St. Anthony.
		Helen M. Lewis, 4739 Warrington.
		Joseph P. Lewis, 4739 Warrington.
		Clare W. Ziegler, 4903 Warrington.
	(CA) 2889148 ←	William F. Curry Sr., 5169 Wildair.
		Jean H. Curry, 5169 Wildair.
		Alberta G. Kelly, 1908 Wilton.
		Charles C. Langhart Jr., 1913 Wilton.
		Mrs. Charles Langhart Jr., 1913 Wilton.
		Carole P. Fly, 1916 Wilton.
	(CA-JEF) 8876238 ←	Patrick L. Fly, 1916 Wilton.
		James E. Jordan Jr., 1918 Wilton.
		Lucille Compton, 1921 Wilton.
		Earl Compton, 1921 Wilton.
		Rudolph W. Esser Jr., 1922 Wilton.
	(FF) 2832526 ←	Miss Johnie Herring, [illegible] Wilton.
	(UTC) 2823317 ←	Harold Zissman, 5039 Wilton.
		Mary Ann Cahill, 5039 Wilton.
		John J. Cahill, 5039 Wilton.

WARD 7
(PART 8)

35—Emily C. Tournier, 5143 Cameron.
Lenora McMurray, 5024 Frenchmen.
Eula Mae Tabor, 5224 Pasteur.
Raymond R. Lafontaine, 4925 Pauger. → 2829825
Jewell M. Lafontaine, 4925 Pauger.
Milton F. Rebennack, 2120 Robin.
James C. Gordon Sr., 2126 Robin.
Carroll P. Scheuermann, 2149 Robin.
Sylvia Scheuermann, 2149 Robin.
Louis T. Steppe, 5163 St. Anthony.
John N. Vinet, 2077 Selma.
Jo Ann D. Vinet, 2077 Selma.
Roy G. Duhon, 2122 Selma.
William D. Peacock, 2128 Selma. → 2420380 (LA)
Ronald J. Breaux, 2157 Selma. → 8873835 (UTC)
Carol B. Whythe Jr., 2101 Timoleon.
36—Frederick E. Strader, 5322 St. Anthony.
Elmer R. Walker, 5322 St. Anthony
Mrs. Elmer R. Walker, 5322 St. Anthony.
Joyce S. Viviano, 5324 St. Anthony.
Anthony J. Viviano, 5324 St. Anthony.
Donald H. Cruice, 5302 Warrington. → 2718898 (CA)
Mrs. Donald H. Cruice, 5302 Warrington.
Henry O. Rodgers Jr., 5307 Warrington. → 3660242 (CA)
Joseph T. Scholl Jr., 5309 Warrington.
Numa G. Bulot Jr., 5318 Warrington. → 8311229 (CA-Jeff)
Sylvia G. Bulot, 5318 Warrington.
Yolande Davis, 5332 Warrington.
William A. Davis, 5332 Warrington. → 2827695 (UTC)
Frances A. Hammer, 5502 Warrington.
David M. Hammer, 5502 Warrington.
Albet E. Yager, 5512 Warrington. → 2422237 (UTC)
John F. Bayhi, 5524 Warrington.
Frank L. Buhler, 5524 Warrington.
Claudia A. Ard, 5515 Wickfield.
John J. Ploue Sr., 5304 Wildair.
Marie C. Tate, 5306 Wildair.
Maurice M. Roberts, 5315 Wildair.
William F. Eilers, 5321 Wildair.
Harry M. Edge, 5325 Wildair.
Lawrence C. Hughey, 5326 Wildair.
Albert E. Tolle Jr., 5514 Wildair.
Beverly S. Williams, 5504 Wilton.
Donald Mastio, 5508 Wilton.
Patricia B. Mastio, 5508 Wilton.
Paul J. Lambert, 5317 Wilton.
Joseph H. Bonura III, 5501 Wilton. → 2828660 (FF)
Sidney G. Montecino, 5502 Wilton.
Beverly J. Cowan, 5522 Wilton.
Antoine Reinhardt, 5522 Wilton.
Louise K. Cooper, 5305 Wingate.
Leo W. Cooper Jr., 5305 Wingate. → 8872791 (
Judean S. LeBherz, 5311 Wingaate.
Adrien Sommers, 5510 Wingate.
Jacobia H. Jenevein, 5516 Wingate.
36-A—Leo A. Schmitt Jr., 5323 Cameron. → 9474156 (
Robert P. Leslie, 5331 Cameron.
Yvette M. Villarrubia, 5357 Cameron.
Donald Villarrubia, 5359 Cameron.
Charles J. Vulliet, 5549 Cameron.
Nicholas Bassil, 5545 Cameron.
Ellen Castrinos, 5545 Cameron.
Kathryn Castrinos, 5545 Cameron.
Patricia H. Adam, 2015 Fillmore.
37—John F. Guenther Jr., 5706 Cameron. → 2421631 (FF)
Mrs. John F. Guenther, 5706 Cameron.
Charles E. Lafon, 5726 Cameron. → WH73094 (FF)
Rev. Ned L. Stout, 5753 Cameron.
Lillian C. Stout, 5753 Cameron.
Joshua F. Williams Jr., 6201 Cameron.
Dorothy M. Russell, 6231 Cameron.
Stephen M. Russell, 6231 Cameron.
William F. Roever, 6204 Curie.
Frank J. Ziegler III, 6221 Curie. → 2798296 (CA-Hebert)
Lawrence K. Lee, 5918 Elysian Fields
Elizabeth M. Kneidinger, 2152 Mexico.
W. M. Kneidinger, 2152 Mexico.
Nancy F. Zeller, 5749 Pasteur.
William A. Zeller, 5749 Pasteur.
Gerald A. Rhea, 5749 Pasteur. → 2832725 (UTC)
Gerald E. Rhea, 5749 Pasteur.
Richard B. Barton, 6025 Pasteur.
Mrs. Richard B. Barton, 6025 Pasteur.
Gay S. Jensen, 6038 Pasteur.
Anthony F. Jensen, 6038 Pasteur.
Edwin G. Jewett, 6054 Pasteur. → 8335890 (CA)
Dorothy S. Jewett, 6054 Pasteur.
Mrs. John N. Nuttall, 6054 Pasteur.
Emma F. Adolph, 6225 Pasteur. → 8957218 (
Thomas L. Hupperich, 6229 Pasteur.
Maxine Hupperich, 6229 Pasteur.
Frank P. Vandrell, 6230 Pasteur.
Sandra S. Vandrell, 6230 Pasteur.
Ethel B. Bohne, 5729 St. Anthony. → 8342993 (
James S. Jordan, 5741 St. Anthony.
Jiles L. Summer, 5769 St. Anthony.
Irving J. Campos Jr., 6033 St. Anthony. → WH39204 (
Vickie G. Campos, 6033 St. Anthony.
Barbara E. O'Brien, 6071 St. Anthony.
Charles P. O'Brien, 6071 St. Anthony. → VE59614 (
Mildred B. Villarrubia, 6221 St. Anthony.
Donald J. Villarrubia, 6221 St. Anthony. → 8344563 (
Dianne J. Sanchez, 6030 Vermillion.
Lawrence J. Adams Jr., 6038 Vermillion. → 7761437 (
Ralph W. Kennedy, 6201 Vermillion. → 2829524 (
Robert L. Stevens, 6209 Vermillion.
Mrs. Robert L. Stevens, 6209 Vermillion.

2424427 ← 43—Raymond H. Schlienz, 1903 Rosary.
Patricia J. Schlienz, 1903 Rosary.
John J. Rose, 5700 St. Anthony.
Silas C. Snyder, 5710 St. Anthony.
2790253 ← William L. Spraul, 6218 Wadsworth.
Vivian A. Spraul, 6218 Wadsworth.
James B. Dufford, 6220 Wadsworth.
Rosemary L. Nichols, 6225 Wadsworth.
Joann Y. Zahn, 6207 Wainwright.
Mary A. Ladner, 5732 Warrington.
Charles J. Ladner, 5732 Warrington.
7215870 ← Charles R. Walk, 6212 Warrington.
Mrs. Charles R. Walk, 6212 Warrington.
8346141 ← Milton A. Cannella, 6016 Warrington.
Catherine Cannella, 6016 Warrington.
2821314 ← John S. Branch, 6021 Warrington.
8871227 ← Robert L. Navo, 6068 Warrington.
2887464 ← Allen S. Jamieson, 6209 Warrington.
Mrs. Dalton J. Gregory Sr., 6219 Warrington.
Dalton J. Gregory, 6219 Warrington.
Parsy S. Hountha, 6225 Warrington.
Harry R. Pfeffer, 5728 Wickfield.
Florence F. Pfeffer, 5728 Wickfield.
Anthony Pusateri, 5760 Wickfield.
5232558 ← Mrs. Minos T. Gordy Jr., 6005 Wickfield.
Fred M. Landry, 6032 Wickfield.
Sylvia Landry, 6032 Wickfield.
Fred J. Lipps, 6061 Wickfield.
Audrey G. Lipps, 6061 Wickfield.
John A. Lumetta, 5761 Wildair.
Blanche S. Lumetta, 5761 Wildair.
2881228 ← Christian F. Vortisch Sr., 5757 Wingate.

Pct.	Name	Address
	Mrs. Robert P. Viehweg, 6037 Wingate.	
	Robert P. Viehweg, 6037 Wingate.	

WARD 7
PART 9

39—Frank E. Felder, 1460 Athis.
Mrs. Frank E. Felder, 1460 Athis.
Barbara A. Condon, 1485 Athis.
Joseph A. Condon Jr., 1485 Athis.
Valjean Spear, 1331 Aviator.
Vincent D. Spear Jr., 1331 Aviator.
Barbara A. Fridge, 5747 Bancroft.
Paul F. Fridge, 5747 Bancroft.
Rose Marie Stanley, 6000 Bancroft → 9456478 (UTC)
Mrs. Cornelia Rathke, 1318 Burbank.
Olga Hassenboehler, 1384 Madrid.
Roland E. Hassenboehler, 1384 Madrid. → 8894537 (CA Met)
Lucille Stoffer, 1426 Madrid.
Nildra L. Krieg, 1434 Madrid.
Edward A. Kreig Jr., 1434 Madrid.
Charles E. Allen, 1315 Prentiss.
Henry J. Meyer, 1436 Pressburg.
Gloria Meyer, 1436 Pressburg.
August W. Schick Jr., 1489 Pressburg.
40—Muriel E. Jones, 1515 Athis.
Calvin L. Jones, 1515 Athis.
Pauline E. Frangias, 1548 Aviator.
Andreas G. Frangias, 1548 Aviator → 8872318 (FF)
Mrs. Frazier Howie, 1507 Burbank.
Douglas E. Howie, 1507 Burbank.
Nancy L. Soule, 1700 Burbank.
Kenneth D. Soule, 1700 Burbank.
Lillian S. Wearne, 1734 Burbank.
Harry Wearne, 1734 Burbank.
Floyd C. Byrd, 6196 Chatham.
Joseph L. Cull Jr., 6196 Chatham. → 8896057 (UTC)
Stella L. Cull, 6196 Chatham.
Sandra J. Byrd, 6196 Chatham.
Mrs. Sidney E. Rudman, 6196 Chatham.
Sidney E. Rudman, 6196 Chatham. → 2820368 (UTC)
Dorothy G. Marwood, 5735 Pratt.
Frank B. Marwood, 5735 Pratt.
John P. Hynds, 5801 Pratt.
Betty K. Izard, 5810 Pratt.
William H. Izard, 5810 Pratt.
41—Mrs. Don K. Broadwell, 6308 Bertha.
Don K. Broadwell, 6308 Bertha.
Morris Wright, 6401 Bertha → 2885450 (FF)
Jeanne Wright, 6401 Bertha.
Stanley A. Montz, 6415 Caldwell.
Delmar L. Montz, 6415 Caldwell.
Helen Warchaizer, 6200 Cartier.
Irving Warchaizer, 6200 Cartier.
Aurelie M. Kane, 6311 Cartwright.
Clarence J. Kane, 6311 Cartwright.
Ralph W. Garrett Jr., 1707 Jay.
Frances H. Garrett, 1707 Jay.
Gladys Wylie, 1408 New York.
Oran L. Wyler Jr., 1408 New York.
Lena L. Greer, 6325 Paris.
Larry L. Greer, 6325 Paris
Lewis Greer, 6325 Paris.
Frank J. Uddo, 6433 Paris.
Adele C. Uddo, 6433 Paris.
Robert W. Russell, 6209 Perlita.
Carolyn D. Laughlin, 6235 Perlita.
Irwin Winston, 6418 Pratt.
Lillian Winston, 6418 Pratt.
Patricia B. Wagner, 1711 Robert E. Lee

(UTC) WH44528 ←

(CA) WH.91076 ←

(FF) WH31536 ←

(FF) 2880328 ←

(UTC) 2829555 ←

WARD 7

2—Elvera Simpson, 1738 N. Rampart.
3—Dorothy A. Blaise, 1202 St. Anthony.
Alice D. Charbonnet, 1025 Frenchmen.
Julia Mae Narcisse, 1919 N. Rampart.
4—Harriet L. M. Picot, 1349 Annette.
Brenda V. Gilyot, 2032 Pauger.
Grace L. Butler, 2027 N. Villere.
6—Joy M. Bulot, 1719 Laharpe.
Marva M. Torregano, 1448 N. Claiborne.
9—Glenda R. Martin, 2329 Annette.
Yvonne L. Hunter, 2212 Annette.
Janice T. Jones, 2306 Annette.
10—Linda T. Barthe, 1763 N. Tonti.
11—Joyce C. Courtney, 1918 Columbus.
12—Myrtle E. G. Gray, 1437 N. Miro.
13—Dorothy L. Glynn, 2335 Columbus.
Carolyn M. Bernal, 1563 N. Galvez.
14—Carol Ann Michel, 2520 Aubry.
Joyce Ann Weiderman, 2526 O'Reilly.
Jacqueline M. DiBenedetto, 2525 D'Abadie.
16—Jane Schott, 2910 Castiglione.
Laurie Legett, 2809 Castiglione.
17—Elaine B. Angelloz, 3032 Maurepas.
19—Shirley Simmons, 3370 De Saix B.
20—Gayle A. Beaumont, 2706 Bruxelles.
21—Bonnie L. Duker, 2916 Bruxelles.
Lynne J. Mastio, 2902 Bruxelles.
23—Mary Lee Walker, 3435 Allen.
24—Marguerite M. Abreo, 321 Wallace.
25—Arbette M. Chapital, 4514 St. Anthony.
26—Gwendolyn M. Schulingkamp, 3822 Havana.
27—Joan A. Thompson, 1209 Milton.
Joan E. Truehill, 3703 Jumonville.
Ruth Hamilton, 1436 Senate.
27A—Anise LaCroix, 3722 Cadillac.
29—Sheryll Cascio, 4013 Virgil.
31—Tatiana C. Turan, 1343 Mirabeau.
Kathleen M. Cullen, 1220 Gardens.
32—Gail M. Werling, 1524 Mithra.
Ann C. Haro, 5501 St. Bernard.
33—Carol P. Clesi, 5535 Chamberlain.
Gene Ann Montalbano, 5315 Paris.
34—Gail C. Puissegur, 4820 Warrington.
35—Lenora McMurray, 5024 Frenchmen.
36A—Patricia H. Adam, 2015 Filmore.
Priscilla A. Prinz, 5735 Vermillion.
37—Virginia Guarino, 6236 Vermillion.
40—Penny Mathes, 1515 Prentiss.
41—Gail Russo, 1700 Lakeshore.
Dian D. Hitt, 6301 Paris.

Continued on Following Page

[1965]

(1)

1965 ASC Committeemen	Total Land	Crop Allotment	Extra Allotment	Other Programs	Years Served
Orleans Parish					
R. L. Bremer, Jr.	3.0	0	0	0	20
Donald D'Herete		0	0	0	3 mos.
Joseph Audibert	50.0	0	0	0	3 mos.
Jefferson Parish					
Harry Post	5500.0	0	0	0	3
Anthony Giardina	76.5	0	0	0	2
Joseph Giardina		0	0	0	3 mos.
St. Bernard Parish					
Joseph Nicosia	225.0	0	0	0	6
John Caserta	120.0	0	0	0	2
Alfred Melerine	109.0	0	0	0	5
Plaquemines Parish					
Vincent DiCarlo	21.8	0	0	0	17
Manuel J. Galle	568.0	0	0	0	12
Hugh B. McCurdy		0	0	0	8

(2) Farmers voting in last five elections.

1965	1964	1963	1962	1961
124	152	171	210	82

(3) Farmers on mailing list.

298 - Alphabetically

Orleans

1

(4) Number on ballot in least two years.

1965		1964	
Orleans Parish		Orleans	
Joseph Audibert		Joseph Audibert	
R. L. Bremer, Jr.		R. L. Bremer, Jr.	
Donald D'Herete		Milton Capdeboscq	
Vincent Dedebant		Vincent Dedebant	
Dan Dettwiller		Dan Dettwiller	
Charles D'Herete		Charles D'Herete	
Jefferson Parish		Jefferson	
John Capdeboscq,Sr.		John Capdeboscq,Sr.	
Joseph Licciardi		Anthony Dimiceli	
Anthony Giardina		Anthony Gairdina	
Joseph Giardina		Joseph Giardina	
Harry Post		Sido Warino	
Sido Warino		Harry Post	
Charles C. Youngs		Charles C. Youngs	
St. Bernard Parish		St. Bernard	
Joseph Bilognia		Joseph Bilognia	
John Caserta		John Caserta	
Joseph Gagliano		L. P. Despeaux	
Alfred L. Melerine		Alfred L. Melerine	
Joseph Nicosia		Joseph Nicosia	
Tony Randazzo		Tony Randazzo	
Joseph Sylveria		Joseph Sylveria	
Plaquemines(East Bank)	Plaquemines(West Bank)	Plaquemines(East)	Plaquemines(West)
Earl Becnel	Anthony Arnona	Earl Becnel	Anthony Arnona
Eustis Becnel	Warren J. Baygi	Eustis Becnel	Warren J. Bayhi
Anthony Lagreco	Wirt Bergeron	Ben Chauppette	Wirt Bergeron
Guy Collura	Felix Elston	Guy Collura	Richard B. Buras
Joseph Collura	Julius G. Foster	Joseph Collura	Julius G. Foster
Charles Mancuso	George Pivach,Jr.	Charles Mancuso	Anthony Garman
Joseph Manichi	John J. Vogt, Jr.	Joseph Manichi	John J. Vogt,Jr.
Lawrence Trumbaturi	Murphy Ranatza,Jr.	Sam Manichi	
Charles W. Miller, Sr.		Charles W. Miller,Sr.	
Leo L. Sparacio		Leo L. Sparacio	

(5) Elections are held by mail.

(6) County Committeemen.

(7) Next county and community committee elections will be held in August 1965.

(8) Surveys are made oonly in connection with Disaster Program.

(9) Regular appeal procedure as applies to any government agency.

(10) No allotments.

(11) Number of times committee met in last five years.

County Committee	Community Committee
meets monthly.	intermittingly until 1964
Average of 10	3 monthly

(12) ACP Program
Feed Grain Program
Wool Program
Sugar Program

(13) Radio
TV
Person Contact

1965

Principals

"The Principal, more than any other person, can influence the quality of learning and teaching in a school. He is in a key position of leadership in the improvement of the curriculum. He builds a common point of view, a willingness to improve, and a common loyalty. He is responsible for guiding his faculty in organizing for cooperative study. He encourages his teachers to experiment with new and better ways of teaching and learning."*

A principal is responsible for the execution of policies established by the Orleans Parish School Board. He is directly charged with the administration of his school. He is a faculty planner, spokesman, executive, educator, and harmonizer. He is in charge of personnel records, in-service training, discipline, parent-teacher relations, in fact, the total school.

State and Local Requirements for Principals:

1. Elementary, combination elementary-secondary, and Junior and Senior High School principalships applicants-
   a. Must possess a masters degree from a regionally accredited institution.
   b. Must possess, or be immediately eligible for a valid Louisiana teaching certificate as principal.
   c. Have twelve semester hours of professional education at the graduate level.
   d. Have three years of successful teaching experience during the five-year period immediately preceding an appointment to a principalship. This includes certificated educational administration.

2. Principals of elementary schools shall have specific graduate training in elementary school administration and supervision. This may be included in the twelve hours of required professional education as mentioned above.

3. Principals of combination elementary-secondary schools, a Junior-Senior High, or a Junior High, or a Senior High must have specific graduate training in secondary school administration and high school supervision. This may be included in the twelve hours of required professional education.

The selection of a principal in Orleans Parish includes an evaluation of the candidate's education and experience, an oral interview (conducted by a committee composed of the Superintendent, an Assistant Superintendent, a principal, a classroom teacher, and the Director of Personnel), a written examination, an actual period of observation of the candidate in his teaching assignment (conducted by a committee of observers trained for this phase of the examination), a complete health examination conducted by a medical examining board headed by the School Medical Director.

When a principalship is to be filled, the Superintendent nominates from a list of eligibles the name of one candidate. If the Superintendent's nomination is

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*From the Peabody Report.

rejected by the School Board, the Superintendent continues to submit single nominations until a candidate is appointed.

The salary range is $759.78 - $1,076.50 per four-week pay period. Principals operating platoon schools receive $40.00 extra each pay period. Principal's salary scale is based on school enrollment and the number of teachers under his authority. New Orleans has 123 principals in its school system at this time (April 1965) and also twelve assistant principals.

The Teachers

Education is the key to success and teachers are the keepers of the key. In spite of the current national problem of a shortage of teachers, the state of Louisiana maintains a good caliber of teachers by enforcement of its laws on teacher selection. Candidates are selected on a minimum basis of a baccalaureate degree and a regular Louisiana teaching certificate or a reciprocity certificate.

In Orleans Parish teachers are chosen through a merit procedure which includes a personal interview, an evaluation of scholastic achievement, and the National Teacher Examination. In the case of experienced teachers prior experience is also evaluated. Moreover, practice teaching, extra-curricular activities in college and previous employment are taken into consideration. References are contacted and scholastic transcripts are reviewed before an appointment is made.

Any person not eligible for a regular Louisiana teaching certificate may be considered for temporary appointment for one school session, or for a long-term substitute teacher in the absence of a regular teacher on leave. Most long-term substitute assignments are for one full school year. A teacher on retirement may serve as a day-by-day substitute teacher for pay.

As of December 1963, there were 2,004 elementary school teachers and 1,649 secondary school teachers in Orleans Parish. There does not seem to be a rapid rate of turnover in the teaching staff. Records show that 167 resigned in 1960-61, 196 in 1961-62, and 101 between July 1962 and March 1963.

Contracts are not awarded annually but rather on a continuous basis. Those who have proper certification and serve satisfactorily as teachers in a parish for three consecutive years, are awarded permanent tenure at the end of that probationary period.

Dismissal of a permanent teacher can be obtained only upon written and signed charges of wilful neglect of duty, incompetency or dishonesty, or of being a member of, or contributing to any group, organization, movement or corporation that is by law or injunction prohibited from operating in the State of Louisiana, or of advocating, or in any manner performing any act toward bringing about integration of the races within the public school system, or of any public institution of higher learning of the State of Louisiana, and then only if found guilty after a hearing by the school board of the parish or city, which hearing may be private or public at the option of the teacher.*

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*State Laws, Sec. 442, p. 173.

The average class size per teacher in Orleans Parish in October 1963 was:

Elementary*	White	28.7
	Negro	35.9
	All elementary	33.1
Secondary	White	26.6
	Negro	32.6
	All Secondary	29.5

In the Junior and Senior High Schools each teacher teaches five sections and has one nonteaching period. In addition to the classroom work, a teacher has clerical responsibilities such as the student cumulative folders, scholastic records, health records, census cards, etc. Other responsibilities are on an assigned or voluntary basis.**

Salary scales in Orleans Parish are divided into four categories, BA degree, MA Degree, MA plus 30 graduate hours, and PhD, ranging from $4,185.00 -- $5,135.00 for the first year of teaching. These are the new salary scales adopted for second half of 1964-65 school year. Beginning at the zero year of the salary scale, there is an annual increment through the twelfth year of teaching for BA degree teachers and fifteen years of teaching for MA and PhD degree teachers, after which there is no increase except those granted by the legislature. Teachers with prior experience outside the Orleans Public Schools receive one year's credit for one year's teaching experience on the salary scale. The national average salary for beginning teachers is $4,600.00, and those teaching in the national top tenth receive $5,004.00 for a BA degree and no experience. Presently, a salary raise for teachers is pending in the legislature.

Only coaches and department heads receive extra compensation. The salary of certified special education teachers is increased ten percent. Within the past three years, until January 1965, there had been no salary increases for teachers. Between 1952 and 1960, the Orleans Parish School Board has increased the salaries six times when funds were available.***

There is compulsory retirement for teachers reaching the age of 65 years. Provision is made to continue qualified teachers on an annual basis beyond 65 years of age through age 68 by special board action on written request. All teachers who are not members of the state retirement system are required to be members of the New Orleans Teacher Retirement System. A provision is also made for disability retirement following at least five years of creditable service. On a national basis the lowest retirement program begins at $7.65 and reaches a high of $24.54. New Orleans Parish spends $20.21 per teacher

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*Facts and Finances, 1963-64, pp. 31-36.

**Mr. William Petersen, Acting Director of Personnel.

***Special Report of the Superintendent, No. 12, March 1963.

in its retirement program. Teachers pay six percent of their salary per month up to a maximum of $7,500.00 toward the retirement fund. Life, accident, hospital, and disability group insurances are available.

To help teachers keep abreast of new developments in teaching, materials and textbooks, an in-service education program is offered by the New Orleans Public Schools. This includes classes, faculty study groups, workshops, classes via television, and encouragement of further study at universities. In addition, the services of experienced teachers, called consultants, are available to teachers encountering any difficulties. In their first year, new teachers are required to attend in-service classes after school.

The progress of all personnel, temporary or long-term substitute teachers, is reported on and evaluated during a probationary period following a plan developed by a committee of teachers, principals, and school administrators. This record helps in the evaluation of services to children in the Parish School system and aids the teacher through personal conferences, guidance, and professional assistance.*

Locally, the two known teachers' organizations are the Louisiana Teachers Association and the Louisiana Education Association. Both of these organizations are affiliated with the National Education Association (NEA). Information concerning an affiliation with the AFL-CIO teacher's union is uncertain. A Personnel Panel of Teachers and a Personnel Advisory Committee have been approved by the School Board. The purpose of these committees is to provide participation of teachers in an advisory capacity in regard to principal selection, salary committees and recommendations to the faculty.

The Pupil

Since the very reason for the existence of schools is the pupil, the study turns to the students, of which there were 158,417 attending Orleans Parish Schools at the end of the first 1964-65 trimester; 104,207 or 65.78% were attending public schools, 42,702 or 26.96% were enrolled in Catholic schools, and 11,508 or 7.26% were enrolled in private schools. It is interesting to note that over a ten-year period these percentages have changed as follows: Public school enrollment has risen from 60.11% to 65.78%, while Catholic school enrollment has dropped from 36.44% to 26.96% and private school enrollment has risen from 3.45% to 7.26%.

It would not be practical to break down the enrollment by grades and schools as there are 123 schools in the public system. Instead, a summary of the public school enrollment by grades is listed on the following page. The figures are as of October 1964.

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*Personnel Handbook, Administrative, Professional and Clerical Employees, Orleans Parish School Board, 1963.

Grade Level	White	Negro	Total
Kindergarten	2,515	3,434	5,949
First Grade	3,385	7,923	11,308
Second Grade	3,154	7,227	10,381
Third Grade	3,031	6,749	9,780
Fourth Grade	3,116	6,238	9,354
Fifth Grade	3,136	5,752	8,888
Sixth Grade	2,974	5,216	8,190
Seventh Grade	3,098	5,218	8,316
Eighth Grade	2,924	4,506	7,430
Ninth Grade	2,976	3,898	6,874
Tenth Grade	2,956	3,538	6,494
Eleventh Grade	2,939	2,659	5,598
Twelfth Grade	2,794	2,237	5,031
Special	316	298	614
TOTAL	39,314	64,893	104,207

A complete account can be found in the School Board publication, Facts and Finances, 1964-65, pp. 16 and 22.

Ten years ago in 1953-54, there was a total attendance of 68,836 pupils in New Orleans schools. In the year 1957-58 total membership had risen to 87,699 and by 1963-64 the figure had grown to 101,243. According to the Assistant Superintendent of the Division of Research, Census and Planning, and Construction Supervision, enrollment in the Orleans Parish public schools has increased by 3,000 to 3,500 a year and will continue to do so for the next ten years.

What are the requirements for admission to school? All children must furnish a valid birth certificate or birth certification form when entering a public or private school within the state for the first time. In cases where the birth certificates cannot be obtained, usually an affidavit is required as to age, race, sex, parents, etc. as a temporary substitute for a birth certificate. In addition to this, a child must have a valid smallpox vaccination certification and a valid diptheria toxoid certificate if the child is under eight years of age.

The Louisiana Compulsory School Attendance Law of 1964 states that "Children attaining the age of six within four months after the beginning of any public school term or session may enter such schools at the beginning of the school term or session. In any parish or municipality, the school board may establish the policy that only children attaining the age of six on or before December 31 may enter regular school at the beginning of the term or session." The Orleans Parish School Board enforces the latter requirement.

By law the minimum school year is 180 days. The La. Compulsory School Attendance Law applies to all children between the ages of seven and fifteen, inclusive, and provides penalties for parents of children who do not attend. Only the mentally, physically, or emotionally incapacitated children are exempted from the provisions of the law. Every parish school system must

employ at least one visiting teacher or supervisor of child welfare who is responsible for investigating all inquiries on children "out of school" who reside in his or her school district. The visiting teacher also investigates all cases of truancy, irregular and/or nonattendance of children enrolled in schools. The principal, teacher and visiting teacher work as a team to discover the cause of nonattendance and to seek to ameliorate these causes.

In June 1957 the Visiting Teacher and Attendance Section made a study of the causes of nonattendance. These fell into three categories: problems arising from family attitudes and circumstances; those of personality and other factors within the child himself; and limitations within the school. Problems concerning the family include lack of cultural identification of the home with the school, conflict between parents or some other breakdown in family relationships, broken homes, neglectful parents, lack of appreciation for an education, economic conditions, such that children must stay home to care for younger children while the parent works, parent ineligibility for ADC (Aid to Dependent children) grant, lack of proper clothing or lunch money, etc.

Within the child himself problems include truancy as a means of expressing defiance of authority, withdrawal from the reality of school, transfer of apprehensiveness caused by separation from mother and home, to school; physical, mental, or emotional illness and various other out-of-school influences. Limitations within the school may comprise failure to give some children a sense of belonging, to provide meaningful experiences in relationships and learning, and to modify or expand the curriculum ~~to~~ meet the children's needs.

A study of school dropouts was made in 1962-63 and repeated in 1963-64. Both studies indicated that the "factors which seemed to predispose children to dropping out of school continued to be low academic aptitude, a slow rate of social and emotional development, and a lack of parental interest in education."* Any child leaving school before securing a high school diploma is considered a dropout. In the school year 1963-64, 3,445 children were reported as having dropped out of school.

Children may attend schools in parishes other than that in which their parents or guardians live by requesting and securing a permit. Children are accepted on this basis only when there is room for them in the school to which they are applying. Other permits are issued to children from adjoining school districts to attend certain special and vocational classes not offered in the school district in which they live.

School Plants and Facilities

World War II halted the school construction program which had been almost continuous over the years and for ten years no schools were built. Maintenance work was neglected because of the shortage of funds and materials. The end of the war found the school plant in poor condition and the schools overcrowded.

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*Visiting Teacher's Study of School Dropouts in Orleans Parish Session 1963-64.

Plagued by a lack of money, the construction program was halted again for two years in the late 1950's.

There are now 123 schools in the New Orleans Parish school system. All school buildings meet the basic health and safety requirements of the Louisiana State Board of Health's Sanitary Code and the New Orleans Building Code. These codes cover such matters as proper heating, lighting, ventilation and sanitary facilities. Buildings are regularly inspected by the Fire and Health Departments.

New building construction is financed by bond issues based on regular income from local property tax. In June 1964 the Orleans Parish School Board adopted a five-year building program, the cost of which is estimated at over 48 million dollars. The plan is based on statistics of student residence surveys, population trends, live births, residential construction trends, etc. as gathered by the Division of Research, Census, Planning, and Construction Supervision. The School Board does not now have the money to finance this program, however, in 1967 the Board will retire bonds issued many years ago, and funds now used to pay for these bond issues can be used for some $12 million in new bond issues.

Selection of building sites and the erection of the school building is the responsibility of the Department of Research, Census, Planning, and Construction Supervision. When possible, sites are purchased before development of new residential areas to obtain land at favorable prices. Contracts are awarded on the basis of competitive bidding. The state suggests that the school board provide sites that conform to the minimum of the National Council on Schoolhouse Construction and recommends it to be exceeded to accommodate predictions of future growth, but most of New Orleans schools do not meet these standards. Due to the high cost of real estate in New Orleans, it has not been feasible to purchase school sites on the basis of these standards, but rather on the basis of the maximum amount of funds which can be budgeted for site costs of any one school.

Where money permits, new buildings are being planned to provide for possible use of new curriculum and teaching developments, and provide gyms, auditoriums, and special rooms such as art and music rooms, reading clinics, libraries, etc. In many schools, where special rooms had existed, they have been taken over for classroom use. Some secondary schools do not have gyms or auditoriums.

Platooning, or two different schedules, has existed in Orleans Parish for nearly fifteen years, but should be eliminated in the spring of 1965 with the opening of the Wm. J. Guste School. It is feared that soon after the Fischer Housing Project on the West Bank of the river opens, platooning will have to start in that area. It is the policy of the Board to platoon after the number in a class exceeds 45 students.

Maintenance of the buildings is under the supervision of the Director of Maintenance and Operations. A preventive maintenance program begun in 1959 has been a major factor in keeping the many older buildings from costly deterioration and obsolescence. However, in recent years the maintenance budget has been cut below the limits which enable buildings to be kept in satisfactory condition. On the national average $12.00 per pupil is spent

to $21.94 per pupil in the top tenth of the nation. New Orleans currently is spending $16.10 per pupil on maintenance. The budget is four to five percent of the general funds, but is not adequate. Present scheduling, for example, permits repainting only once every 27 years.

The Purchasing Department of the Division of Business Administration is responsible for the selection, purchase, and care of equipment and supplies. There is centralized purchasing of supplies and they are bought on the basis of competitive bidding; however, this is not compulsory and is not done in New Orleans. Provision is made in the school budget for buying and repairing of equipment. All purchases are approved by the Orleans Parish School Board.

Textbooks, pencils and paper are supplied to the students free of charge by the State. The students are sometimes asked to buy workbooks. The Sanitary Code requires that the schools supply soap and individual towel services. PTA groups cooperate in supplying equipment and supplies.

NEW ORLEANS PUBLIC SCHOOLS ELEMENTARY SCHOOL BUILDINGS

Name of School	Date Built	Additions and/or Portables	Estimated Capacity*	Membership of October 1965**	
Abrams	1958	1962, 1963	805	875	W***
Allen	1925		735	354	D
Audubon	1922		385	125	D
Bauduit	1912		505	527	N
Belleville	1898	1907	490	490	W
Benjamin	1938		525	584	N
Bienville	1954		595	581	W
Bradley	1953		770	648	D
Chester	1959	1962	770	895	N
Claiborne	1954	1958	735	768	W
Coghill	1959	1961, 1962	735	775	N
Couvent	1939		630	842	N
Craig	1925		1,365	1,489	N
Crossman	1907	1920	525	415	D
Danneel No. 1	1907	1925	280	244	D
Danneel No. 2	1914	1924, 1963	945	1,138	N
Davis	1958		700	773	D
Dibert	1920		345	245	W
Dona Villa (Schaunborg)	1965		700		
Dunbar	1931	1954	700	810	N
Dunn	1958	1963	1,470	1,536	N
Edwards	1958	1962	1,575	1,680	N
Fisk	1929	1946, 1964	245	251	N
Frantz	1937	1952	540	534	D
Gayarre	1895	1922	995	822	D
Gentilly Terrace	1914		660	544	D
Gordon	1958	1964	595	479	W
Guste	1964		1,155		
Hardin	1958	1962	1,435	1,454	N
Harney	1921	1925, 1927, 1956, 1957	855	1,022	N
Harte	1956	1958, 1963	1,085	1,169	W
Henderson	1958		525	302	N
Hoffman	1954		840	1,089	N
Howard No. 1	1901	1904, 1926	665	520	W
Howard No. 2	1902		295	304	W
Hynes	1952		700	657	W
Jackson	1925		680	559	D
Jefferson	1897	1908	290	181	D
Johnson	1922	1937, 1958, 1962	855	1,034	N
Jones	1929	1964	1,975	1,858	N
Lafayette	1924		845	564	D
Lafon	1901	1932, 1954	1,975	2,444	N
Lakeview	1914	1923, 1926	455	602	W
LaSalle	1901	1927	385	290	W
Laurel-McDonogh No. 1	1897 (L) 1958 (McD)	1953 (L)	770	760	D
Lawless	1954	1957	1,345	1,642	N
Lawton	1925	1956, 1959, 1963	420	322	N

ELEMENTARY SCHOOL BUILDINGS - CONTINUED

Name of School	Date Built	Additions and/or Portables	Estimated Capacity	Membership as of October 1965	
Lee	1900	1930	435	280	D
Lewis	1909	1930, 1964	735	737	N
Live Oak	1912	1925	420	393	W
Lockett	1934	1952, 1953	1,345	1,427	N
Lusher	1913	1923	525	371	D
Macarty	1924	1928, 1951	1,260	1,174	N
McDonogh No. 6	1893	1925	540	688	N
McDonogh No. 7	1876		455	258	D
McDonogh No. 10	1879		315	245	D
McDonogh No. 11	1879	1920	470	389	D
McDonogh No. 14	1913		420	198	D
McDonogh No. 15	1931		490	228	W
McDonogh No. 16	1908		380	259	D
McDonogh No. 19	1929		665	748	N
McDonogh No. 24	1889	1924	505	571	N
McDonogh No. 30	1894		435	532	N
McDonogh No. 31	1904	1920	505	376	D
McDonogh No. 32	1907	1923, 1955	750	1,003	N
McDonogh No. 36	1884	1954	1,295	1,968	N
McDonogh No. 37	1884		385	491	N
McDonogh No. 38	1900 (Annex)	1954	945	1,278	N
	1910 (Main)	1952			
McDonogh No. 39	1951	1953	875	1,011	D
McDonogh No. 40	1928	1940, 1954, 1957, 1962	995	1,084	N
McDonogh No. 42	1926		940	1,084	N
McDonogh No. 45	1960		700	553	D
Meyer	1917	1924	910	829	D
Moton	1955	1963	1,470	1,527	N
Nelson	1938	1951, 1953	1,120	1,017	N
Palmer	1931		1,120	496	D
Phillips	1956	1957	1,065	1,171	N
Ricard	1893	1937, 1960, 1963	975	970	N
Rogers	1897	1964	490	488	N
Rosenwald	1926		175	246	N
Schwarz	1925		295	163	D
Semmes	1900	1912	420	357	D
Shaw	1939	1952	665	338	D
Sherwood Forest	1963		700	802	W
Washington	1922		625	525	D
Wheatley	1956	1964	980	1,039	N
White	1958		525	419	W
Wicker	1910		310	246	N
Williams	1935		665	709	N
Wilson	1922	1926, 1928	630	406	D

NEW ORLEANS PUBLIC SCHOOLS SECONDARY SCHOOL BUILDINGS

NUMBER OF CLASSROOMS AND ESTIMATED CAPACITIES

Name of School	Date Built	Additions and/or Portables	Estimated Capacity	Membership on October 1965	
Beauregard Jr.	1909	1927	726	668	W
Behrman Sr.	1931	1951, 1959	1,569	911	W
Bell Jr.	1913	1907, 1931	1,296	1,373	N
Capdau Jr.	1923		792	646	W
Carver, Jr.	1958		1,734	2,116	N
Carver, Sr.	1958		1,782	2,734	N
Clark Sr.	1923	1957, 1964	948	1,341	N
Cohen Sr.	1907	1926, 1953	1,113	1,274	N
Colton Jr.	1928		1,335	1,167	W
Derham Jr.	1959		1,626	1,867	N
Easton Sr.	1913	1960	1,602	1,243	W
Fortier Sr.	1930	1948	2,160	1,923	W
Franklin Sr.	1852	1925, 1961	500	386	D
Frederick Jr.	1896	1927	921	1,008	N
Green Jr.	1928	1964	1,152	1,144	N
Gregory Jr.	1959		1,266	1,026	W
Karr Jr.	1963		1,326	1,232	W
Kohn Jr.	1957		1,350	801	W
Landry Jr.-Sr.	1958	1959	1,374	1,264	N
Lawless Jr.	1963		1,704	1,648	N
Live Oak (7-9) Jr.	1912	1925	666	551	W
McDonogh Sr.	1912	1960	1,647	1,699	W
McDonogh No. 28 Jr.	1924		846	758	W
McDonogh No. 35 Sr.	1882		510	477	N
McDonogh No. 41 Jr.	1907		378	404	N
McMain Jr.	1930		1,479	954	W
Nicholls Sr.	1940	1952, 1963	1,644	2,135	W
Peters Jr.	1913	1927	792	396	W
Phillips Jr.	1964		966	877	N
Priestley Jr.	1938	1956, 1964	942	802	N
Rabouin Sr. (Vocation)	1936		879	712	W
Washington, B. T. Sr.	1940	1947	1,765	2,054	N
Woodson Jr.	1954		1,614	1,660	N
Wright Jr.	1911		936	481	W

*Figures from School Board, January 1965. See explanation below.

**Figures from Directory of Schools in New Orleans, January 1965.

*** N - Negro, W - White, D - Desegregated.

(Figures from School Board based on the following: Secondary schools: 30 pupils per classroom, 24 per Industrial Arts and Home Economics rooms, 15 per special classroom. Elementary schools: 35 pupils per classroom, 15 per special classroom.)

Special Program

Each of the secondary schools has a library and a librarian. Forty-two elementary schools have centralized libraries, and the rest have classroom collections of at least five volumes per pupil, the minimum standard established by the state. Since 1954 none of the new elementary schools have been provided a library. State funds provide for new library books. Private and parochial schools share in the amount of money allotted Orleans Parish by the state. School funds and special appropriations by the Board supplement the state monies for the public schools.

Selections of books are made for September by the individual schools from approved lists. The Supervisor of Library Services is in charge of processing orders for both public and private school libraries. She also has charge of the Professional Library for teachers, housed in Jackson School. This library contains over 5,000 volumes as well as many professional periodicals. The Supervisor also visits the school libraries in an advisory capacity.

The Audio-Visual Department of the Orleans Parish School system is housed in the Jackson School. It also is the State Regional Film Library, and as such serves not only private and public schools of Orleans Parish, but also of Jefferson, St. Bernard and Plaquemines. The Department circulates between 50,000 and 60,000 films and filmstrips a year. It also provides records, transparencies and flat pictures. The schools must supply their own equipment. Salaries and expenses are borne by Orleans Parish. The State Department of Education sometimes provides a few films and some materials for repairs and maintenance. The 1963-64 budget was $35,472.

There is a staff of five people plus a technician. The tie-in with the state was made many years ago. The Department supplies the teachers with a catalog of the holdings, kept up to date with annual supplements. Besides the public schools in Orleans, approximately 110 other schools take advantage of their services. These schools pay only for the postage of returning material to the Department. The Supervisor makes two visits to each school per year in an advisory capacity. The technician makes one visit a year to the schools to provide preventive maintenance for the equipment.

SPECIAL SERVICES

Visiting Teachers

The visiting teacher and/or social worker is responsible to the Department of Special Services. They operate on the principle that there are reasons for a child's maladjustment to school and that their services can help a child solve his problems, thus allowing him to achieve his educational potential.

A visiting teacher is assigned to a group of elementary schools to give casework service to pupils who need such help and are referred, most often, by the principal. Casework means studying the child's record, personal contact with him, his teachers, family and any other school and community personnel who have a bearing on the problem. In evaluating a child, the visiting teacher often requests psychological and educational, and sometimes psychiatric tests. The

number of tests allowed per school and visiting teacher is limited. Visiting teachers must also make requests for Special Education, except in certain instances.

Of necessity the caseload must be limited. The National Association of Social Workers feels that no suggestions can be made as to the number due to case variations. The average here is about 120 students and families.

In addition to this work, the visiting teachers provide casework service to students under the age of 16 in the public Junior and Senior High Schools and to parochial and private school students who are referred for absenteeism. These limitations of services have been made due to a lack of staff and the feeling that junior and senior high students can seek help from appropriate community agencies.

There are 26 visiting teachers (14 white, 12 Negro). Inaddition, 20 students and two supervisors from Tulane's School of Social Work, who get field experience in the section, provide the equivalent of one visiting teacher.

Visiting teacher certification by the State Board of Education requires a valid teaching certificate based on a Bachelor's degree, five years successful school experience and a Master's degree, including 12 hours in professional education, 6 hours in principles of guidance and visiting teacher work, and 12 hours selected from psychology, sociology, counseling, social work and other guidance techniques. In addition, New Orleans requires the visiting teachers to have a minimum of 24 hours of graduate Social Work, including Casework 1 and 2 and Fieldwork 1 and 2. Because of the fact that the State of Louisiana includes the salary of one visiting teacher to every 15,000 students in the Minimum Foundation Program, a plan has been conceived whereby a person can be employed provided he agrees to obtain whatever training may be lacking to satisfy both requirements within a specified time. All but three of the current visiting teachers have Masters degrees. New Orleans is included in the Foundation Program for 11 visiting teachers. The Compulsory School Law states that visiting teachers shall be employed to enforce the law.

Guidance, Testing and Counseling

Group ability tests are given to the pupils of the fourth, seventh, and tenth grades. They are administered by the psychologists and psychometrists in the various schools but are scored in the main office. The fourth grade test is scored by hand by the psychologists and psychometrists but the seventh grade test and the tenth grade test are machine scored and then checked by the psychologists and psychometrists. There are three psychologists with M.A. Degrees in the field of psychology and three psychometrists with B. A. degrees.

Individual tests are given children who are referred by the visiting teacher in the elementary schools and the counselors in the secondary schools. No child

is given an individual test withput the written consent of the parents or guardian. The testing is done by the psychologists. Should the child present problems requiring referral to a psychiatrist he is seen by the school psychiatrist who makes an evaluation only. If treatment is indicated he is referred elsewhere for this.

Group achievement tests are given in the elementary schools at the first, third, fifth and end of sixth grade levels. In the secondary schools they are given at the seventh, ninth and tenth grade levels. These tests are administered by the classroom teachers. The tests in the first and third grades are scored by the teachers and the results are sent to the main office. All other achievement tests are machine scored.

Children being considered for acceleration may be tests individually and applicants for admission to Benjamin Franklin Senior High School who did not score high enough on group testing may request individual testing for admission.

The teachers are the principal guidance personnel in the elementary schools but in the junior and senior high schools there are full-time counselors. The guidance counselors in the New Orleans Public Schools must have a valid teaching certificate and certification to act as counselor by the Louisiana State Department of Education. This certification requires a Master's Degree and 15 hours of professional training in guidance. They do both individual and group counseling and each counselor is responsible for approximately 600 students. The counselors assist the pupils with educational planning and vocational planning. The Kuder Vocational Preference Test may be given to indicate vocational interest. Occupational information is available for pupils in the form of Occupational Kits and the Occupational Outlook Handbook.

The N.D.E.A. has been allotting approximately $30,000.00 per year to the Department of Guidance and Testing for the purchase of approved tests and occupational material at the secondary level.

	White	Negro
7th grade	2966	5047
8th grade	2871	4219
9th grade	3080	3871
10th grade	3117	3346
11th grade	2924	2579
12th grade	2625	1955
	17583	21017
Counselors	38	34
Pupil:Counselor ratio	462.7:1	618:1

School Nurses

The New Orleans Public School System has its own Medical Department, the Moss Clinic.

It is staffed by a part-time Medical Director and seven other part-time doctors; one part-time dentist is available for prophylasix only; a nursing supervisor, who acts as administrator of the department; two assistant supervisors; and eighteen field staff nurses.

The nurses have B.S. degrees and have done post graduate work in Public Health and School Nursing. Each field nurse averages 11,000 pupils at five or more schools. There are ten white nurses and eight colored, with a position open presently for a colored nurse.

Their duties include communicable disease control by inspection of students, immunization, visual screening, audio tests, growth evaluation (weight and measure), home visits, the planning and assisting of physical examinations, health education in the classroom and special or seasonal assignments as determined by the medical director.

1 Medical Director
7 Physicians
1 Dentist
1 Supervisor of Nurses
2 Assistant Supervisors of Nurses
18 Nurses (10 White - 8 Negro)

(Degrees: Supervisor of Nurses, B.S. - 1 Assistant Supervisor, B.S.,
2 Negro Nurses, B.A.)

Physical Education, Health and Safety

The health teaching is done by the classroom teacher in the elementary schools and by the physical education teacher in the Junior and Senior High Schools. The curriculum will be discussed under the appropriate school.

Physical education is also the responsibility of the teachers. There is a physical fitness test performed by each student biannually from the kindergarten to the 12th grade for which cumulative records are kept. Supervised play at morning and noon recess is considered to be part of the physical education of elementary students. A teacher is provided with a bulletin describing callisthenics for primary pupils. The Junior and Senior High pupils have organized intramural and interschool activities. Those participating in contact sports must have physical examinations. The school system carries insurance, $13 per year, on football players. Other players may carry individual insurance, $3.00 per year, through the school.

Thirty-six hours of theoretical driver education is compulsory in the 10th grade as part of the physical education program as required by state law.

The Recreational facilities vary widely. All schools should have a multiple-purpose blacktop area. Twenty of the thirty Junior and Senior High Schools have gyms. Parent-Teacher Associations sometimes provide equipment for the playground. The PTA of McDonogh 35 rents a gym for basketball practice, otherwise the students use a public park.

The Department of Health, Safety and Physical Education is responsible for teaching children safety and its mechanics. The patrol training program for boys in the 5th and 6th grades is guided by this department. These boys patrol street corners near their respective schools both before and after school hours. The department is also in charge of the paid crossing guards who control pedestrian and motor vehicle traffic at busy street crossings near schools. Traffic guards are paid by the City Police Department; a police sergeant is assigned to the school system. Traffic laws are strictly enforced in school zones during specified hours.

Fire drills are held twice a trimester in each school. The principal must submit a written report to the Fire Department following each drill. A fire station within the vicinity of a school is reponsible for periodic spot checks. Inspection by the State Fire Marshal is required by a state ordinance. The New Orleans Fire Department inspects the schools each year as required by local ordinance.

Lunch Program

Approximately 50,000 Type A lunches are served daily in the New Orleans Public Schools. A type A lunch includes one-half pint whole milk, 2 oz. protein, three-fourths cup of fruit and/or vegetable, a serving of whole wheat or enriched bread, and two teaspoons of butter, which can be used in the cooking. Requirements are established by the United States Department of Agriculture,

The cost of the lunch is paid by the consuming child (high school pupils pay 25 cents, elementary pupils in 33 schools pay 20 cents, in 56 schools, 15 cents) and by State and Federal funds, nine cents and four cents a plate, respectively. About 10 percent of the children receive free lunches; in some schools this means 30 percent to 40 percent of the enrollment. The national free lunch average is 10 percent. Government surplus foods are used and the program participates in the Federal Milk program. The free lunches are financed by federal funds.

All but 26 schools have cafeterias with adjoining facilities for food preparation and distribution. The food is trucked to the schools without these facilities. Lunchrooms vary in adequacy. An ingenious principal can do much to alleviate problems in the use of existing facilities.

The service is under the general supervision of the Business Manager with a trained Director of Food Service in charge of the Department. The schools are divided into four or five groups; an area supervisor is in charge of each group. Some of the supervisors are dietitians.

The department does all its own purchasing and delivering. It employs more than 500 people.

The Booz, Allen and Hamilton report stated that the services were ". . . impressive, economical and efficient . . . planning and evaluation continuous and excellently performed." The portion control was effective, the waste minimal and the quality at a high level. The management and supervision was considered excellent; and the only suggested improvement was the use of armored cars for the transportation of money, a suggestion which was promptly adopted.

Transportation

The New Orleans Public School System operates 97 school buses for elementary students living more than one mile from school or for those who must traverse dangerous areas, for handicapped children, and for high school pupils when public transportation is not available. Parents can request bus service and the service will or will not be granted at the discretion of the School Board and the Superintendent of Schools.

The school buses operate under state laws and regulations which meet the National Conference on School Transportation recommendations and suggestions of the National Committee of Safety Education.

To qualify as a bus driver in New Orleans, the applicant must be between 25 and 50 years of age, pass the physical examination given to interstate drivers (ICC), pass a written test and a personal interview. A check is made for possible police records. Applicants have a two-hour training course in the Smith Driving System; ride with a driver five times, and drive with a supervising driver five times before they are positively hired. This involves about two weeks.

Each bus is taken down and inspected thoroughly during each summer vacation and is, of course, also subject to the daily observation of trained drivers.

The Department operates its own maintenance shop and fueling island. Presently, the oldest buses operating are 1956 models. On the road inspection is done by the Transportation Manager is New Orleans and the shop foreman in Algiers. Special attention is paid to any complaint.

Safety meetings are held once a month. The safety record is excellent. There have been no fatalities since 1950.

Booz, Allen and Hamilton gave the department a good rating and made only minor recommendations in their 1960 report.

School and Community

The League of Women Voters of New Orleans has had its own observer at School Board meetings for about a year. During this time she has usually been the only citizen observer. There are often representatives of the teachers association and the principals group present, however, The Board often meets in executive session, where, of course, there cannot be citizen observers. There are no public budget hearings while the budget is being put together by the School Board administration. After a budget has been compiled, the Superintendent submits it to the School Board where it is approved in public meeting. (See School Finance section.) The School Board in turn submits the budget directly to the State Department of Education for review and it is approved by the State Budget Committee. In the spring of 1964 the Board met with all the legislators from Orleans Parish to explain and seek support for additional funds from the Legislature. This proved to be a highly successful method of educating the Legislators and the public to the financial needs of the schools.

Five times, in 1953, 1954, 1958, 1960 and 1964, the School Board has gone to local property tax payers (the only group allowed to vote in a bond or tax election) for an increase of funds. The elections in 1953 and 1958, for a millage increase allowed by the State Constitution, failed. Bond issues were approved in 1960 and 1964. In addition, Constitutional Amendments to transfer millage from the Orleans Levee Board to the School Board were voted on in 1954 and 1964 by electors in the entire state. The 1954 proposition passed and the 1964 one failed.

The only relationship which exists between the Orleans Parish School Board and the city government is that the city collects the local property taxes and daily turns over to the School Board its share of these collections.

However, school authorities cooperate with the Juvenile Court whenever they are requested to do so by parole and probation officers. School records are released to court authorities upon request and the arrangement of transfer to another school for a student is done by the school authorities. The only formal relationship between the Juvenile Court and the schools is specified by the School Attendance Law of 1964, which requires Visiting Teachers to turn over to the Court, cases of habitual nonattendance.

During the observance of American Education Week, some schools have open house. At that time parents are invited into the classroom to observe the actual teaching of their children.

There is no formal cooperation between the Public Library or the Public Health Department outside of the publication of the Library's summer reading programs in the schools. The availability of the services of the Health Department is brought to the attention of the students, although students are not referred formally by school authorities.

The New Orleans Recreation Department uses the facilities of one school for a summer day-camp program. There are several NORD after-school recreational programs at various schools. In these instances, NORD provides the staff and equipment for the entire program.

School buildings are used for parents' club meetings such as P.T.A. and fund raising activities, for polling places, for school affiliated Boy, Girl, and Cub Scout meetings, Civil Defense and Red Cross shelters. Facilities of the schools have been used by the Council of Jewish Women in an experimental program of widening the cultural horizons of kindergarten children. The American Association of University Women has also carried out an experimental program of after-school tutoring in one Junior High School. School facilities, namely auditoriums and cafeterias, are available for rental to community groups, although there are certain restrictions. These include no integrated meetings of groups other than those affiliated with the school, no private school classes, no political or religious meetings, no meetings where alcoholic beverages are available, animals are used, or which involve fire. All requests for rental of school facilities must be cleared by the Chief Accountant.

In January of 1965 the School Board met with representatives of the Chamber of Commerce to discuss the financial plight of the schools. They discussed the Chamber's setting up an Education Committee to study methods of increasing local support for schools. Recently a new School Board program was inaugurated on station WYES-TV. Questions mailed and/or telephoned into the station are answered on the air by School Board members. The program can be viewed on the first Tuesday of each month. Another group, Citizens for the Advancement of Public Education, has been newly formed with the help of the League of Women Voters. This seems to indicate an interest in the problems of public education by New Orleans' citizens.

Some of the major prime federal contractors:

LOUISIANA

federal contractors:

Adams Paper Convert
Monroe

Amer Creosote Co 1305 Dublin, UN1-1455
New Orleans Southprt Plnt, River Rd., VE3-1313

Amer Sugar Ref 132 N. Peters, 523-1071
New Orleans office, 523-2135
Chalmette Ref.-7417 N. Peters

Ark Fuel Oil Corp
Shreveport

Avondale Marine Ways
Westwego

Avondale Shipyd Inc Harvey, La. plant 341-4211
New Orleans
* Main Avondale, La. plant - 866-4561

Avondale Shopyd Serv Mfdry Pres. -866-4198
New Orleans Avondale, La. 866-4561

Baker Mfg Co
Pineville

Baker MFG Co Inc
Pineville

Baumer Foods Inc 4300 Tulane Ave. HU 2-5761
New Orleans

BC Hospital Serv Assn New Blue Cross
New Orleans 1523 St. Charles. 524-8461

BC Hospital Serv La
Baton Rouge

Blue Plate Foods 1315 S. Jeff. Davis Pkwy. 488-6634
New Orleans City Retail Div.-486-1422

Boland Mach MFG Co Inc 1000 Tchouptulas JA 2-2821 and
New Orleans 2500 Surekote Rd. - WH 5-2103

Cal Metal Pipe
Baton Rouge

Celotex Corp
Marrero Mfg. plant 341-5671
or Sales, 3308 Tulane, New Orleans 822-4530

Cities Service Oil Co
Lake Charles

Continental Oil Co
Lake Charles

Delgado Trade Tech Inst 615 City Park Ave. 486-5403
New Orlenas

Delta Pet Co Inc 3000 Airline Hiway, Matairie, VE 3-2861
New Orleans

Ethyl Corp
Baton Rouge

Evangeline Ref Co Inc
Jennings

Evans Cooperage Co 1200 Peters Rd., Harvey, - 366-8571
Harvey

Foster Canvas Prod 430 Notre Dame 525-1321
New Orleans

Gaylord Container Div. of Crown-Zellerbach 2609 Canal, New Orleans 529-2321
Bogalusa

Goffe & Carkener
New Orleans

Humble Oil Ref Co
Baton Rouge

Humble Oil Ref Co 909 S. Jeffer. Davis Pkwy HU 8-8751
New Orleans Offices -Commerce Bldg. 523-5241

Hunt Foods Indust HW SIS Natl. Bank Commerce
New Orleans Building - 529-5481

Ingram Oil Ref Co
New Orleans

Internat Bus Mach 2640 Canal St. 529-5256
New Orleans So. Office-2475 Canal 523-3281

Internat Lubricant Corp 309 Jefferson Hiway,
New Orleans Jefferson Parish - VE 3-8361
Or Gen. Offices-350 Airline Hiway, VE 3-8264

Kalvar Corp 909 S.Broad St.
New Orlenas 822-1600

La Charity Hospital 1532 Tulane Ave.
New Orlenas 523-2311

La Dept of Educ
Baton Rouge

La State Univ A & M
Baton Rouge

La Wildlife & Fisheries 400 Royal
New Orleans 523-1981

Lighthouse for Blind 645 Fairmont,
New Orlenans Harvey, 366-1795
or 211 Appletree, Ln. Gretna, 376-3683

Louisiana State Am Univ
Baton Rouge

Markley PR
New Orlenns

Marydale Rmm Prod
Oak Grove

McDermott Fab
Morgan City

McDermott Jr Co Inc Contractors,
New Orlenns Harvey, La., -366-8111

Modern Rental Serv Inc
Baton Rouge

Natl Food Store office,
New Orleans 5110 Jefferson Hwy
Jefferson, Barish 834-6110

Natl Sugar Co
New Orlenas

Prickett Inc
Camp Polk

Reily Wm B & Co Coffee
New Orleans 640 Magazine
524-6131

Rheem MFG Co 4901 Jefferson Hwy.
New Orlenas Jefferson Parish VE5-7331

Rutter Rex JH Mfg
Franklinton

Rutter Rex JH MFG plant, 3725 Dauphine,
New Orleans WH 3-2484

Sucer Marine Serv Inc 1910 Surekote Rd.
New Orlenns WH 4-3316

Sealtest Southern Div 3400 S.Carrolton Ave.
New Orleans HU 2-4133

Soiliau Foods Inc
New Iberia

Southern Shipbldg Corp Bayou Liberty Rd.
Slidell 523-6394

Sperry Rand Corp
New Orleans

Sperry Rand Corp, Sperry Gyroscope Co.Div.
Shreveport 630 Gaiennie, New Orleans.
JA 5-7127

States Marine Lines Inc 225 Baronne
New Orleans 524-8571

Stupp Corp
Baton Rouge

Triangle Ref Inc
Fitch Sta

Tulane Univ 6823 St. Charles Ave.
New Orlenns 865-7711

Waterman Steamship Corp Richards Bldg.
New Orleans 837 Gravier
529-3411

Dixie Carriers Inc Gen. Office, Peters Rd.
New Orleans Harvey, La. 366-6486

MSS CORE -
86 SOUTHERN
16-3 REGIONAL

Research Office

ASCS - Louisiana Parishes - Ouachita to Richland

1904, October -
1905, June

~~Wash~~ Ouachita Pash

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGULTURE
Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service
Post Office Box 10[illegible]
West Monroe, Louisia

Dear Sir:

The enclosed is for your attention.

ours very truly,

E. G. Davidson

. G. Davidson
ounty Office Manager
uachita Parish ASCS Office

~~Wash~~ Ouachita Parish

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service
Post Office Box 1057
West Monroe, Louisiana

Dear Sir:

The enclosed is for your attention.

Yours very truly,

E. G. Davidson

E. G. Davidson
County Office Manager
Ouachita Parish ASCS Office

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AGRICULTURAL STABILIZATION AND CONSERVATION SERVICE
P. O. Box 1057
West Monroe, Louisiana

November 5, 1964

Federal Programs Project
2211 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana

Attention: Judith C. Nusbaum

Subject: Louisiana ASC Farmer Committee System

Dear Madam:

Find listed below information as requested in your letter dated 10-9-64.

1. W. A. Calloway
   a. Operates a number of farms not his own; all land in combination; total land owned not available in this office.
   b. Wheat - 1965 allotment 68.2 ac. Cotton - 1964 372.9
   c. Cotton - 1964 26.5 ac.
   d. ACP, CAA&MQ, Wheat
   e. 5 years

   Francis G. Jones
   a. 850.0 ac.
   b. Cotton - 1964 134.2 ac.
   c. " - " 10.8 ac.
   d. ACP, CAA&MQ
   e. 5 years

   J. B. Johnston, Jr.
   a. Operates a number of farms not his own; all land in combination; total land owned not available in this office.
   b. Cotton - 1964 483.6 ac.
   c. " - " 52.4 ac.

2. 1960-61 - 335 1961-62 - 697 1962-63 - 609 1963-64 - 600
   1964-65 - 502

3. 1,074 Index cards of farms

4. 1960-61 50

Eldon Arnold	Thomas Brooks	W. L. Huckaby
Fred Huenefeld, Jr.	J. T. Lee	Neil Long
Frank Mardis	M. L. Mason	C. M. McMullen
W. A. Minor	Garland Shipp	Chester Soignier
J. A. Moore	Wesley Taylor	H. B. Zeagler
Leon Osterland	Drew Anderson	M. L. Avant
J. M. Pratt	Pearl Bower	R. T. Faulk, Jr.
Amos Smelser	C. J. Freeman	E. C. Gaskin
G. B. Studdard	Travis Howard	R. Z. Johnson
J. R. Williams	Huey Lenard	J. W. Standley, Jr.

4. 1960-61

B. O. Avant	William Mims	W. E. Jones
M. H. Foster	D. M. Smith	James E. Larche
A. M. "Buddy" Frost	P. E. Thompson	Roosevelt Lenard
R. R. Fuller	O. E. Bamburg	J. E. Phillips
N. B. "Bruce" Golson	Samuel Crowell	J. A. Rutledge
J. F. Malone	Alvy George	J. J. Wellerman
Alton Mills	Mrs. Mary P. Guyton	

1961-62 50

Eldon Arnold	Chester Soignier	Alton Mills
Clifford Benson	Lincoln Telano	William Mims
Horace Buckley	H. B. Zeagler	Leon Neal
Frank Mardis	Drew Anderson	D. M. Smith
J. A. Moore	M. L. Avant	O. V. Warren
L. P. Osterland	Pearl Bower	Morgan Wyrick
J. W. Perry	Joe H. Dixon	Samuel Crowell
J. M. Pratt	C. J. Freeman	H. C. Dickerson
Paul Ransom	Travis Howard	Alvy George
G. B. Studdard	Huey Lenard	Chas B. Griggs
Thomas A. Brooks	E. C. Gaskin	Mary P. Guyton
W. L. Huckaby	R. Z. Johnston	Wiley E. Jones
T. W. Humphries	G. A. Murphy	James E. Larche
J. T. Lee	B. O. Avant	Roosevelt Lenard
Neil Long	Otis Collie	G. H. Owens
C. M. McMullen	A. M. "Buddy" Frost	J. J. Wellerman
Garland Shipp	Webster Hattaway	

1962-63 50

M. L. Avant	G. E. Rutledge	Frank Mardis
Pearl Bower	Marion F. Sims	W. A. Minor
Joe H. Dixon	J. J. Wellerman	Jimmy Morris
C. J. Freeman	B. O. Avant	J. W. Perry
Travis Howard	Huey Calhoun	J. M. Pratt
R. Z. Johnson	Otis Collie	Amos Smelser
Walter E. Knapp	R. R. Fuller	Frank Fontana
Huey Lenard	Percy J. Golson	W. L. Huckaby
J. D. Purvis	Webster Hattaway	Neil Long
Robert Rogers, Jr.	Leon Neal	J. T. Lee
Samuel Crowell	O. Z. Roy	D. G. Moore
H. C. Dickerson	P. E. Thompson	Garland Shipp
Alvy George	O. V. Warren	Chester Soignier
Charles B. Griggs	Eldon Arnold	Sam Taylor
W. E. Jones	Horace Buckley	Lincoln Telano
James E. Larche	Bruce F. Gregg	Dayton Tidwell
Roosevelt Lenard	J. B. Johnston, Jr.	

4. 1963-64 33

Eldon Arnold	Drew Anderson	N. S. Spillers
Frank Mardis	M. L. Avant	O. V. Warren
J. A. Moore	Joe H. Dixon	John W. Wyrick
L. P. Osterland	C. J. Freeman	Samuel Crowell
J. W. Perry	Travis Howard	H. C. Dickerson
Jim Trichell	R. Z. Johnson	Rayville Fuller
F. T. (Dempsey) Allen	Huey Lenard	Chester A. Hendrix
Joe Cascio	J. D. Purvis	Wiley E. Jones
W. L. Huckaby	Robert Rogers, Jr.	James E. Larche
J. T. Lee	B. O. Avant	
D. G. Moore	Webster Hattaway	
Lincoln Telano	William Mims	

1964-65 36

Eldon Arnold	Emmit Lee	B. O. Avant
C. Benson	Doug Moore	Huey Calhoun
Bruce Gregg	Cecil McMullen	Otis Collie
Frank Mardis	James Pender	Webster Hattaway
W. A. Minor	Lester Avant	William Mims
J. A. Moore	R. Z. Johnson	O. S. Thompson
Leon Osterland	H. E. Baird	Herman C. Dickerson
J. W. Perry	Huey Lenard	Charlie B. Griggs
Amos Smelser	Pearl Bower	Wiley E. Jones
Dempsey Allen	Jack Carmack	James E. Larche
Jack Buttitta	J. D. Purvis	Roosevelt Lenard
Joe Cascio	Travis Howard	J. J. Wellerman

5. Yes

6. County Committee and public invited

7. August, 1965 August, 1965

8. No surveys made

9. Never had appeals

10. MQ-24 filed in ward binders for public inspection

11. Community Committeemen - last 5 yrs. around 15 times each year 3 times How many attended around 15 members

County Committee - last 5 yrs. around 110 times each year 22 times How many attended 3 members

12. a. Soil conservation b. Crop Allotment c. Soil bank d. Agricultural adjustment

13. Newsletters, bulletins, newspapers, radio and television

[1965]

Ouachita Parish Questionn aire

1. W. A. Calloway
   a. Operates a numb r of farms not his own; all land in combination; total land owned not available in this office.
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   c. Cotton - 1964 26.5 acres.
   d. ACP, CAA & MQ, Wheat
   e. 5 years

   Francis G. Jones
   a. 850.0 acres.
   b. Cotton - 1964 134.2 acres
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J. A. Moore
Leon Osterland
J. M. Pratt
Amos Smelser
G. B. Studdard
J. R. Williams
B. O. Avant
~~M~~ M. H . Foster
A. M. "Buddy" Frost
R. R. Fuller
N. B. "Bruce" Golson
J. F. Malone
Alton Mills
Thomas Brooks
J. T. Lee
M. L. Mason
Garland Shipp
Wesley Taylor
Drew Anderson
Pearl Bower
C. J. Freeman
Travis Howard
Huey Lenard
William Mims
D. M. Smith
P. E. Thompson
O. E. Bamburg
Samuel Crowell
Alvy George
Mrs. Mary P. Guyton
W. L. Huckaby
Neil Long
6. M. McMullen
Chester Soignier
H. B. Zeagler
M. L. Avant
R. T. Faulk, Jr.
E. C. Gaskin
R. Z. Johnson
J. W. Standley, Jr.
W. E. Jones
James E. Larche
Roosevelt Lenard
J. E. Phillips
J. A. Rutledge
J. J. Wellerman

1961-62 50

Eldon Arnold
Clifford Benson
Horace Buckley
Frank Mardis
J. A. Moore
L. P. Osterland
J. W. Perry
J. M. Pratt
Paul Ranson
G. B. Studdard
Chester Soignier
Lincoln Telano
H. B. Zeagler
Drew Anderson
M. L. Avan t
Pearl Bower
Joe H. Dixon
C. J. Freeman
Travis Howard
Huey Lenard
Alton Mills
William Mims
Leon Neal
D. M. Smith
O. V. Warren
Morgan Wyrick
Samuel Crowell
H. C. Dickerson
Alvy George
Chas B. Griggs

Ouachita Parish Questionnaire - cont.

Thomas A. Brooks	E. C. Gaskin	Mary P. Guyton
W. L. Huckaby	R. Z. Johnston	Wiley E. Jones
T. W. Humphries	G. A. Murphy	James E. Larche
J. T. Lee	B. O. Avant	Roosevelt Lenard
Neil Long	Otis Collie	G. H. Owens
C. M. McMullen	A. M. "Buddy" Frost	J. J. Wellerman
Garland Shipp	Webster Hattaway	

1962-63 50

M. L. Avant	G. E. Rutledge	Frank Mardis
Pearl Bower	Marion F. Sims	W. A. Minor
Joe H. Dixon	J. J. Wellerman	Jimmy Morris
C. J. Freeman	B. O. Avant	J. W. Perry
Travis Howard	Huey Calhoun	J. M. Pratt
R. Z. Johnson	Otis Collie	Amos Smelser
Walter E. Knapp	R. R. Fuller	Frank Fontana
Huey Lenard	Percy J. Golson	W. L. Huckaby
J. D. Purvis	Webster Hattaway	Neil Long
Robert Rogers, Jr.	Leon Neal	J. T. Lee
Samuel Crowell	O. Z. Roy	D. G. Moore
H. C. Dickerson	P. E. Thompson	Garland Shipp
Alvy George	O. V. Warren	Chester Seignier
Charles B. Griggs	Eldon Arnold	Sam Taylor
W. E. Jones	H orace Buckley	Lincoln Telane
James E. Larche	Bruce F. Gregg	Dayton Tidwell
Roosevelt Lenard	J. B. Johnston, Jr.	[illegible]

1963-64 33

Eldon Arn old	Drew Anderson	N. S. Spillers
Frank Mardis	M. L. Avant	O. V. Warren
J. A. Moore	Joe H. Dixon	John W. Wyrick
L. P. Osterland	C. J. Freeman	Samuel Crowell
J. W. Perry	Travis Howard	H . C. Dickerson
Jim Trichell	R. Z. Johnson	Rayville Fuller
F. T. (Dempsey) Allen	Huey Lenard	Chester A. Hendrix
Joe Cascio	J. D. Purvis	Wiley E. Jones
W. L. H uckaby	Robert Rogers, Jr.	James E. Larche
J. T. Lee	B. O. Avant	
D. G. Moore	Webster Hattaway	
Lincoln Telano	William Mims	

1964-65 36

Eldon Arnold	Emmit Lee	B. O. Avant
C. Benson	Doug Moore	Huey Calhoun
Bruce Gregg	Cecil McMullen	Otis Collie
Frank Mardis	James Pender	Webster Hattaway
W. A. Minor	Lester Avant	William Mims
J. A. Moore	R. Z. Johnson	O. S. Thompson
Leon Osterland	H. E. Baird	Herman C. Dickerson
J. W. Perry	Huey Lenard	Charlie B. Griggs
Amos Smelser	Pearl Bower	Wiley E. Jones
Dempsey Allen	Jack Carmack	James E. Larche
Jack Buttitta	J. D. Purvis	Roosevelt Lenard
Joe Cascio	Travis Howard	J. J. Wellerman

Ouachita Parish Questionnaire - cont.

5. Yes

6. County Committee and public invited

7. August, 1965 August, 1965

8. No surveys made

9. Never had appeals

10. MQ-24 filed in ward binders for public inspection

11. Community Committeemen - last 5 years around 15 times, each year 3 times
How many attended: around 15 members.

~~12. Community Committeemen - last 5 years around 15 times each year 3 times~~
~~How many attended: around 15 members.~~
County Committee - last 5 years around 110 times each year 22 times
How many attended: 3 members

12. a. Soil conservation b. Crop Allotment c. Soil bank d. Agricultural adjustment

13. Newsletters, bulletins, newspapers, radio and TV

Monroe Ouachita

MANUFACTURERS LIST

Prepared by the
Monroe Chamber of Commerce

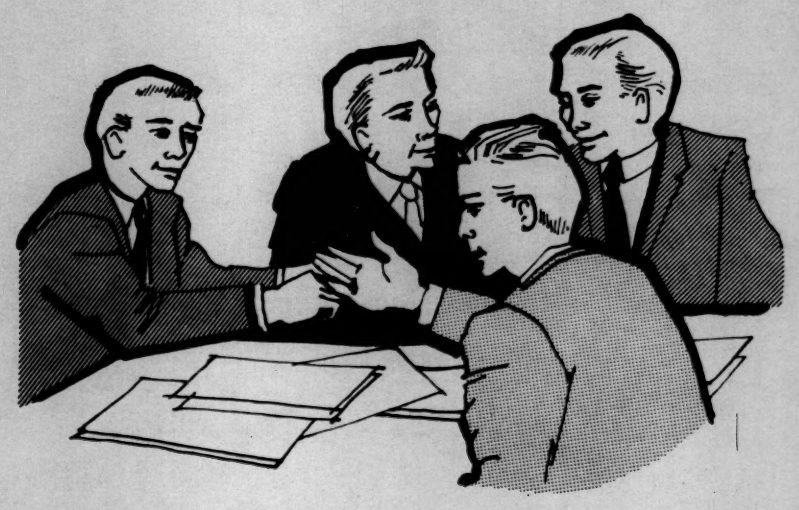
FIRM NAME	EXECUTIVE	ADDRESS	NUMBER OF EMP.
AMMONIA (Anhydrous)			
Commercial Solvents Corp.	J. E. Wheeler	Sterlington, La.	500
ANTI-FREEZE			
Commercial Solvents Corp.	J. E. Wheeler	Sterlington, La.	500
ALUMINUM EXTRUSIONS			
Monroe Aluminum Company	L. V. Threatt	1500 Arkansas Ave.	75
ALUMINUM SULPHATE			
General Chemical Div. - Allied Chemical Corp.	A. W. Knipping	West Monroe	5
AWNINGS			
Monroe Ten & Awning	Bob Underwood	301 Cypress-W.M.	7
Pearce Paint& Paper, Inc.	C. G. Pearce, Jr.	215 N. 2nd St.	8
Smith Venetian Blind Co.	M.E. Smith	103 Sterlington Rd.	9
Koolvent Aluminum Awning Co.	N. W. Herrin	917 Louisville	2
BAGS (Paper)			
Bancroft Paper Co.	T.O. Bancroft	West Monroe	50
Olin-Mathieson Chemical Corp.	M. H. Collet	West Monroe	2,700
Brooks Supply Co.	Frank G. Brooks	609 Montgomery-W.M.	6
BOTTLERS (Soft Drinks)			
Ouachita Coca-Cola Bottling Co.	H.A. Biedenharn, Jr.	207 Walnut St.	91
Dr. Pepper Bottling Co.	T. F. Price	2717 DeSiard	26
Nehi Bottling Co.	J. M. Carter	201 N. 4th-W.M.	34
Seven-Up Bottling Co.	George Sudduth	1118 Natchitoches-W.M.	17
BOTTLERS (Wine)			
F. Strauss & Son	C.M. Strauss	Commerce St.	200
BREAD			
Bond's Bakery	Mrs. Thelma Bond	331 Harrison St.	16
Fishers Jackson St. Bakery	W. C. Fisher	701 Jackson St.	7
Ouachita Bakery, Inc. (Cotton's)	Fred Cotton, Jr.	2519 S. Grand	150
BOXES			
Olin-Mathieson Chemical Corp.	M.H. Collet	West Monroe	2,700
Louisiana Paper Co., Ltd.	R. C. Bahcall	319 Walnut St.	15

FIRM NAME	EXECUTIVE	ADDRESS	Number of EMPLOYEES
BRICK			
Acme Brick Co.	E. I. Beason	Swartz Road	35
Century Brick Co.	John W. Porter	1300 Sterlington Rd.	25
CABINETS			
J. M. Haley Sash & Door Co.	J.M. Haley	Washington St-W.M.	
J. F. Nord	J. F. Nord	700 Coleman-W.M.	4
Williams Cabinet Shop	L. C. Williams	Arkansas Rd.-W.M.	2
CARBON			
Columbian Carbon Co. (CarbonDiv.)	M. R. Howell	1100 N. 18th St.	171
Thermatomic Carbon Co.	S. S. Gill	Sterlington, La.	126
Ashland Oil & Refining	J. S. Stone	Bernhardt Bldg.	78
CONCERETE PRODUCTS			
Central Culvert Co.	Roy Geter	Selman Field	8
Century Brick Plant	John Porter	Sterlington Rd.	25
Century Ready-Mix	Parker Humble	Louisville Ave	17
J. G. Crew Concrete Pipe	J. G. Crew	Hwy 80-W.M.	6
General Concrete Prod.	M. L. Coleman, Jr.	Winnsboro Rd.	8
Monroe Concrete Co., Inc.	H. H. Holloway, Jr.	101 S. 29th St.	40
West Monroe Concrete Block Plant	Henry T. Everritt	207 Benson-W.M.	4
Standard Culvert Co.	Roy Geter	Selman Field	9
COOPERAGE(Barrels)			
Louisville Cooperage	E. Sands	Jackson Street	280
COTTON SEED PRODUCTS			
Union Oil Mill, Inc.	C. W. Wallace	520 Trenton-W.M.	150
DAIRY PRODUCTS			
Cloverleaf Dairy	M. O. Johnson	1801 Louisville	74
Borden Co.	Dan Boone	2407 S. Grand St.	34
Green Bros. Dairy	Ed Green	Sterlington Rd.	30
ELECTRICITY			
La. Power & Light Co.	Hugh Balfour	2901 Cypress-W.M.	486
Municipal Power Plant	L. L. Nunley	Monroe	61
FERTILIZER			
Ouachita Fertilizer & Grain	Nelson Abell	Sterlington Rd.	20
Red Barn Chemical, Inc.	J. C. Berry, Jr.	Sterlington Rd.	12
FIXTURES(Store)			
Twin City Store Fixture, Inc.	William Midkiff	Selman Field	15
FURNITURE			
Selig Mfg. Co.	Hugo Angelini	Thomas Ave.	350
Supreme Furniture Mfg.	L. E. Nugent	501 Texas Ave.	25

FIRM NAME	EXECUTIVE	ADDRESS	Number of Employees
GAS			
Arkansas La. Gas Co.	Claude Dunham	Sterlington, La.	35
Cities Service Co. (Columbian Carbon)	R. A. Grady	1100 N. 18th	54
Central La. Electric Co.-Gas Div.	Dewey Chelette	416 Grammont	4
Humble Gas Transmission Co.	E.C. Brinberry	Ouachita Bank Bldg.	110
Southwest Gas Producing	Max Riley	1309 Louisville Ave.	106
United Gas Corp.	F. B. Winberry	N. 4th Street	200
ICE			
Home Ice Co.	O.M. Hardwick	2409 DeSiard	2
Perkins Ice Serv., Inc.	G. T. Frazer	521 Trenton-W.M.	10
ICE CREAM			
Cloverleaf Dairy Products	M. L. Johnson	Louisville Ave.	74
Kokinos Purity Ice Cream Co.	James Kokinos	806 S. Grand St.	30
Seale Lily		100 Arkansas	7
INK			
General Prtg. Ink Co.-Div of Sun Chemical Corp.	C. E. Epler	707 Park Ave.	10
Sinclair & Valentine	H. W. Haynes	3304 Jackson St.	14
Interchemical Corp. Prtg. Ink Div.	Art Legge	3006 Lee Ave.	3
LUMBER(Sawmills)			
R. W. Butler & Sons Lbr.	R. W. Butler	Hwy 80-W.M.	30
Walter Kellogg Lumber Co.	W. W. Kellogg	1200 Grammont	165
MATTRESSES			
Ouachita Mattress Co.	W. E. Grillet	2307 DeSiard	2
Supreme Furn. Mfg.	L. E. Nugent	501 Texas Ave.	25
Twin City Mattress Co.	W. M. Brown	509 Coleman-W.M.	3
W. Monroe Mattress Factory	Emmett Jackson	2000 Cypress-W.M.	2
Poston's Mattress Co.	H. W. Poston	1709 Winnsboro Rd.	3
METHONAL			
Commercial Solvents Corp.	J. E. Wheeler	Sterlington, La.	500
MILLWORK			
Allen Millworks Mfg.	Frank Gaulden	2900 DeSiard St.	20
Slagle-Johnson Lbr., Inc.	A. C. Breckenridge	Apple St.	45
MONUMENTS			
Martin Marble & Granite	Nona E. Martin	2910 DeSiard	5
MOPS			
Bell Broom & Mop Mfg.	Asa O. Bell	109 Circle Dr.-W.M.	1
Thedford Mop Factory	Ralph Thedford	202 Mary St.	1
NITROPATRAFFINS			
Commercial Solvents Corp.	J. E. Wheeler	Sterlington, Ka.	500

FIRM NAME	EXECUTIVE	ADDRESS	Number of Employees
PACKERS			
Monroe Packing Co.	W. A. Allen	Calhoun Rd-W.M.	18
Brooks Supply Co. of La.	Frank G. Brooks	609 Montgomery-W.M.	4
PAPER			
Olin-Mathieson Chemical Corp.	M. H. Collet	West Monroe, La.	2,700
PLASTICS			
Triad Plastic Products		700 Coleman-W.M.	
Zachry Engineered Plastics		505 Coleman-W.M.	
PRINTING			
Cooley Printers & Lithographers	M. L. Cooley	403 Hudson Lane	30
Franklin Printers of Monroe	Martin Guidry, Jr.	117 Hall Street	9
Monroe Blueprinting Co.	G. B. Helm	107 S. Grand	7
Page Silk Screen Processing	Sam Page	121 Riverbend Dr.-W.M.	
Trousdale Printing Co.	B. A. Trousdale, Jr.	119 North Grand	10
Twin City Printing Co.	Sam Futrell	300 South Grand	23
Monroe Printing Co.	M. A. Abington	3217 Louisville	20
REPLACEMENTS PARTS			
James Machines Works	H.M. James	1601 DeSiard St.	17
Loper Machine Works	M. L. Loper	610 N. 14th St.	14
Monroe Armature Works	M. S. Harrison	N. 17th& Olive Sts.	10
RUBBER STAMPS			
Monroe Blueprinting	G. B. Helm	107 S. Grand St.	7
Perfection Rubber Stamp	Fred Brownlee	1612 N. 7th	2
SAND & GRAVEL			
Ouachita Gravel Co.	R. T. Henry	709 Jackson	90
Monroe Sand & Gravel Co.	M. S. Carroll	Calhoun Rd-W.M.	74
SEAT COVERS			
A-1 Auto Upholsters	Mrs. Eliz. Reitzammer	203 Plum St.	5
Winn Trimm Co.	Alex Winn	901 Natchitoches, -W.M.	8
Tubb Auto Upholsters	W.W. Tubb	300 N. 3rd St.	2
SEED PROCESSING			
Tyner-Petrus Co.	A. Petrus	100 Trenton-W.M.	30
SHEET METAL			
Covington's Sheet Metal Wks	Lindy Covington	Sterlington Road	2
Futch's Roofing & Sheet Wks.		601 S. 2nd	
Hatcher-Tynes Sheet Metal Wks.	Travis Tynes	410 Walnut	10
O.K. Roofing Metal Works	Joe Reljac	411 N. 5th	15

Brief Economic Facts



Pointe Coupee Parish

POINTE COUPEE PARISH

INTRODUCTION

This leaflet has been prepared for the purpose of sketching a few recent fundamental socio-economic indicators of the parish. Admittedly, several relevant variables are not presented and you are urged to consult appropriate references for more detailed information.

HIGHLIGHTS

Average weekly earnings up 26%.
Retail sales up 38%.
Average size of farm up 71%.
Average income per farm up 111%.
School age population up 9%.
High school graduates up 151%.
Expenditure per pupil up 151%.

POPULATION

1950	1960	% Change
21,841	22,488	3.0

MEDIAN* FAMILY INCOME

1950	1960	% Change
$1,263	$2,486	96.8

*Middle

EFFECTIVE BUYING INCOME

	1956	1961	% Change
Total ($000)	17,847	20,093	12.6
Per capita:			
Parish	$858	$889	3.6
Louisiana	$1,276	$1,431	12.1
U. S.	$1,682	$1,967	16.9

AVERAGE COVERED EMPLOYMENT

	Parish		Louisiana
Industry	Employment	% of Total	% of State Total
4th. Quarter, 1956			
Mining.....	115	9.7	7.9
Construction....	64	5.4	10.2
Manufacturing...	486	40.8	26.6
Transportation, Communication, & Utilities....	45	3.8	12.5
Trade.....	390	32.7	29.1
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate....	26	2.2	4.3
Service.....	64	5.4	9.1
Other.....	---	---	.3
Total.....	1190	100.0	100.0
4th. Quarter, 1961			
Mining.....	67	5.8	8.1
Construction....	255	22.0	8.8
Manufacturing...	307	26.4	25.3
Transportation, Communication, & Utilities....	55	4.7	12.8
Trade.....	371	32.0	29.6
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate....	38	3.3	5.3
Service.....	68	5.8	9.6
Other.....	---	---	.5
Total.....	1161	100.0	100.0

INDUSTRIAL TAX EXEMPTIONS

Year	Amount	New Permanent Jobs
1957	$534,376	7
1959	195,210	14
1961	381,240	102
Total	$1,110,826	123

For years missing from 1956 through 1961, no tax exemptions issued.

SEVERANCE TAX COLLECTIONS

Parish			Louisiana
Fiscal Year 56-57	Fiscal Year 61-62	% Change	% Change
$514,671	$554,284	7.7	81.6

GENERAL INDICATORS

	Parish			Louisiana
Indicator	1956	1961	% Change	% Change
Average weekly earnings	$47.70	$60.06	25.9	19.5
Retail sales ($000)	8,726	12,031	37.9	12.8
Assessment ($000)	13,250	14,939	12.7	30.4

MINERAL PRODUCTION

Year	Value	Rank (In Order of Importance)
1952	$4,729,000	Petroleum, Natural Gas, Clays
1961	$6,908,287	Petroleum, Natural Gas, Natural Gas Liquids, Clays

HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS

Year	Total* Houses	Owner Occupied	Renter Occupied	Vacant
1950	6,268	2,060	3,456	752
1960	6,456	2,727	2,854	875

*Excludes Non-Resident Dwelling Units

EDUCATION

	1952	1962
School age population	7,266	7,947
High school graduates	108	271
Mean enrollment per school	117	540
Teaching staff	152	223
Teachers with 4 or more years of college	63%	90%
Expenditure per pupil	$162	$406
Bonded debt per school age child	$26	$167
Investments in buildings, sites, and equipment	$770,649	$2,480,464

	Parish 1952-1962	Louisiana 1952-1962
School age population	Up 9%	Up 36%
High school graduates	Up 151%	Up 91%
Mean enrollment per school	Up 362%	Up 87%
Teaching staff	Up 47%	Up 57%
Professional training	Up 43%	Up 21%
Expenditure per pupil	Up 151%	Up 81%
Bonded debt per school age child	Up 542%	Up 166%
Investment in facilities	Up 222%	Up 183%

AGRICULTURE

	1959
Total acres woodlands	168,940
Percent total land in woodlands	46.8

	1949	1959
Number of farms	2,235	1,299
Average size of farms (acres)	104.9	179.6
Farm Income:		
Total	$4,297,172	$5,272,769
Livestock & livestock products	$1,327,123	$2,321,732
Crops	$2,970,049	$2,951,037
Average per farm (Parish)	$1,923	$4,059
Average per farm (Louisiana)	$1,979	$4,499

Prepared by:

Agricultural Extension Service, College of Agriculture, Louisiana State University

Louisiana Department of Commerce and Industry

Louisiana Department of Education

Division of Research, College of Business Administration, Louisiana State University

Federal Programs Project
2209 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana

October 27, 1964

Mr. S. J. Deville
Pointe Coupee County Extension Agent
New Roads, Louisiana

Dear Mr. Deville:

I am doing research into the application of Federal Programs in the State of Louisiana, and am particularly interested in the Rural Area Development Programs as they function in each Parish. The following is a list of information which I am very anxious to obtain, and will appreciate any help you are able to give me.

(1) Which of the following programs function in your parish? (Please indicate the approximate number of farmers participating in each program, and give the name and address of the local person in charge):

a. Rural Electrification Administration A. A. Robinson, P.C. Elec. Coop, N.R.
b. Farm Credit Administration Served by Baton Rouge Office of each
c. Forest Service Assisted by State Office of Section
d. Agricultural Marketing Service
e. Federal Extension Service Seaton Daille, C.E.A. – N.R.
f. Rural Areas Development Office Parish Committee, N.R. Hayward Jas. Letbetter Jr.
g. Soil Conservation Service Lynn Jenevein, N.R.
h. Agricultural Research Service Served by Baton Rouge Office
i. Economic Research Service
j. Farmer Co-op Service
k. Statistical Reporting Service Served from Alexandria Office
l. Cooperative State Experiment Station Service Copied list from U.S.D.A.
m. Federal Crop Insurance Corporation
n. Others

(2) What plans do you have for future development involving the above agencies? As fields arise the various Agencies will be involved.

Any information you can give me on the above matters in your parish will be most helpful. I will also appreciate any literature you can send me concerning programs in your parish.

Thank you very much.

Sincerely,

Judith C. Nusbaum

(Miss) Judith C. Nusbaum

AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION SERVICE

LOUISIANA STATE UNIVERSITY
AND A & M COLLEGE AND
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE COOPERATING

New Roads, Louisiana
638-4421
Courthouse - 2nd floor

Dear Cooperator

We are glad to aid you by furnishing this material. As you know, the Agricultural Extension Service is a division of Louisiana State University and A&M College, cooperating with the United States Department of Agriculture and Pointe Coupee Parish. The Extension Service assists farmers and homemakers with adult and youth programs. The office of the County Agent for Pointe Coupee Parish is located on the second floor of the Parish Courthouse, Room 5.

You will find all of the Extension Agents happy to assist you at any time.

Sincerely yours,

Sterling J. Deville
County Agent

SJD:dvo

Dear Miss Nusbaum:

I have placed an (X) next to programs which have an office in the parish. It is under the supervision of Mr. Ralph Brown, Experiment Station, Port Sulphur, La. and myself, Murphy W. McEachern, County Agent, Pointe ala Hache. The other programs are carried on jointly with other parishes.

Hoping this will be a help to you, I am

Yours sincerely,

Murphy W. McEachern

Murphy W. McEachern
County Agent

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION WORK IN
AGRICULTURE AND HOME ECONOMICS
State of Louisiana

Louisiana State University
and Agricultural and Mechanical
College and United States Department
of Agriculture Cooperating

Extension Service
Plaquemines Parish
Pointe ala Hache, La.

Dear Cooperator:

In accordance with your request, I am enclosing the following. We are glad to aid you by furnishing this material. As you know, the Agricultural Extension Service is a division of the Louisiana State University and A & M College, cooperating with the U. S. Department of Agriculture and Plaquemines Parish. The Extension Service assists farmers, homemakers, and youth with adult and 4-H programs. You will find all of the Extension Agents happy to assist you at any time.

Sincerely,

Murphy W. McEachern

MWM:ah

Murphy W. McEachern
County Agent

(Over)

Federal Programs Project
2209 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana

October 27, 1964

Mr. M. W. McEachern
Plaquemines County Extension Agent
Pointe a la Hache, Louisiana

Dear Mr. McEachern:

I am doing research into the application of Federal Programs in the State of Louisiana, and am particularly interested in the Rural Area Development Programs as they function in each Parish. The following is a list of information which I am very anxious to obtain, and will appreciate any help you are able to give me.

(1) Which of the following programs function in your parish? (Please indicate the approximate number of farmers participating in each program, and give the name and address of the local person in charge):

a. Rural Electrification Administration
b. Farm Credit Administration 6
c. Forest Service
d. Agricultural Marketing Service 480
e. X Federal Extension Service 500
f. Rural Areas Development Office 50
g. Soil Conservation Service
h. Agricultural Research Service
i. Economic Research Service
j. Farmer Co-op Service 250
k. Statistical Reporting Service
l. X Cooperative State Experiment Station Service 480
m. Federal Crop Insurance Corporation
n. Others

(2) What plans do you have for future development involving the above agencies?

Any information you can give me on the above matters in your parish will be most helpful. I will also appreciate any literature you can send me concerning programs in your parish.

Thank you very much.

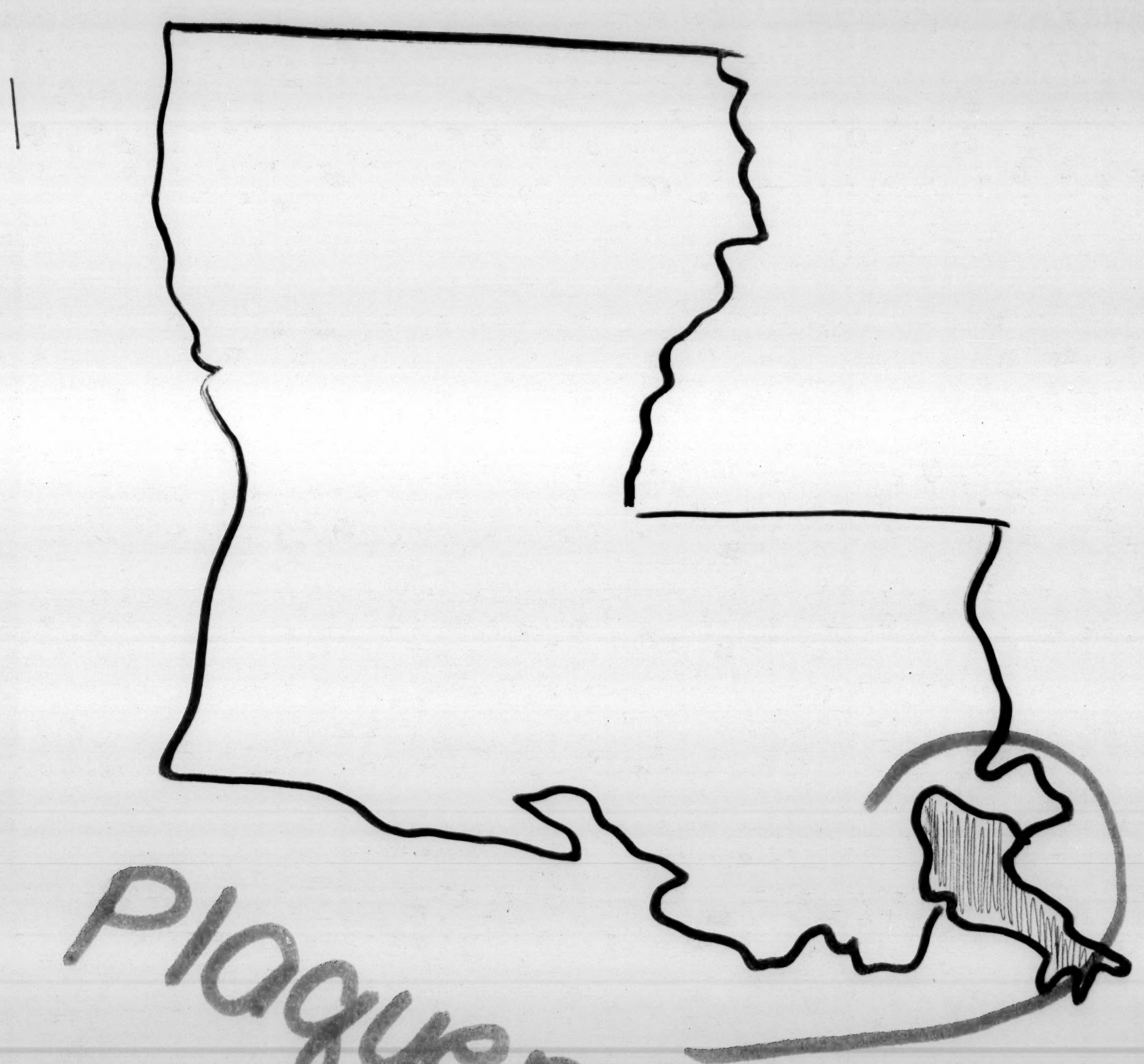
Sincerely,

Judith C. Nusbaum

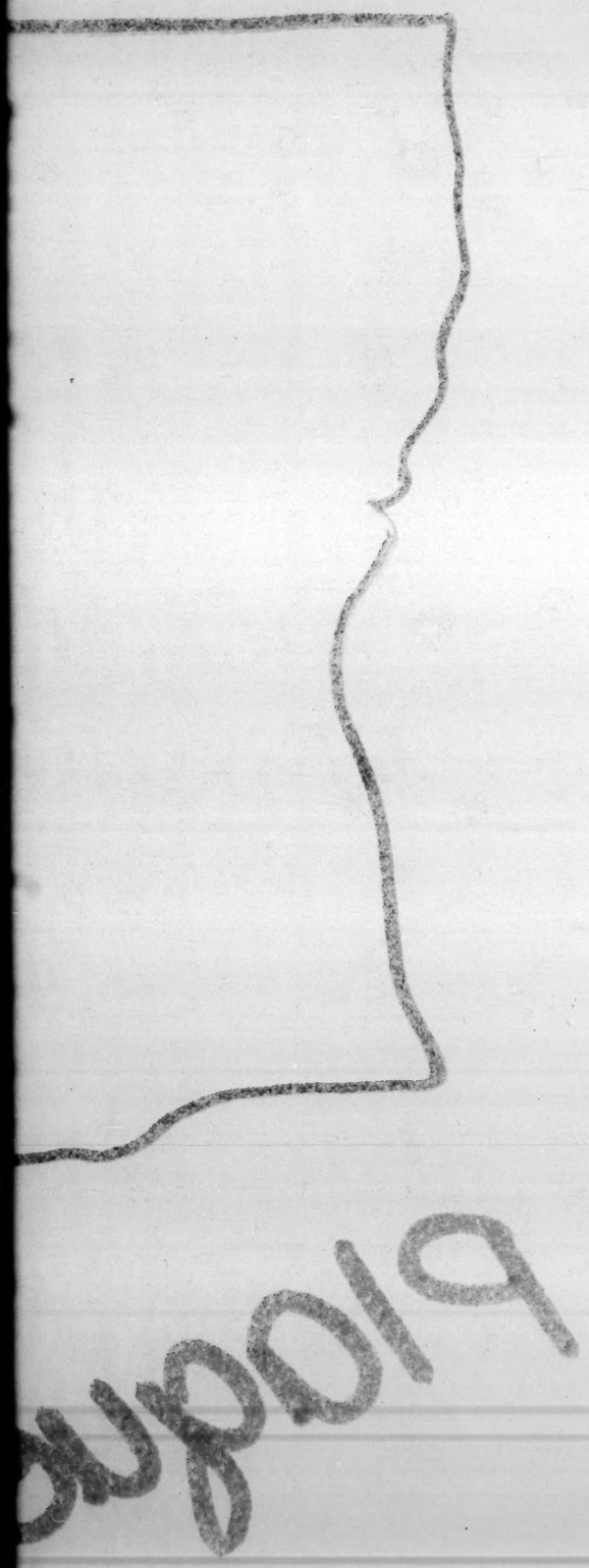
(Miss) Judith C. Nusbaum

FACTS ABOUT

[NOV, 1964]



Plaquemines



F A C T S O N P L A Q U E M I N E S P A R I S H

Prepared by

CORE Southern Office/Research

November 17, 1964

All statistics in this report are as of 1960 (last census) unless otherwise indicated.

V O T E R R E G I S T R A T I O N

August, 1964

Total Registered White.....7,538

Total Registered Negro.....97

POPULATION BY WARD

	Total	White	Negro	Other
Ward 1	943	403	538	2
Ward 2	889	306	583	-
Ward 3	1,455	500	955	-
Ward 4	91	77	-	14
Ward 5	3,178	2,614	555	9
Ward 6	3,499	2,997	493	9
Ward 7	2,062	551	1,407	104
Ward 9	3,462	2,772	654	-
Ward 10	7,002	5,821	1,154	27

RURAL POPULATION

Total Rural Population	14,769
Total Farm Population	481
White Rural	9,265
White Farm	335
Negro Rural	5,363
Negro Farm	146
Other Rural	141
Other Farm	-

VOTING POTENTIAL

(21 YEARS AND OVER)

WHITE ..... ~~6,553~~ 10,676

NON-WHITE ..... ~~2,897~~ 3,969

P O P U L A T I O N S T A T I S T I C S

Parish Population	22,545
Percent of increase 1950-1960	58.3
Percent Non-White	28.8
Percent under 18 years old	44.8
Percent 18 - 64 years old	51.1
Percent 65 years old and over	4.1
Number of households	5,516
Population per household	4.02

NON-WHITE

EDUCATION AND EMPLOYMENT

Median School Years Completed	4.4
Male, 14 years and over, labor force	1345
Unemployed	184

[1965]

PLAQUEMINE PARISH

I. Rationale for the Perez challenge.

A. The true image of Louisiana has not been projected. Our past isolated incidents in the towns of Monroe, Jonesboro, Baton Rouge, Plaquemine (town), St. Francisville, New Orleans, Clinton, Mammond, and Bogalusa have only partially dramatized the real picture of harrassment and political resisttance to racial equality in Louisiana.

B. Governor McKeithen is deeply concerned about projecting Louisiana as a good state in comparison to the radical, violent racists in the states of Alabama and Mississippi.

C. Perez can and will help us depict to the world the true nature of Louisiana*s political power structure. Perez will make Sheriff Clark of Selma look like a protector of human rights.

D. Only through a mass nonviolent direct CORE-Perez confrontation can we ever have hope of rallying Negro support in Plaquemine Parish. The challenge must come first.

E. With mass attention drawn to Louisiana hopefully by Perez' reactions to our presence in his parish, we may be able to secure naztional concern over CORE's overall program of community organization in the state. Therefore, our entre into Plaquemine must not be a show but a step toward setting up a long range program of community organization.

F. Perez may help us keep fire under President Johnson for effective legislation toward protecting civil rights workers and those attempting to register to wote and toward assuring proper treatment to those violating civil rights of others.

II. Program for Plaquemine Parish

A. Community organization

1 Needs of the people as determined by the people.

2. Organizational units around each need.

B. Voter registration as our initial program.

C. Other programmatic aspects.

1. Desegregation of public facilities and accommodations.

2. Economic projects aimed at discrimination in labor unions, businesses--particularly those with federal contracts, equal job opportunities, food and clothing distribution, and acquisition of aid from federal food stamp and surplus food programs, etc.

3. Organization of farmers into leagues for participation in federal programs.

4. Political action stemming from voter registration and directed toward securing political equality and equal representation.

5. Other programs, as outlined in 1965 summer project prospectus, like Freedom schools, medical assistance, organizing unorganized laboring groups like fishermen, etc.

III. Approach Methodology

A. Our present limited knowledge indicates that local people may later become interested and seek aid from us, but they will not join us from the jump.

B. We must be prepared to fight Perez through involvement of the masses outside of Plaquemine Parish and outside of Louisiana in terms of hundreds and thousands.

C. In addition to mass action we must from the beginning initiate legal action.

1. Injunctive relief against Perez. To be sought after initial arrests.

2. Removal of cases into federal court near end of challenge.

3. Other--see Rachlin, Elie, Douglas, etc.

D. Suggested Action Schedule

1. Before the beginning of our planned summer project--possibly May 28, 1965.

2. Action timetable:

a. a group of 20 -- 5/28/65
b. a group of 40 -- 5/29/65
c. " " " 60 -- 5/30
d. " 80 -- 6/1
e. " 200 -- 6/2 (led by Farmer)
f. " 100 -- 6/3
g. " 100 -- 6/4
h. " 100 -- 6/5
i. " 100 -- 6/6
j. " 100 -- 6/7
k. " 100 -- 6/8
l. " 100 -- 6/9
m. " 100 -- 6/10

Note: Hopefully by this time there will have been federal intervention. Therefore, we could file in federal court for removal cases and then start our long range program.
Approximately 150 workers should be recruited for community organization work in Plaquemine parish and in the 4th, 5th, 6th, and 8th congressional districts of Louisiana beginning June 12--August 31,'65.

The following statements are very important and should be carefully evaluated.

1. A reserve of at least 700 persons should be assured before we attempt to take on Perez.

2. The Perez challenge must not interfere with the summer project as planned (to commence on June 12, '65)

3. We'll need at least 30 workers to remain in Plaquemine Parish for the summer, 80 workers for north La. (4th and 5th districts), and 50 workers for south La. (6th and 8th districts).

4. Although the same criteria of workers being self-supporting will be used for all project participants above the 44 paid workers, it is imperative for us to note the following financial problems.

a. A special budget must be submitted for Plaquemine Parish challenge and for the 30 workers remaining there for the summer.

b. Since we are asking for 40 more workers above the initial request of 80 it is essential that $5,000 be added to our original summer project budget.

IV. Summer Project Budget for Plaquemine Parish.

A. (Now to May 27, 1965) Preliminary scouting essentials -- car rental, additional staff, gas, telephone, etc. $500

B. Regular mass demonstration costs, lodging and food of persons coming before scheduled activity, transportation by chartered bus & car, etc. should be estimated at $500 a day for 13 days (5/28-6/10) $5500

C. Emergency Bond $3000

D. Telephone ($100 a day) $1300

E Misc. $1500

(more)

F. Office supplies, office rental, car and maintenance, bond, etc., for 30 workers remaining for rest of summer s ould run $100.00 per day for 82 days. . . .$8200

= $20000

Legal costs and transportatio to and from Louisiana for trials cannot be overlooked. I sugfest that you review your Freedom Ride records.

V. From August 31, 1965 - May 31, 1966 : 9 mo th followup program.

5 Staff members

Mo thly Budget:

Rental of 2 cars	. . . $250
Car maintenance	. . $180
Office rental	. . . . $50
Phone	. . . $75
Salaries	. . $500
Miscellaneous	. . . $50
	$1155

Vl. Total tabulations for the nine mo th program excludi g bond and legal expenses $10,405

Summer Project costs $20,000

$30,405

AT THIS POINT, WE MUST CO SIDER THE FACT THAT A FOLLOW UP OF AT LEAST 25 WORKERS MUST BE LEFT IN LOUISIANA to assist ib developing organizational units initiated during the summer project in the central and north Louisiana parishes beginning August 31, 1965 thro gh May 31, 1966.

This is a discussion draft. It will be conside red at a state staff meeting on A pril 12, 1965. By that time, I would like the La. staff to be able to conside the is sues raised and I hope staff will be able to review the views of southern regional and national offices in regard to the same.
Whereas the challenge is important to the press, CORE, and national conscience, I personally feel that we in Louisiana who believe that the key to the racial pro blem is community organization with a political orientation must first count the co sts.

If we must give up our proposed project for Plaquemine parish, I am bitterly against it. If we can do both, I favor it but I have reservations about it.

From where we are, with such a staff shortage and no cash, I have reservations /abo t CORE's future period.

Finally, I leave the negative side of a Perez challenge to those who desire to state.it.

RM/ms/gm

Perez Data I:

Researched by Bill Kopit

Source: clipping files of ADL of B'nai B'rith

N. Y. Post, Max Lerner, May 24, 1950 Gerald L. K. Smith and Leander Perez were at Dixiecrat Convention in Jackson, Mississippi.

Washington Time Herald - L. H. Perez, Executive Secretary of the National State Rights Committee.

New York Times 12/30/55 Leander H. Perez, member of Federation of Constitutional Government.

N. Y. Times 2/28/56 Leander Perez got Sen. Eastland to get House Un-American Activities Committee material on Hulan Jack.

Arkansas Gazette 1/30/59 At a Citizens Council Rally called Supreme court "Communist dominated."

New Orleans States Item 1/5/60 D.A. Leander Perez said that the Plaquemine Parish Police Jury used public funds to boost racial segregation. They did research on the doubtful origin of the 14th Amendment ($15,000). $10,000 was appropriated for defense of the Parish interest in tide lands.

N. Y. Times 10/1/60 Perez backed unpledged electors. Called Kennedy a stooge of Walter Reuther and a student of Moscow.

New Orleans Time Picayune 12/6/60 Perez retired as D.A. of Plaquemine and St. Bernard Parishes. U.S. Rep. F. Edward Herbert was the principal speaker. Other speakers were Dr. Nicholas P. Trist, Sheriff of St. Bernard, Judge of the 25th Judicial District, Associate Justice Walter B. Hanlin of the Louisiana Supreme Court, Gov. Jimmie H. Davis, State Senator E. W. "Kelly" Cravolet Sr. His son becomes assistant D.A. The dinner was presided over by C. Earl Columb, president of the St. Bernard Council of the Chamber of Commerce.

N.Y. Times 12/28/60 Mr. Perez has amassed a fortune in oil and lives on fashionable Newcomb Blvd. in New Orleans, but his legal domicile is Plaquemine.

At 27, he was appointed a Judge. Four years later he was elected D.A. of Plaquemine and St. Bernard Parishes.

N.Y. Times 12/28/60 Mr. Perez, last Tuesday, told a cheering crowd of 5,000at a Citizens Council Rally, "Don't wait for your daughter to be raped by these Congolese; don't wait until the burr heads are forced into your school. Do something now." Next day New Orleans experienced the only mass rioting since the two little Negro girls were allowed in school.

When oil was discovered in Plaquemine in 1928, Perez-controlled boards either leased the land to Perez-controlled companies or to Perez men.

He charted the states fight to grab a fatter slice of the oil-rich land off the Louisiana coast. His vast wealth comes from oil.

New Orleans Times Picayune 3/2/61 The St. Helena parish school board made preparation for possible conversion from Public to Private School under the recently adopted Local Option Law. Perez addressed the rally and shared the platform with Rep. Risley Triche, floor leader for Governor Jimmie Davis. Perez said the Governor was 100% behind them.

Washington Star 6/4/6/ Perez said "The Federal Government is using its coercive power to carry out the Communist-Zionist conspiracy to destory our public school system".

Perez was reported originally to be the House District Subcommittee Counsel for the 1956 investigation of Washington's public schools, but the chariman of the subcommittee, Rep. Davis of Georgia, later announced that Mr. Perez asked the subcommittee not to appoint him.

N.Y. Times 8/20/61 Leander Perez was a leader in the forming of the White Citizens Council.

New Orleans Times Picayune 9/8/61 Leander H. Perez was elected president of the New Plaquemine Parish Commission Council. Other members are Clarence T. Kimble, George A. Hero, Jr., Joseph P. Hingle and Luke A. Petrovich. Mrs. Edna La Franco who served as secretary to the defunct parish police jury for 20 years, was appointed secretary of the New Council.

The new Commission has sweeping power in running parish affairs. They will for instance, make appointments to fill vacancies customarily filled by the Governor. They will hire and fire parish employees. The home rule cha rter provided that the Commissioners would take office whether the Governor issued them formal state commissions or not. All the Commissioners were elected without opposition. Gov. Jimmie H. Davis signed commissions for the five.

Also elected was the Plaquemine Administration Advisory Council, made up of about 40 representatives of the various wards. They meet quarterly to hear reports from its members on the need of the various areas. The Council then will recommend action to the Parish Commissioners.

Perez was elected Chairman of the Advisory Council.

Other officers are L.L. Clayton, First Vice-Chairman, Clayton Rogers, Second Vice-Chairman, John Friedman, Third Vice-Chairman, Miss Reuther, Secretary-Treasurer.

New Orleans Times Picayune 9/8/61 Leander H. Perez said he would represent the defendants in the Federal voting suit, Mary Ethel Fox, parish registrar of voters, and Lionel L. Lasser, deputy registrar. Perez is assistant D.A. in St. Bernard and Plaquemine Parishes.

New Orleans Times Picayune 10/28/61 Leander Perez became President of a new 5 member parish Council which replaced the old Police Jury.

The Council passes ordinances. It has set up parish advisory boards, Board of Commissioners of the Hospital and Service Districts, employment of personnel and other matters.

N.Y. Herald Tribue 4/17/62 Perez, a graduate of Tulane Law School, when the FBI began checking voter registration in his parish, spat forth: "Whoever gave the FBI their orders can go to hell." When asked about the

origin of a newspaper ad calling on people to withhold cooperation from the FBI, he answered: "It was my idea. Who else has any ideas in Plaquemine?

He was D.A. for Plaquemine and St. Bernard Parishes from 1924-1960 when he resigned to give his son the job. He made a fortune in oil. He regards integration as a Communist-Zionist conspiracy.

New Orleans States Item 2/15/62 Plaquemine Parish librarian John Uhler resigned Feb. 5, 1962 charging interference by Leander H. Perez, President of the Parish Council.

In June, 1960 Perez ordered Uhler not to make library service avaviable to Negroes under any circumstances. Under this order, Uhler suspended bookmobile service to Negroes.

Perez ordered Uhler not to keep certain books including those concerning the U.N., anything printed by UNESCO, books on or by F.D.R., Eleanor Roosevelt, Dean Acheson, "or any book showing a liberal viewpoint". Uhler said Perez also prohibited him from keeping books in the library which showed Negroes in any but an unfavorable light. Perez also demanded that any books unfavorable to himself be removed from the shelves. Uhler in the resignation letter, said that Perez had blocked an $11,000 order on books and film strips consequently stopping the normal monthly growth of the library collection.

Perez said he asked Uhler to prepare a list of authors of books to be ordered so that the list could be forwarded to competent authority in Washington,D.C. to find out why the authors had Communist affiliations or subversive ties.

New York Herald Tribue 4/29/63 A Point de la Hache Priest was beaten for holding an integrated class. The man who will decide whether to arrest or prosecute the assailant is District Attorney Leander H. Perez, Jr. son of Leander H. Perez, Sr.

New York Times 9/3/63 Plaquemines Parish is a flat steaming chunk of Mississippi River delta, where mineral deposits are rich and people are poor. After one of Plaquemines Parish's elections, Perez's candidate was found to have received 3,979 votes in and area where 2,194 voters were registered. The Federal Government filed a voting suit in 1961. About 45 Negroes were registered while 2,897 were eligible.

Mr. Perez has led the movement to keep Louisiana schools segregated. Mr. Perez was excommunicated from the Roman Catholic Church in April 1962 for his vehement opposition to integration policies.

Plaquemines has the highest rate of illiteracy among whites and Negroes of any parish in the New Orleans area.

Perez drafted the state laws for interposition after the 1954 school integration ruling and forced the laws throuh the Legislature.

In the last session of the Legislature, he backed a bill for free elections which was defeated.

New Orleans States Item 10/11/63 Plaquemines Parish Council President Leander H. Perez has been authorized by the Council to negotiate a lease for old Fort St. Philip to be used as a stockade for racial demonstrators.

In the Council resolution Perez was given specific authority to take custody of Martin Luther King if he should see fit to visit the Parish in case of trouble. Perez negotiated the lease with the heirs of the late John Vela, owners of the 1,600 acre fort site. They are represented by Peter Vela, a nephew pf John Vela and executor of the estate.

New York News 10/13/63 Leander H. Perez, Sr., as president of Pointe de la Hache Commission Council, negotiated for the leasing of the old fort... which he said he wanted to use to contain "any integrationists who demonstrate in his area". He specifically mentioned the Rev. Martin Luther King, Jr., as a possible occupant of the 1,600 acre swamp-surrounded fortess.

Long Island Newsday 10/24/63 "Powder Magazine of Old Fort St. Philip is being turned into an isolated and uncomfortable jail. It will be reservered exclusively for civil rights demonstrators. The fortess, now privately owned nestles in the snake and mosquito infested tidal swamps deep in Plaquemines Parish. Built by the Spanish in 1746, the old fort lies on the east bank of the Mississippi at the first big bend coming upstream, some 60 miles south of New Orleans. You reach it by boat, helicopter or across miles of salt marsh. Water moccasins and rattlers abound. Mosquitos big and fierce, often become so thick they kill cattle by clogging their nostrils. There are also "fire ants" whose bites create sores. Prisoners will be taken to the stockade aboard boats eququiped with cattle pens. Perez says, "We can pack a hundred demonstrators in one of those pens...

A nine-foot fence of hog wire topped by three strands of electrfied wire will form the prisom square. The electricity can be regulated to any amount."

New York Times 10/15/64 Perez speaking of Martin Luther King's receipt of the Nobel Prize. "That only shows the Communist influence nationally and internationally."

RAPIDES

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AGRICULTURAL STABILIZATION AND CONSERVATION SERVICE
Box 327
Alexandria, Louisiana

October 22, 1964

Miss Judith C. Nusbaum
Federal Programs Project
2211 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana

Dear Miss Nusbaum:

We are furnishing you the following information requested in your letter of October 9:

(1) Names of 1965 ASC Committeemen for Rapides Parish:

COUNTY COMMITTEEMEN	COTTON ALLOTMENT
Charles F. Gaiennie	171.0
Roy A. James	168.0
Joseph M. Ashmore	0
COMMUNITY COMMITTEEMEN	
Fabian L. Verzwyvelt	10.0
Earl T. Connella	134.8
Clarence Flynn	10.0
James DeWitt	28.0
Gaston Dubroc	13.8
Clyde F. Richerson	33.2
Woodrow W. Carter	151.5
H. C. Boone, Jr.	271.6
C. Stafford Carpenter	240.0
James A. Hoyt	22.5
John E. Ray, Jr.	93.4
Lemuel B. Marshall	126.7
J. Levy Monroe	0
Hickman D. Johnson	0
Hosea E. Wright	0
Marion G. Gordey	0
Louis Robinson	0
Charlie D. Todd	0

#2 - Miss Judith C. Nusbaum

Milburn Johnson	0
Mayo Maricle	0
Floyd Strother	0
Ralph C. Ingram	36.0
Walter P. Eversull	44.0
Henry L. Scott	46.0
Henry J. Vanderlick, Jr.	130.0
Walter E. Carter	42.0
Jerome A. DeKeyzer	211.0
Stanley R. Stuchlik	0
Frank C. Mercer	0
Mark W. Hathorn	13.5
Albert H. Crews	0
Barnie Rush	25.6
Herbie L. Rush	17.0

All participate in one or more programs.

(2) Average of 1275 farmers voted.

(3) 2800 farmers on mailing list. Farm operators who have participated in one or more programs throughout the years.

(4) At least 110, not more than 125. Cannot furnish names as not available.

(5) By mail.

(6) Incumbent county committeemen, community committeemen and office personnel. Open to the public.

(7) August, 1965 - community and county committeemen.

(8) Don't understand question.

(9) Procedure for appeal on different programs vary.

(10) Do not understand your meaning of extra allotment.

(11) Community Committee - approximately 4 times a year. Average attendance - 28.
County Committee - From 2 to 3 times a month depending on need.
All 3 members attend each meeting.

(12) Soil conservation, Crop allotment, Soil bank, CCC loans. Practically all programs administered are Agricultural adjustment.

#3 - Miss Judith C. Nusbaum

(13) Monthly news latters
Special circular letters
News articles
Radio
T. V.

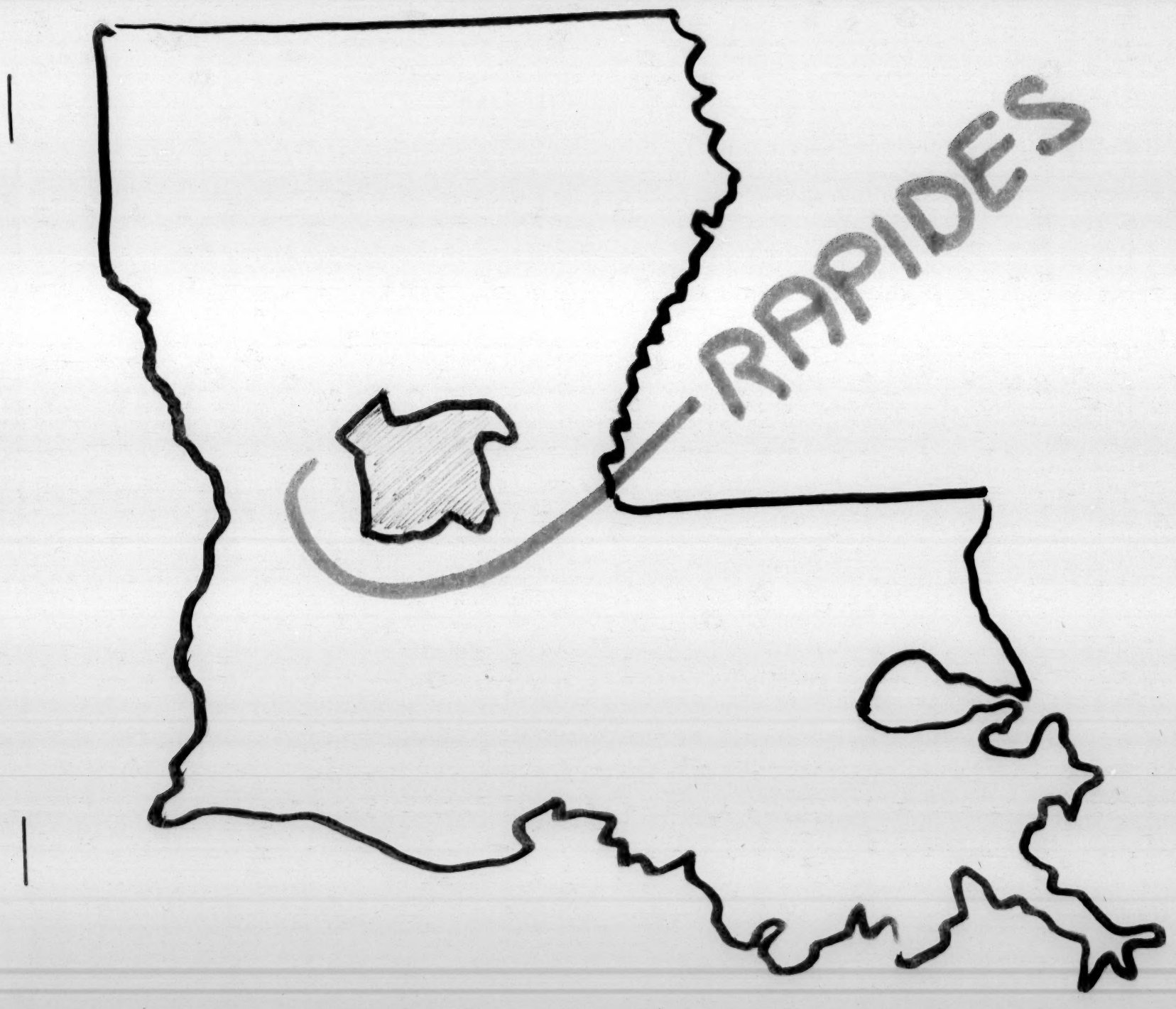
Sincerely yours,

Fabian Vanhoof

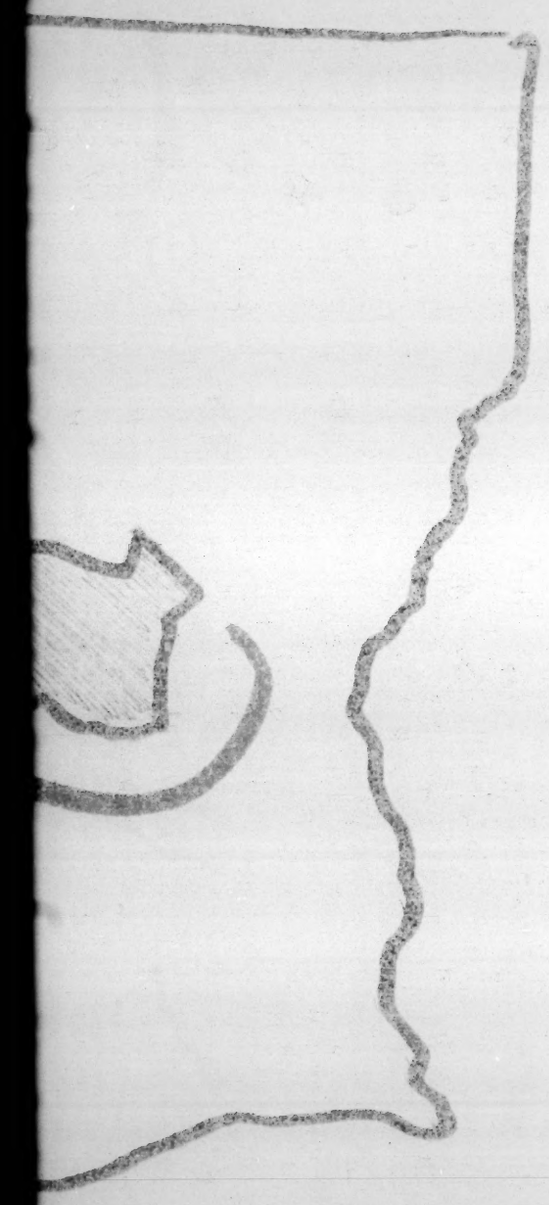
Fabian Vanhoof
County Office Manager

FACTS ABOUT

[DEC. 1964]



FACTS



FACTS ABOUT RAPIDES PARISH

Prepared by

CORE/Research

December, 1964

All statistics in this report are for 1960 (last census) unless otherwise indicated.

VOTER REGISTRATION

January, 1964

White.....32,294

Negro..... 3,592

Registration breakdown by wards and precincts will be listed in an Information Letter as soon as they are available.

P O P U L A T I O N

Parish - White.....77,345

Negro.....33,769

Other.....237

Percent Non-White 30.5%

Rural Population - see handbook (pg. 2)

Farm Population - see handbook (pg. 2)

ward population - see handbook (pg. 2)

precinct population - not yet available, will send

Voting potential (21 and over) - white.....51,344

Negro.....20,373

E M P L O Y M E N T

PARISH:

Male, 14 years and over in civilian labor force.....21,568
Number unemployed..... 1,511

Female, 14 years and over in civilian labor force....12,380
Number unemployed..... 788

PARISH NON-WHITE:

Male, 14 years and over in civilian labor force.....6,028
Number unemployed..... 681

Female, 14 years and over in civilian labor force.....4,702
Number unemployed..... 428

CITIES:

Alexandria Southwest

Male, 14 years and over in civilian labor force.....587
Number unemployed..... 12

Female, 14 years and over in civilian labor force.....312
Number unemployed..... 16

Pineville

Male, etc.....1,993
Unemployed.....115

Female, etc.....1,223
Unemployed.....51

Samtown

Male, etc.....706
Unemployed.....71

Female, etc.....470
Unemployed.....55

This information is not available for other cities in Rapides Parish

OCCUPATION OF EMPLOYED

MALE - NON-WHITE 5,347
Professional, technical & kindred workers.....153
Farmers and farm managers 56
managers, officials, and proppr's exc. Farm.....105
Clerical and kindred workers.....58
sales workers 81
craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers.....513
operatives and kindred workers 1,413
private household workers.....24
service workers, except private household.....702
farm laborers, unpaid family workers.....28
farm laborers, except unpaid family workers.....397
laborers, except farm and mine.....1,642
occupation not reported.....175

FEMALE - NON-WHITE 4,274
Professional, technical and kindred workers..... 283
farmers and farm managers 4
managers, officials, and propr's except farm.....68
clerical and kindred workers 72
sales workers.....93
craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers.....9
operatives and kindred workers.....342
private household workers.....2,198
service workers, except private household.....1,024
farm laborers, unpaid family workers ..... -
farm laborers, except unpaid & farm foremen.....60
laborers, except farm and mine.....10
occupation not reported 111

MANUFACTURERS WITH OVER 100 EMPLOYEES

Manufacturers Name & Address	Name of Principal Officer	Number of Employees	Area of Distribution	Principal Products
ALEXANDRIA				
Arkansas Oak Flooring Co, Inc. 1111 Dallas St.	S. C. Griffith V. P.	100 - 249	International	Hardwood flooring
Cotton Bros. Baking Co., Inc. 3400 MacArthur Dr.	Wm. F. Cotton Pres.	250 - 499	Several Parishes	Bakery Products
J-M Poultry Packing Co., Inc. P.O. Box 5247	J.H. Johnson Pres.	100 - 249	Regional	Poultry packing wholesale
Kellogg-Graves-Moorhead Lumber Co., Inc. 922 Vance Ave.	L.D. Kellogg, Pres.	100 - 249	International	lumber & wood
Manning, Maxwell & Moore, Inc.	C.M. Dephouse, Gen. Mgr.	250 - 499	International	Machinery and parts
Roy O. Martin Lumber Co., Inc. P.O. Drawer 1110	Roy O. Martin, Pres.	250 - 499	National	Lumber & wood products
LECOMPTE				
Meeker Sugar Cooperative, Inc. Meeker Rural Station	E. L. Klock Pres.	100 - 249	National	Cane Sugar
LONG LEAF				
Crowell Lumber Industries	Allen C. Crowell Part. & Gen. Mgr.	100 - 249	Regional	Lumber & wood products
PINEVILLE				
Parks Wood Products, Inc. P.O. Box 111	Harry F. Parks V.P. & Sec'y	100 - 249	National	Hardwood flooring & wood products
ZIMMERMAN				
J. A. Bentley Lumber Co.	E. C. Johnson Gen. Mgr.	100 - 249	National	lumber & wood products

MAJOR CROPS

Farms Reporting Land In:	1959 Number	Percent
Cotton	472	20.2
Corn harvested for grain	832	35.6
Sugarcane for sugar	12	.5
Irish Potatoes	256	10.9
Sweet Potatoes	233	10.0
Sugarcane for syrup	11	.5
Orchards	215	9.2
Vegetables for home use	1,645	70.4

Additional information on agriculture in Rapides can be found in handbook - Louisiana Data - 17 Parishes .

[1965]

RAPIDES QUESTIONAIRE

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County Committeemen	Cotton Allotment
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Roy A. James	168.0
Joseph M. Ashmore	o
Community Committeemen	
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Earl T. Connella	134.8
Clarence Flynn	10.0
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Gaston Dubroc	13.8
Clyde F. Richerson	33.2
Woodrow W. Carter	151.5
H. C. Boone, Jr.	271.6
C. Stafford Carpenter	240.0
James A. Hoyt	22.5
John E. Ray, Jr.	93.4
Lemuel B. Marshall	126.7
J. Levy Monroe	0
Hickman D. Johnson	0
Hosea E. Wright	0
Marion G. Gordey	0
Louis Robinson	0
Charlie D. Todd	0
Milburn Johnson	0
Mayon Maricle	0
Floyd Strother	0
Ralph C. Ingram	36.0
Walter P. Eversull	44.0
Henry L. Scott	46.0
Henry J. Vanderlick, Jr.	130.0
Walter E. Carter	42.0
Jerome A. DeKeyzer	211.0
Stanley R. Stuchlik	0
Frank C. Mercer	0
Mark W. Hathorn	13.5
Albert H. Crews	0
Barnie Rush	25.6
Herbie L. Rush	17.0

All participate in one or more programs.

Rapides Questionaire - cont.

2. Average of 1275 farmers voted.

3. 2800 farmers on mailing list. Farm operators who have participated in one or more programs throughout the years.

4. At lest 110, not more than 125. Cannot furnish names as not available.

5. By mail.

6. Incumbent county committeemen, coummunity committeemen and office personnel. Open to the public.

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12. Soil conservation, Crop allotment, Soil bank, CCC loans. Practically all programs administered are Agricultural adjustment.

13. Monthly news letters, Special circular letters, News articles, Radio, TV.

Southern Regional Office
Federal Programs Project
2209 Dryades Street

November 12, 1964

Mr. Joseph Walton Crawford
Red River Parish Registrar of Voters
Courthouse
Coushatta, Louisiana

Dear Mr. Crawford:

I am doing research on voter registration statistics in the state of Louisiana, and am very anxious to obtain the following information. I will certainly appreciate any assistance you are able to give me.

(1) Number of people registered
   a) in the parish 3,607
   b) ~~in each ward~~
   c) ~~in each precinct~~

(2) Number of people registered, by sex
   1) in the parish MALE - 1,767 FEMALE - 1,840
   2) ~~in each ward~~
   3) ~~in each precinct~~

(3) Number of people registered by race (white, non-white, other)
   a) in tho parish White 3,510 Negro 97
   b) ~~in each ward~~
   c) ~~in each precinct~~

(4) Number of people who registered by a mark rather than signature
   a) in the parish 2
   b) ~~in each ward~~
   c) ~~in each precinct~~

Any information you are able to give me on the above matters in your parish will be most helpful.

Sincerely,

(Miss) Judith C. Nusbaum

Sincerely
J. Walton Crawford
Registrar of Voters
Red River Parish
Coushatta, La.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
RED RIVER ASCS PARISH OFFICE

ASCS NEWSLETTER

NOVEMBER 1964 — TELEPHONE 932-4231 — COUSHATTA, LOUISIANA

AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION PROGRAM: Within the next few days, the Red River Parish ACP Development Group will meet and formulate the 1965 ACP Program for the Parish. The 1965 Program will be announced during the month of December.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1964 is the final date Purchase Orders issued for fall seeds and fertilizer will be good. If you have not used your purchase order(s), be sure to do so by this date.

COTTON: You probably have already learned that a National Cotton Allotment of 16 million acres has been established. This is the smallest allotment permitted under law.

The 1965 Cotton Allotment for the State of Louisiana is about the same as 1964, and we have reason to believe that our Parish Allotment will be about the same.

Cotton Allotment Notices for each cotton farm will be mailed soon after December 1, 1964, well in advance of the 1965 Cotton Quota Referendum to be held on December 15, 1964.

If quotas are approved, farmers will again have a chance to participate in the Domestic Allotment Program in 1965.

OUR FARMS: All but a handful of the 3½ million American farms are strictly in the little business class. But together, they make up the nation's biggest single industry and produce more new wealth every year than any other.

Farming employs more workers than transportation, public utilities, steel and the auto industry put together. . . 6½ million of them.

Each year, farmers spend about 29 billion dollars for machinery, motor vehicles, gasoline, tires, chemicals, etc. Another 15 billion dollars for the same things city people buy; food, clothing, furniture, appliances, etc. A 44 billion dollar industry that keeps another 6 million jobs going in towns and cities.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 26, 1964, THANKSGIVING DAY IS A LEGAL HOLIDAY. THIS OFFICE WILL NOT BE OPEN.

Yours very truly,

Curtis Jones, Parish Office Manager
Red River ASCS Parish Office.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Agricultural Stabilization & Conservation Service
Red River ASC County Committee
P. O. Box 310, Coushatta, La - 71019

OFFICIAL BUSINESS

POSTAGE & FEES PAID

MISS JUDITH C NUSBAUM
FEDERAL PROGRAMS PROJECT
2209 DRYADES STREET
NEW ORLEANS LOUISIANA

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
RED RIVER ASCS PARISH OFFICE
P. O. BOX 310

ASCS NEWSLETTER

APRIL 1965 | Telephone 932-4231 | COUSHATTA, LOUISIANA

COTTON. A final count shows 58 farmers signed to participate in the Domestic Allotment Program. They agreed to take 35% or 2,228 acres of their effective allotment out of production. The advance payments amounted to $48,219.00.

Farmers whose effective and domestic allotments are the same were not required to sign. They will receive a "lump sum" payment after all cotton farms have been checked. Farm payments will be figured on the acreage planted to cotton, not to exceed the domestic allotment.

FEED GRAIN. Participation in the program is greater than in 1964. Agreements to reduce feed grain crops by 2,032 acres were signed by 169 farmers. Advance payments mailed to these farmers amounted to $17,393.00.

AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION PROGRAM. Up to date, cost-shares amounting to $38,842.00 have been approved on 190 farms. This leaves $18,685.00 that may be used during the 1965 program year.

Requests for more than 1200 acres of Coastal Bermuda have been approved. Acreage being planted to Bahia Grass is on the increase. Farmers are also filing requests for agricultural limestone, land leveling, stock ponds, etc.

May 1, 1965, is the final day to file requests for pasture grasses other than Coastal Bermuda. Final date for requesting Coastal Bermuda is May 15, 1965.

DID YOU KNOW? Farmers spend about $29 billion a year for equipment, goods, and services to produce crops and livestock.

Yours very truly,

Curtis Jones, Parish Office Manager
Red River ASC County Committee

CJ:slj

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Agricultural Stabilization & Conservation Service
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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
RED RIVER ASCS PARISH OFFICE
P. O. BOX 310

ASCS NEWSLETTER

MAY 1965 — Telephone 932-4231 — COUSHATTA, LOUISIANA

The drouth this parish has suffered during the past four or five weeks ended Sunday and Monday Nights. All areas of the parish received some moisture; the Lake End area (reported by Teer Wood) received .6 inch, Bill McLelland reported 1.7 iches for the East Point area, and Pat Strother reported .8 inch for Coushatta.

The much needed moisture will bring about a good stand of cotton, help other crops, and will prove very beneficial to pastures that were fast deteriorating.

ACP. Because of the dry weather, a number of farmers who received approval by this office have not planted their Coastal Bermuda. If you have not planted and don't expect to, visit this office and release the cost-shares involved.

If you need some lime, a stock pond, timberstand improvement, drainage, etc., file your request with this office.

PERFORMANCE. During late May and June, our reporters will be in the field checking cotton, corn, wheat, etc. When they visit your farm, assist them in every way possible. Review the performance report before signing. Your cooperation will be appreciated.

CONSERVATION RESERVE PROGRAM. Acreage under Conservation Reserve Contract cannot be grazed any time, neither can a crop be harvested from the acreage. The grazing also applies to acreage planted to pine trees.

FEED GRAIN AND WHEAT. Grazing of Feed Grain and Wheat diverted acreage is not allowed during the period May 1 through October 31, 1965.

FROM THE YAMGRAM. One day a little boy was seen walking down the road with a mongrel dog. A man saw him and asked, "Little boy, where are you taking that dog?" The little boy replied, "To the dog show." "Surely," said the man, "you don't think he will get any prize, do you?" The little boy replied, "No, but he will meet lots of nice dogs."

--Farmers Digest

Yours very truly,

Curtis Jones, Parish Office Manager
Red River ASCS Parish Office

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
RED RIVER ASCS PARISH OFFICE

ASCS NEWSLETTER

JUNE 1965 — Telephone 932-4231 — COUSHATTA, LOUISIANA

AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION PROGRAM. There is no better time to lime pastures, construct stock ponds, water wells, install drainage systems, level land, or do timber stand improvement than during the summer and fall months.

If you expect to do one or more of these practices, you should file your request with this office before starting the practice.

COMPLIANCE. If weather permits, field work in connection with checking the acreage planted to the various crops will be completed by July 1.

Notices are being mailed to all farmers showing acreage planted to cotton, corn, etc., as soon as acreage is computed in the office. You should review this notice of acreage carefully, and if for some reason, you disagree with the acreage shown, please contact this office immediately.

1965 COTTON LOANS. Beginning with the 1965 crop of cotton, all loans except those to approved Cotton Cooperative Marketing Associations will be disbursed by ASCS Parish Offices.

As in the past, Form A, Schedule of Pledged Cotton will be filled out by approved Loan Clerks. At least two other Loan Clerks will be approved other than those in the Parish ASCS Office.

The change in the program is to make it more convenient for cotton producers and buyers and less costly to the Commodity Credit Corporation.

FEED GRAIN. Feed Grain diverted acreage must not be grazed or a crop harvested therefrom.

DID YOU KNOW? The lumber used in the United States in an average year would build a boardwalk 30-feet wide and 1-inch thick all the way from where you stand to the moon.

Yours very truly,

Curtis Jones, Parish Office Manager
Red River ASCS Parish Office

RED RIVER

(1) 1965 County Committee	Land Owned	Cropland	Cotton Size Allot.	Cotton Extra allot	Programs and Participation: Domest. Allot. Program	Feed Grain	Cons. Reserve	Wheat	Agric. Cons.	Years Served
	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres						
T. C. Blount	1732.	714.	113.	-	V	V			V	9
L. C. Buswell	464.	264.	17½	-			V		V	2
Geo. Killen	124.	72.	31½	2⅝					V	2
Community Com.										
Leo Biles	220.	100.	0						V	1
Leroy Adams	40.	25.	4.	-		V	V		V	6
L. S. Huckaboy Jr.	442.	229.	20.	-			V		V	5
Blanchard Raley	40.	23.	0						V	2
Clarence Hunter	20.	18.	0							1
Ezra Thomas	50.	16.	0						V	3
Robert E. Robinson	150.	65.	0						V	3
Clevin Rachal	157.	101.	10.	-			V		V	6
Wiley A. Corley	100.	46.	6.	-		V			V	8
Paul Bundrick	930.	587.	372.	45.		V			V	4
Tom Bolon	1152.	551.	119.	21.		V			V	1
Frank Waltman	865.	452.	95.	-		V			V	4
Clarence H. Smith	771.	476.	137.	10.					V	2
John Duco	590.	294	43.	20.					V	3
Woster Anderson	220.	185.	108.	22.					V	1
Ashton Glover	160.	96.	24.	-						6
Presley M. Blount	320.	246.	65.	-	V	V			V	3
John G. Stuart	100.	34.	5.	-	V					3
C. G. Wimberly	80.	48.	0						V	1
Jack Foster	240.	94.	0						V	2
Willie S Posey	340	136.	0							1

(2) Years: 1964 1963 1962 1961 1960
No. Voting 784 673 696 797 398

(3) Farmers 1020
From records in Parish Office - Owners + Operators of Farms

(4) No. + Names on ballot. 70 each year - Names Not available.

(5) Yes

(6) County Committee Counts Ballots Publicly

(7) Both elections in August - 1965

(8) Question Not Clear.

(9) Appeals procedure Handbook.
In most every Case farmers and others are given 15 days to appeal or ask for rehearing if they are not satisfied with a decision, on most any set Acreage that effects their farming operations.

(10) Notice of Allotments are publicly displayed for at least 30 day following Issueance.

(11)

	Community	Each	County	Each
	Comm.	year.	Comm.	year
	20	4	90	18
Average Attend.	18		3	

(12) Agricultural Conservation Program - Crop Allotments
Soil Bank - Agric. Adj. CCC loans.

(13) Personal Contact - Letters - Bulletins - Meetings
News Media - Radio.

Federal Programs Project
2209 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana

October 27, 1964

Mr. Basil Doles
Richland County Extension Agent
Rayville, Louisiana

Dear Mr. Doles:

I am doing research into the application of Federal Programs in the State of Louisiana, and am particularly interested in the Rural Area Development Programs as they function in each Parish. The following is a list of information which I am very anxious to obtain, and will appreciate any help you are able to give me.

(1) Which of the following programs function in your parish? (Please indicate the approximate number of farmers participating in each program, and give the name and address of the local person in charge):

a. Rural Electrification Administration — RE office Winnsboro Pa.
b. Farm Credit Administration — FHA. Rayville La. C.O. Hopkins.
c. Forest Service
d. Agricultural Marketing Service
e. Federal Extension Service — Board Office west Rayville
f. Rural Areas Development Office no — 3000
g. Soil Conservation Service — Hist- Tidwell SCS Rayville.
h. Agricultural Research Service no
i. Economic Research Service no
j. Farmer Co-op Service — Packard Farmer coop. Rayville La. A. Brown manager.
k. Statistical Reporting Service DO
l. Cooperative State Experiment Station Service no
m. Federal Crop Insurance Corporation — no Ernest Lee Jacks mice.
n. Others

(2) What plans do you have for future development involving the above agencies? None at this time

Any information you can give me on the above matters in your parish will be most helpful. I will also appreciate any literature you can send me concerning programs in your parish.

Thank you very much.

Sincerely,

Judith C. Nusbaum

(Miss) Judith C. Nusbaum

I suggest you write to the people above for any information on the above areas. Dale

Southern Regional Office
Federal Programs Project
2209 Dryades Street

November 12, 1964

Mrs. Lula E. Cheek
Richland Parish Registrar of Voters
Courthouse
Rayville, Louisiana

Dear Mrs. Cheek:

I am doing research on voter registration statistics in the state of Louisiana, and am very anxious to obtain the following information. I will certainly appreciate any assistance you are able to give me.

(1) Number of people registered — As of Oct. 7, 1964
   a) in the parish 6069
   b) in each ward
   c) in each precinct

(2) Number of people registered, by sex
   1) in the parish Male 3009 Female 3060
   2) in each ward
   3) in each precinct

(3) Number of people registered by race (white, non-white, other)
   a) in the parish White 5688 Colored 381
   b) in each ward
   c) in each precinct

(4) Number of people who registered by a mark rather than signature
   a) in the parish -14
   b) in each ward
   c) in each precinct

Any information you are able to give me on the above matters in your parish will be most helpful.

Sincerely,

Judith Nusbaum

(Miss) Judith C. Nusbaum

RICHLAND PARISH REGISTRAR OF VOTERS

LULA E. CHEEK

-:-

RAYVILLE, LOUISIANA

November 15, 1964

Total No. of Registered voters in Richland Parish as of 10-7-64 according to Ward and Precinct.

Ward 1 Precinct 1	894
Ward 1 Precinct 2	174
Ward 1 Precinct 3	127
Ward 1 Precinct 4	275
Ward 2 Precinct 1	792
Ward 2 Precinct 2	224
Ward 2 Precinct 3	174
Ward 2 Precinct 4	177
Ward 2 Precinct 5	490
Ward 2 Precinct 6	621
Ward 2 Precinct 7	205
Ward 3 Precinct 1	122
Ward 3 Precinct 2	395
Ward 4 Precinct 1	150
Ward 4 Precinct 2	494
Ward 5 Precinct 1	236
Ward 5 Precinct 2	311
Ward 6 Precinct 1	57
Ward 7 Precinct 1	151

Lula E. Cheek
Reg. of Voters

MSS CORE :
85 SOUTHERN
16-4 REGIONAL

Research
OFFICE

ASCS - Louisiana Parishes -
Sabine to Tangipahoa

1964, October -
1965, December,
1966

SABINE

1. Names of 1965 ASC Committeemen for Sabine Parish:

A. C. Herrington
a. 110.0 acres
b. 6.1 acres
c. 0
d. ACP,FG
e. 6 years

Ross Miller
a. 92.2 acres
b. 15.1 acres
c. 0
d. FG,ACP
e. 5 years

L. H. Funderburk
a. 240.0 acres
b. 10.1 acres
c. 0
d. FG,ACP
e. 4 years

Devance Rains
a. 143.0 acres
b. 0
c. 0
d. ACP, LFP
e. 2 years

Clarence Ebarb
a. 56.0 acres
b. 12.1 acres
c. 0
d. ACP
e. 8 years

W. W. Raimond
a. 45.0 acres
b. 0
c. 0
d. FG,ACP
e. 7 years

Carnadus Davis
a. 179.0 acres
b. 0
c. 0
d. FG,ACP,LFP
e. 4 years

Sidney E. Presley
a. 444.0 acres
b. 0
c. 0
d. FG,ACP
e. 5 years

Hoy Anthony
a. 4 acres
b. 0
c. 0
d. ACP
e. 5 years

Joe Smith
a. 173.5 acres
b. 0
c. 0
d. ACP,LFP
e. 5 years

Paul Sepulvado
a. 43.0 acres
b. 0
c. 0
d. FG, ACP
e. 9 years

Elven Smith
a. 49.0 acres
b. 0
c. 0
d. FG,ACP
e. 10 years

W. F. Herrington
a. 130.0 acres
b. 8.8 acres
c. 0
d. ACP,FG,LFP
e. 2 years

C. W. Salter
a. 387.8 acres
b. 8.8 acres
c. 0
d. FG,ACP
e. 3 years

Hoyt Neel
a. 180.0 acres
b. 0
c. 0
d. FG,ACP
e. 4 years

Marshall Petty
a. 110.0 acres
b. 0
c. 0
d. ACP
e. 10 years

Lee Garcie
a. 40.0 acres
b. 0
c. 0
d. FG,ACP
e. new

L. C. McDonald
a. 46.0 acres
b. 0
c. 0
d. FG,ACP
e. new

FG=Feed Grain
ACP=Agriculture Conservation Program
LFP= Livestock Feed Program
CR= Conservation Reserve

1- con't

G. L. Pattison
a. 247.0 acres
b. 0
c. 0
d. FG,ACP
e. 9 years

T. C. Gaddis
a. 76.0 acres
b. 0
c. 0
d. ACP,LFP
e. 2 years

Taylor Gaddis
a. 118.0 acres
b. 35.0 acres
c. 0
d. ACP,FG
e. 15 years

F. D. Mallory
a. 798.5 acres
b. 0
c. 0
d. CR
e. 4 years

L. R. Wiley
a. 71.7 acres
b. 0
c. 0
d. FG,ACP
e. 11 years

W. O. Wright
a. 764.0 acres
b. 0
c. 0
d. FG,ACP
e. 6 years

Homer Campbell
a. 132.6 acres
b. 0
c. 0
d. FG,ACP,LFP
e. 2 years

Charles Bullard
a. 37.0 acres
b. 0
c. 0
d. ACP
e. 2 years

L. B. Evitt
a. 120.0 acres
b. 0
c. 0
d. ACP, LFP
e. new

John Tatum
a. 156.6 acres
b. 0
c. 0
d. ACP, LFP
e. 3 years

J. D. Sistrunk
a. 200.0 acres
b. 0
c. 0
d. FG,ACP
e. 4 years

Raymond Webb
a. 73.0 acres
b. 0
c. 0
d. ACP;LFP
e. new

L. H. Rivers
a. 162.0 acres
b. 10.0 acres
c. 0
d. FG,ACP
e. 30 years

Claude Anthony
a. 360.0 acres
b. 50.0 acres
c. 0
d. ACP
e. 5 years

Preston Ferguson
a. 80.0 acres
b. 17.8 acres
c. 0
d. FG, ACP
e. 13 years

2. The number of farmers that voted in the last five elections:
1960 - 485
1961 - 672
1962 - 588
1963 - 755
1964 - 847

3. There are 1,557 farmers presently on our mailing list. A card file of all farms is kept from year to year. When a new farmer signs up he is added to the list and located on our photographs. Cards are removed when a farm is removed from agricultural production or is inactive for over five years. Committeemen are consulted in all cases.

4. The number of people that have been on the ballot in the last five years: 1960 - 100 ; 1961 - 101 ; 1962 - 100 ; 1963 - 66 ; 1964 - 65.
Names:

M. A. Barron
Otto Corley
A. C. Herrington
K. S. Herrington
H. W. Norsworthy
S. D. Peterson
J. C. Phares
Vandy Pentecost
Elton R. Smith
C. J. Stewart
Luther Byrd
Tom Dowden
W. F. Herrington
G. C. Lee
Evon Thaxton
Joseph W. Byrd
Harvey Cook
Carnadus Davis
Barney A. Weldon
L. W. Strickland
C. R. Anthony
J. W. Barr
N. H. Byrd
W. R. Dewil
Preston Ferguson
L. C. Miers
Sidney F. Presley
C. W. Salter
J. W. Speight
N. L. Busby
A. E. Byrd
Roy Evans
Ross Miller
C. W. Nelson
J. B. Walker
Rollie Lovelady
Delos Miller
Ralph Vines

Claude Anthony
Hoy Anthony
J. R. Brown
Luther Funderburk
Alton Isgitt
Hoyt Neel
E. C. Ross
A. J. Stroud Sr.
J. C. Walker
H. D. Wright
Lester Pilcher
F. D. Rhodes
Victor Cook
M. P. Merritt
Allen Ross
James P. Stroud
W. C. Alford
Bill Leslie
Joe Mitchell
J. M. Petty
J. P. Primm
E. O. Rains
J. E. Salter
Ponder S. Salter
Joe Smith
R. R. Stoker
C. D. Worsham
Sidney Faust
J. W. Gandy
S. F. Lee
Curtis Lewing
W. A. Meadows
J. C. Morris
K. D. Berry
C. W. Hippler
Arthur Jordan
Devance Rains
Rufus Matthews

Manuel Cardova
Jim Ebarb
Floyd Falcon
Henry Garcie
Willie Malmay
Willie Meshell
Fred Rivers
Dora Sepulvado
Johnnie W. Sepulvado
Paul Sepulvado
Arvie Ebarb
Clarence Ebarb
Vance Etheridge
George Garcie
Sam Procell
Bert Sepulvado
Henry Cartinez
Dave Malmay
H. M. Meshell
Lee Garcie
R. M. Bossier
T. L. Bossier
W. D. Daugherty
W. P. Magness
C. T. Paul
T. F. Paul
James O. Raimond
Woodrow Raimond
Floyd Sistrunk
Elven Smith
D. R. Fisher
J. W. Paul
J. I. Williams
Robert L. Dykes
Tomm Moore
Oliver Price
~~Deul~~ Douglas Vines
Obie Bossier

4. (cont)

L. C. McDonald
Dewey Cox
T. C. Gaddis
R. M. Johnson
J. D. Moody
L. D. Patrick
G. L. Pattison
J. D. Stevens
Floyd Terrell
Woodrow Terrell
Hermie McGinty
DeWitt Jackson
A. L. Greer
P. P. Bridges
Frank Brown
J. E. Gaddis
Joe Salley
L. M. Free
Fred Sanders
S. J. Miles
Ray Canton
S. L. Campbell
E. Champion
J. T. Cooper
D. M. McGee
Henry Pruitt
Houston Rivers
R. E. Robinson
George Strickland
Lamar Veuleman
L. R. Wiley
R. D. Laroux
F. D. Mallory
Virgil Rivers
W. O. Wright
R. M. McGee
W. P. Nabours
John Tatum
J. T. Cates

Carl Brian
J. W. Bullard
R. D. Callens
A. B. Eaves
M. H. Howard
E. S. Lewis
Walter C. Lewis
R. T. Nesom
J. A. Tooke
W. T. Upton
O. C. Brian
P. M. Green
O. R. Nash
Cecil A. Tooke
M. D. Wright
W. J. Childress
Homer Campbell
J. W. Webb
Charles Bullard
Louis Mitchell
L. B. Evitt
O. A. Barrett
Preston Barron
V. P. Barron
G. W. Burr
Zollie Hayes
Bernard D. Ryals
Aaron Stiles
M. B. Thompson
Raymond Webb
Jack Williams
J. E. Crane
T. L. Fleming
J. W. Karlson
J. D. Sistrunk
P. T. Tatum
L. O. Craig
G. W. Sistrunk

5. Elections are held by mail.

6. County Committeemen count the ballots in an "open to the public" meeting. Ballots are received by mail or brought to the office in sealed envelopes and are dropped unopened into sealed ballot boxes by the clerks. Boxes are not opened until the day of tabulation when the County Committee opens them. The above procedure applies to Community elections. The County Committee is elected by Delegates (elected community committeemen) in an open meeting and by secret written ballot.

7. Next community election will be in August 1965. The County election will take place 3 to 10 days after the community elections.

8. We do not understand what is meant by a survey. We don't make any surveys that we know of.

9. The incumbent county committee shall in a meeting or meetings decide any election disputes brought to its attention. Any interested person may appeal in writing or in person to the county committee which may decide the case on the written submission or on oral testimony. Decisions involving delegates shall be made in advance of the county convention whenever possible. Any person who is dissatisfied with the decision of the county committee on an election appeal, or who challenges the validity of the county convention, may appeal in writing or in person to the State Committee. The State committee may decide the case on the written submission, or may hear oral argument, or take testimony in a public hearing.

10. All allotment notices are filed by communities in a binder and placed on the counter for public inspection for 30 days after mailing. They may also be available for inspection after they have been filed in the farm folders.

11. The Community Committeemen met 18 times in the last 5 years. The County Committee met 112 times in the last five years. (About 22 times per year) Average attendance was 21 for community committee and 3 for County Committee.

12. The following ASC programs are carried out in our Parish:
Agricultural Conservation Program (ACP)
Acreage Allotment and Marketing Program (AA&MQ)
Conservation Reserve Program (Soil Bank)
Feed Grain Program
Emergency Feed Program (during authorized periods of drought)

13. Farmers are informed of these programs through personal contact with committeemen and office manager; through news items in local paper, radio announcements, Newsletters to farmers; also personal notices, cards, letters to farmers with allotments, feed grain bases, CR Contracts, etc.

AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION SERVICE
ARABI, LOUISIANA 70032

LOUISIANA STATE UNIVERSITY
AND A & M COLLEGE AND
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE COOPERATING

P. O. Box 239

Miss Judith C. Nusbaun
Federal Program Project
2209 Dryades St.,
New Orleans, La.

Miss Nusbaun:

In reply to your letter of October 27, I am concerned only with the Agricultural Extension Program here in St. Bernard Parish.

The Agricultural Extension Program in St. Bernard Parish is sponsored by Louisiana State University, the St. Bernard Parish Police Jury and the St. Bernard Parish School Board.

The purpose of the Extension Service is to disseminate useful and practical information relative to agriculture and Home Economics and its related subjects.

Any information which our office can supply is available upon request to the people of St. Bernard Parish.

Sincerely, yours,

Luke Provenzano

Luke Provenzano
County Agent
St. Bernard Parish

LP:oc

AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION SERVICE
HAHNVILLE, LOUISIANA 70057

LOUISIANA STATE UNIVERSITY
AND A & M COLLEGE AND
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE COOPERATING

November 3, 1964

Miss Judith C. Nysbaum
2209 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana

Dear Miss Nusbaum:

I have your inquiry dated October 27, 1964. For your information I'm directly responsible for carrying out the duties of an Agricultural Extension worker at the local level for St. Charles Parish. In so discharging my duties I work with any and all people located in St. Charles Parish, who seek to cinrease or better their standard of living, by using our educational service.

As to the other services or organizations which you have listed in your letter, I don't have details of their operations and I further suggest that you can obtain the details for eacy, by writing direct to the state level of each service or organization.

Thanking you for your inquiry and I hope I have helped you.

Yours truly,

A. J. Melancon, Jr.
A. J. Melancon, Jr.
County Agent
St. Charles Parish

AJMJR:vs

ST. Charles

Research Project
2209 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana

February 9, 1965

Norco Chamber of Commerce
River Road
Norco, Louisiana

Gentlemen:

Will you please send me a complete list of all businesses in your area with 100 or more employees?

Thank you very much.

Sincerely,

(Miss) Judith C. Nusbaum

1- Shell Oil Co., Norco, La.
2- Shell Chemical Corp., Norco La.
3. National Gypsum Co, Norco, La.
4. General American Tank Terminal, Good Hope, La.
5. Bunge Corp., Destrehan, La.
6. St Charles Grain Elevator Co, Destrehan, La.

Mgt Digrialamo,
Secretary

ST. HELENA

St. Helena Parish

10/22/64
Date

To: Miss Judith C. Nusbaum

From: County Office Manager - St. Helena

Subject: Requested information on St. Helena Parish ASCS Farmer Committee System as it functions in the parish.

(1) 1965 ASCS Committeemen	(a) Land each owns	(b) Crop Allot.	(c) Extra Allot.	(d) Participation in other Programs	(e) No. of years served 1961 - 1965
Allen, Burke	40 ac.			FG	1
Bellue, Webb	152			ACP	3
Blades, James	38				1
Daniels, Lawrence	108			FG,LFP,ACP	4
East, John	274			FG,LFP,ACP	2
Davis, Wilson	114			LFP,ACP	3
Guy, Price	68	1.8	1.2	ACP	2
Hartner, G. R.	940			FG, ACP	3
Gray, James	15			LFP	2
Lee, J.B.	148			ACP, LFP	2
Reeves, Earl	239				4
Rohner, Leonard	120			ACP	2
Smith, Charlie	700	32.5		FG,LFP,ACP	2
Stone, George	86			ACP	4
Tate, E. R.	158			ACP,LFP	2
Thompson, Jimmie	122			LFP,ACP	4
Tiner, Polk	223			LFP,ACP	4
Travis, George	340	4.4		LFP,ACP,Part CR	3
Wales, Lanis Sr.	152			LFP,ACP	4
Williams, Newman	195	.9		LFP, ACP	1
Warren, William Sr.	128			LFP,ACP	1

(2) Farmers voting in the last five elections. 3050

(3) St. Helena Parish mailing list has 1439 and is made up of producers and operators and owners that have praticipated or is participating.

(4) Names that have appeared on the ballot in thelast five years.

Allen, Burke
Anderson, Carl
Bellue, Webb
Boyd, Ben
Breeland, H.E.
Brabham, Amos
Bankston, Thomas
Butler, C.E.
Birch, Clifton
Birch, Henry
Blades, W. D.
Blades, James
Carruth, Thomas
Daniels, Lawrence
Dunn, J. E.
Davis, Wilson
Dillon, I.B.
East, John W.
Eichel, Edward
Fletcher, Marvin
Fletcher, Marvin Jr.
Frazier, Hugh V.
Guy, Price
Grice, O. L.
Gray, James
Hartner, G. R.
Harvell, Lea
Harvin, Karl
Hutchinson, H. E.
Holland, R. L.
Husser, Otto
Jones, H. O.
Kemp, C. W. Sr.
Hendry, Glenn
King, W. B.
Lee, Hubert
Lee, Clifton
Lee, Neat
Lee, J.B.
Lee, Horace
Lee, E. W.
Lee, C. M.
Lilly, Tom
McGregor, P. H.
Mitchell, F. H.
Montgomery, L. P.
McCoy, Douglas
Morris, Alton
McCoy, Medwin
Miller, Charles
McNabb, J. B.
Newman, J.B.
Newman, J. S.
Henderson, J.B.
Needham, George
O'Neal, J.W.
Powers, Frank
Pevey, Wilton
Redmond, J.E.
Redden, W. R.
Robertson, Dewitt
Rohner, Leonard
Reeves, Earl
Reeves, Lester
Stewart, R. O.
Stewart, H. L.
Perkins, Hamp
Strickland, Clyde
Smith, Joe
Smith, Albert
Strickland, Preston
Smith Edwin
Smith, Charlie
Sibley, Pearl
Sharkey, Claud
Smith, Hobart, Jr
Sharkey, Joe
Sharkey, Wilford
Schwartz, J.T.
Stone, George
Travis, Quincy Lee
Tiner, H. R.
Tate, Edward
Tiner, Polk
Thompson, Jimmie
Smart, Fred
Travis Clyde
Travis, George
Travis, Leroy
Wales, Jehu
Wales, J. N.
Wales, Nettles
Wales, Lanis, Sr.
Wales, Herman
Webb, Glen
Watson, Charlie
Warren, W. C. Sr.
Watson, Levy
Williams, Ray
Young, Jesse
Young, Charlie

(5) St. Helena Parish ASCS Committee elections are held by mail.

(6) The incumbent county committeemen monitors the election with open doors to thepublic.

(7) The next Community andCounty Committee elections will be held in August 1965.

(8) Be more specific with this question.

(9) Any interested person may appeal in writing or in person to the incumbent county committee which may decide the case on the written submission or on oral testimony in a meeting. Decisions invoving delegates shall be made in advance of county convention whenever possible.
Any person who is dissatisfied with the decision of the county committee on an election appeal, or who challenges the validity of the county convention, may appeal in writing or in person to the State Committee. The State committee may decide the case on the written submission, or may hear oral argument, or take testimony in a public hearing.

(10) The extra allotment is publicized in the parish office.

(11) The community committee has met 21 times in the last 5 years, about 2 full meetings days a year with an average of 11 attending.
The county committee has met 142 times in the last 5 years, about 28 times a year with 3 members present at each meeting.

(12) The following ASCS Programs are being carried out in this Parish.
a. Soil conservation
b. Crop Allotment
c. Soil bank
d. Agricultural adjustment

(13) Our local farmers are informed of the above programs by letters, county committeemen, community committeemen, and local paper.

Roger Tisdale
County Office Manager

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service
Greensburg, Louisiana
July 22, 1965

To: County and Community Committeemen and Cotton Producers

The following important statement on pending farm legislation was released to the press by Secretary of Agriculture Orville L. Freeman today.

STATEMENT BY ORVILLE L. FREEMAN, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY *

This is in response to numerous inquiries on cotton legislation received by the Department of Agriculture as a result of my testimony before the Senate Committee on Agriculture and Forestry last Thursday, and as a result of the approval by the House Agriculture Committee of the Farm Bill, H. R. 9811. It is essential that the public be fully aware of this important bill.

The major provisions of the House Bill are:

1. The cotton law would continue the one-price approach that has increased the use of cotton in the United States this year and given cotton farmers greater freedom of choice.

2. The Feed Grain Program which has added $3 billion to farm income the past four years would be extended, and improved.

3. An improved wheat program would boost wheat farmers' income by $150 million a year while reducing Government costs and providing more freedom in the marketing system.

4. A new cropland adjustment program would help farmers shift a part of their alloted acreage out of crops into conservation and recreation uses -- if they wanted to -- and be paid for it.

5. In addition, the Wool Program would be continued.

In order for farmers to have the benefit of any one of these programs, Congressional approval of H. R. 9811 will be required. It is already late in the season, and there is much opposition from non-farm, anti-farm, and some farm groups.

The proposed cotton legislation, if passed by the Congress, would not only extend the one-price idea that is in effect this year, it would help the Government to bring under control the high costs which otherwise could wreck the entire program. We have too much cotton for our markets -- our 15 million acre allotment will produce from 3 to 4 million more bales than it produced when first established by law in 1959. Growers would have maximum freedom of choice in making use of the new program:

1. Farmers could plant within the farm domestic acreage allotment 65 percent of the regular allotment and receive a higher per pound income from than they are getting this year. In 1966, this return would be made up of a 21-cent price support loan and payments to bring the total price to 35.65 (higher if market price above loan).

2. Other farmers might choose to plant in excess of their farm domestic allotments -- either 75 percent or 85 percent of regular allotment -- and be eligible for loans and smaller payments which would average 32.30 or 29.73 respectively for cotton produced (again, higher if market above loan). These rates are all in excess of the 1965 guarantees.

3. Or, if a farmer chose, he could plant all the cotton he wanted without having to pay penalties. He would simply do without price support loans and payments and would depend on a market price of 21-22 cents per pound.

4. If a farmer with an allotment wants to plant no cotton, he can receive a payment of approximately $45 - $55 per acre for 15 percent of his allotment. He could then release the remaining 85 percent or transfer it to another farmer by lease or sale.

The cotton community would not suffer damage or be destroyed. Actually, cotton income would be maintained. Allotment transfers would be permitted within a county; also within the state if producers agree to such transfer in a referendum.

The Cropland Adjustment Program would assist local and area economies. It is expected that very little cotton acreage would go into the Cropland Adjustment Program -- only 628,000 acres of cotton allotment nationwide were enrolled in the Conservation Reserve of the Soil Bank at its peak in the late 1950's. The new program would have a number of safeguards to minimize the impact on any one community.

The release and reapportionment program would be continued. Farmers who have been relying on release and reapportionment would not be deprived of this alloted acreage. In fact, they could acquire additional acreage permanently by purchase or on a long-term lease.

If the Farm Bill fails to pass, we would go back to the 1958 law on cotton, with price support at 65 to 90 percent of parity and continued overproduction. There would be no effective feed grains, wheat or wool program. A continued rise in stocks of cotton would threaten the whole program, while the unfairness of the two-price system would drive American textile mills into still greater use of man-made fibers. (The use of synthetic fibers on a cotton equivalent basis already exceeds the use of cotton.) The two-price system could eventually eliminate a substantial portion of our domestic market.

The program proposed in the Omnibus Bill (H.R. 9811) would make U. S. cotton competitive -- both in the world cotton market and with synthetics here at home. The Administration is in favor of a strong cotton economy and would oppose any limitation on payments. The bill provides ways to support the income of cotton farms through other means if limitations on payments are prescribed by the Congress.

Farmers have more at stake in this proposed program than does anyone else. The problem facing cotton farmers is more critical than it has been at any other time since programs started in 1933. I hope that the vast majority of growers who stand to benefit substantially from a farm program will give serious thought to the cotton situation and the need for a sound cotton program.

The cotton provisions of the Omnibus Bill, H.R. 9811, as reported by Congressman Harold D. Cooley, Chairman of the House Agriculture Committee, are not necessarily the final answer on all counts, but they do provide the foundation of a good program. And without this bill, we will return to a discredited program that can only damage grower incomes, give comfort to the competitors of American cotton, and threaten destruction of the entire program.

County Office Manager
St. Helena Parish
Roger Venable

[1965]

ST. HELENA QUESTIONNAIRE

1. 1965 ASCS Committeemen	(a) Land Each Owns	(b) Crop Allot.	(c) Extra Allot.	(d) Participation in other Programs	(e) No. yrs. served 1961-6
Allen, Burke	40 acres			PG	1
Belluo, Webb	102			ACP	3
Blades, James	38				1
Daniels, Lawrence	108			PG,LFP,ACP	4
East, John	274			PG,LFP,ACP	2
Davis, Wilson	114			LFP,ACP	3
Guy, Price	68	1.8	1.2	ACP	2
Hartner, G. R.	940			PG,ACP	3
Gray, James	15			LFP	2
Lee, J. B.	148			ACP,LFP	2
Reeves, Earl	230				4
Rohner, Leonard	120			ACP	2
Smith, Charlie	700	32.8		PG,LFP,ACP	2
Stone, George	86			ACP	4
Tate, E. R.	168			ACP,LFP	2
Thompson, Jimmie	122			LFP,ACP	4
Tiner, Polk	223			LFP,ACP	4
Travis, George	340	4.4		LFP,ACP,PART CR	3
Wales, Lanis Sr.	152			LFP,ACP	4
Williams, Newmann	195	.9		LFP,ACP	1
Warren, William Sr.	128			LFP,ACP	1

2. Farmers voting in the last five elections - 30 O.

3. St. Helena Parish mailing list has 1439 and is made up of producers and operators and owners that have participated or is participating.

4. Names that have appeared on the ballot in the last 5 years.

Allen, Burke
Anderson, Carl
Belluo, Webb
Boyd, Ben
Brooland, H .E.
Brabham, Amos
Bankston, Thomas
Butler, C.E.
Birch, Clifton
Birch, Henry
~~Bhuhnn, Hardx~~
Blades, W.D.
Blades, James
Carruth, Thomas
Daniels, Lawrence
Dunn, J.E.
Davis, Wilson
Dillon, I.B.
East, John W.
Fichel, Edward
Fletcher, Marvin
Fletcher, Marvin Jr.
Frazier, Hugh V.
Guy, Price
Price, C.L.
Gray, James
Hartner, G. R.
Harvell, Lea

Lee, Neat
Lee, J.B.
Lee, Horace
Lee, E. W.
Lee, C.M.
Lilly, Tom
McGregor, P.M.
Mitchell, F. H.
Montgomery, L.P.
McCoy, Douglas
~~Harris, Hilton~~
Morris, Alton
McCoy, Medwin
Miller, Charles
McNabb, J.B.
Newmann, J.B.
Newmann, J.B.
Henderson, J.B.
Woodham, George
O'Neal, J.W.
Powers, Frank
Pevey, Wilton
Redmond, J.B.
Redden, W. R.
Robertson, Dewitt
Rohner, Leonard
Reeves, Earl
Reeves, Lester

Sharkey, Claud
Smith, Hobar, Jr.
Sharkey, Joe
Sharkey, Wilford
Schwartz, J.T.
Stone, George
Travis, Quincy Lee
Tiner, H.R.
Tate, Edward
Tiner, Polk
~~Thompson, Thompson~~
Thompson, Jimmie
Smart, Fred
Travis, Clyde
Travis, George
Travis, Leroy
Wales, John
Wales, J.H.
Wales, Nettles
Wales, Lanis, Sr.
~~xxx~~ Wales, Herman
Webb, Glen
Watson, Charlie
Warren, W. C. Sr.
Watson, Levy
Williams, Ray
Young, Jesse
Young, Charlie

St. Helena Questionnaire - cont.

Harvin, Karl
Hutchinson, H . E.
Holland, R. L.
Husser, Otto
Jones, H. O.
Kemp, C. W. Sr.
Hendry, Glenn
King, W. B.
Lee, Hubert
Lee, Clifton
Stewart, R. O.
Stewart, H. L.
Perkins, Hamp
Strickland, Clyde
Smith, Joe
Smith, Albert
Strickland, Preston
Smith, Edwin
Smith, Charlie
Sibley, Pearl

5. St. Helena Parish ASCS Committee elections are held by mail

6. The incumbent county committeemen monitors the election with open doors to the public.

7. The next Community and County Committee elections will be held in August 1963.

8. Be more specific with this question.

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10. The extra allotment is publicized in the parish office.

11. The community committee has met 21 times in the last 3 years, about 28 times a year with 3 members present at each meeting.

12. The following ASCS Programs are being carried out in this Parish: Soil conservation, Crop Allotment, Soil bank, Agricultural adjustment.

13. Our local farmers are informed of the above programs by letters, county committeemen, community committeemen, and local paper.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Committee
St. James ASC County Committee
Convent, Louisiana

November 3, 1964

Miss Judith C Nusbaum
2211 Dryades Street
New Orleans, La

Dear Miss Nusbaum:

Please excuse the delay in answering your questions in your letter of October 9.

(1) Names of Committeeman	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)
Moise Hymel Gramercy La	1400.0*	737.1 Sugar 194.5 Rice 145.0 F. Grain	50.0**	Sugar	20 yrs.***
Harry Brazan Rt 1 Box 193 Vacherie La 70090	582.6*	419.2 Sugar 9.0 F Grain	15.0**	Sugar ACP	10 yrs.***
Lester J. Gravois Rt 1 Box 56 Vacherie La 70090	182.0*	136.5 Sugar 7.0 F Grain	none	Sugar ACP Feed Grain	8 yrs.***

* These persons do not own any farmland individually.
**Request for additional acreage on 1965 Sugar Quota not distributed yet.
***Includes time as alternate

2. An average of 450 farmers (&wives) have voted in past 5 years.

3. There are 300 farmers on the mailing list.--Actually no list, addressograph.

4. There is one ballot for the whole parish with 10 names each year.

5. Elections are held by mail.

6. The county committee tabulates the votes. The tabulation of votes is opened to the public.

7. Committee elections are held during August each year.

8. No special surveys made annually.

9. Every program has the appeal privilege of appeal. Handbook 6 AO outlines this procedure.

10. Provisions for additional allotment acreage are announced by individual notices to farm operators and also through the news media.

11. St. James Parish is a One Community Parish. The Community Committee is the County Committee and they meet regularly once a month. Usually the three members attend.

12. The following programs are active in the parish at this time:

    ACP
    Sugar
    Feed Grain
    Acreage Allotment: Rice & Wheat

    Others are activated when there is a need.

13. The farmers are informed of these programs through individual notices, news media and informational meetings.

Sincerely yours,

Rosa F. Schexnaydre

Rosa F. Schexnaydre
County Office Manager

RFS/awt

St James Parish
ASCS NEWS

CONVENT, LA Telephone 562-3931 November 30, 1964

1965 SUGARCANE QUOTAS

St. James Parish was allocated 834.0 acres of additional proportionate share acreage for distribution to the 64 timely filed applications for such acreage.

The committee realized that any method of distribution would scarcely satisfy everyone. However, they decided upon a method which they thought the fairest. This is the formula they followed. Since new growers were allowed up to 50.0 acres they considered all applications for additional acreage for old growers falling within this range. In most cases, these people received most of the increase applied for up to a total of 50.0 acres. Then, on the other applications, the 1964 planted acreage was multiplied by a factor of 91%. In these cases, the original proportionate share was increased to this figure.

Anyone feeling that they have a case of greater hardship may, within 15 days of the date of their revised notice, file a written appeal with the county committee. These applications will be acted upon by the state committee.

* * * * *

1964 FEED GRAIN

Farmers who participated in this program are reminded that November 1, 1964, was the beginning date for grazing diverted acreage. No crop can be harvested from the diverted acreage throughout the year.

Of 63 applications filed, 52 qualified for payment. The base acreage on the qualifying farms totalled 786 acres, of which 603 qualified for diversion payment. On these 52 farms and 603 acres diverted, the payments totalled $14,675 or an average payment rate of $24.34 per acre. Besides this diversion payment, 12 farms also qualified for price support payment on 81 acres of corn. This payment amounted to $442. with an average of $5.46 per acre.

* * * * *

1964 ACP

Farms having assistance for carrying out practice D-1, Establishing a stand of Winter Legumes, must report performance by December 15, 1964. It is hoped that shortly after this, the 1964 ACP payments will be made to you who carried out any eligible practices. We are still waiting for some certifications of performance from SCS on technical practices like the Ditching and Crowning practices.

* * * * * 49.3 N

1965 ACP ~ 628-605 W

The county committee with representatives of the parish SCS, FHA, Extension Service, and any other interested persons will meet on Tuesday, December 15, at 5:30 P.M. at the ASCS office, for the purpose of developing the Agricultural Conservation Program for St. James Parish.

Approved ACP Handbooks will be mailed to every known producer prior to January 1, 1965.

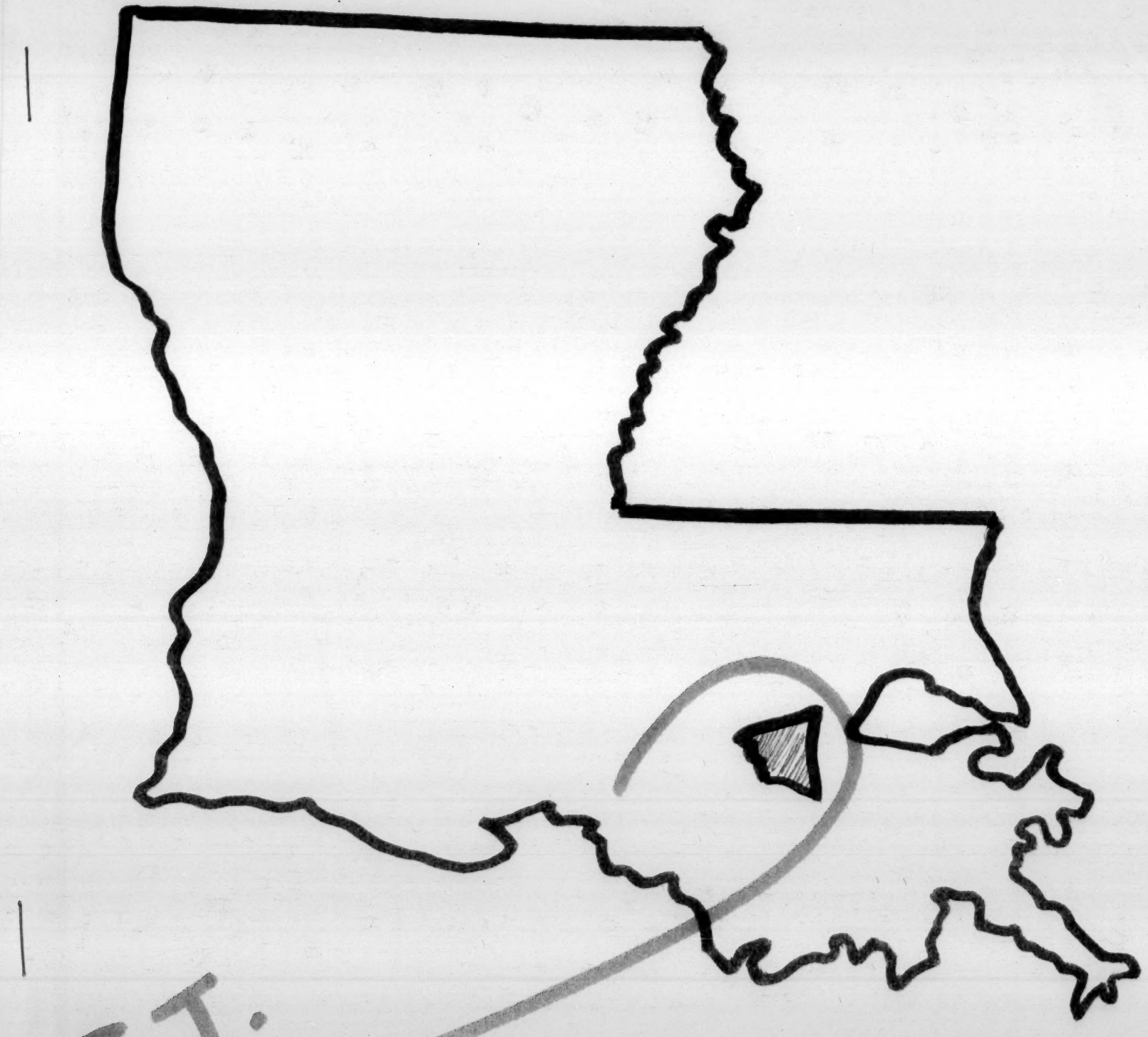
Applications for assistance to carry out eligible practices in 1965 can be made as soon as your plans for carrying them out are completed.

* * * * *

Sincerely,
Rosa F. Schexnaydre
Rosa F. Schexnaydre
County Office Manager

FACTS ABOUT

[DEC., 1964]



FACTS ABOUT ST. JAMES PARISH

Prepared by

CORE Southern Office/Research

December 6, 1964

All statistics in this report are as of 1960 (last census) unless otherwise indicated.

POPULATION

Percent Non-White Population.....49.3
Total Population.....18,369
White Population.....9,315
Negro Population.....9,047

By Ward

	White/*	Negro/*	Other
Ward 1	1,029/532	262/73	-
Ward 2	531/256	582/132	5
Ward 3	294 ~~XXX~~/151	675/140	1
Ward 4	532 ~~XXX~~/269	594/138	-
Ward 5	187/64	1,039/251	-
Ward 6	509/234	1,159/225	-
Ward 7	780/510	1,841/570	-
Ward 8	1,511/707	722/235	-
Ward 9	2,269/1046	1,572/142	1
Ward 10	1,673/783	1,601/413	-

* number registered by ward - recent figures

1964

VOTING POTENTIAL

(21 YEARS AND OVER)

White..... 5,428

Non-White.....4,621

JANUARY, 1964

REGISTERED VOTERS

White.....4,702

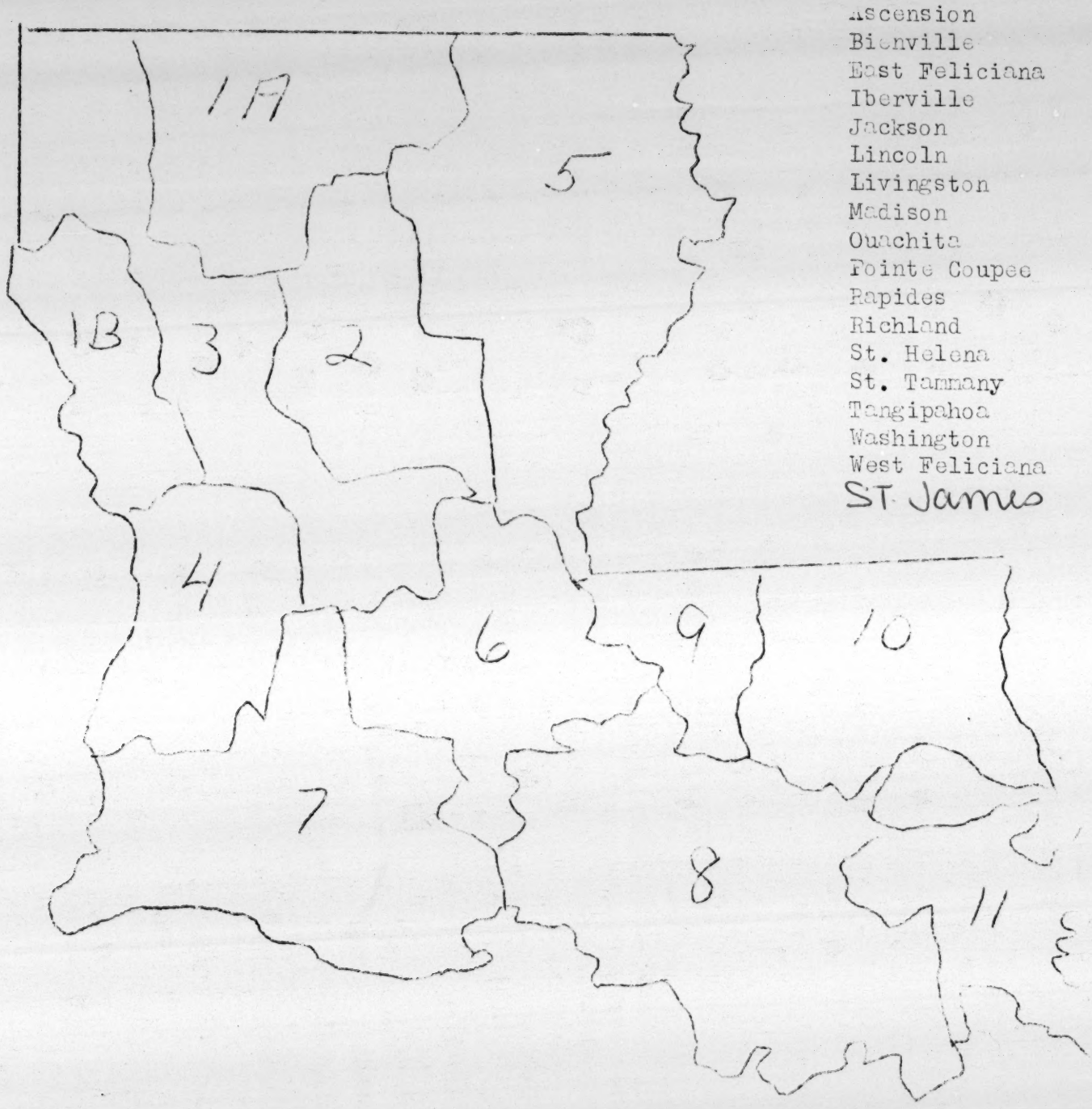
Non-White.....2,551

RURAL POPULATION

Total Rural Population	15,095
Total Farm Population	1,233
White Rural	7,642
White Farm	605
Negro Rural	7,446
Negro Farm	628
Other Rural	7
Other Farm	-

FARM INFORMATION

Number of farms	208
Full Owners	79
White	72
Negro	7
Part Owners	82
White	67
Negro	15
Percent Operated by Owners	77.4
Managers	5
All Tenants	42
White	32
Negro	10
Croppers	-
White	-
Negro	-
Share Tenants	5 (1954)
Cash Tenants	34 (1954)
Other Tenants	20 (1954)



Ascension	8
Bienville	7
East Feliciana	9
Iberville	8
Jackson	5
Lincoln	5
Livingston	6
Madison	3
Ouachita	5
Pointe Coupee	6
Rapides	3
Richland	5
St. Helena	10
St. Tammany	10
Tangipahoa	10
Washington	10
West Feliciana	9
ST James	8

FARMING AREAS

1A. Upland Louisiana Timber Area
1B. Northwest Louisiana Hill Area
2. North Central La. Cutover Pine Area
3. Red River Cotton Area
4. Cutover Flatwoods Area
5. Mississippi Delta Area
6. Central Louisiana Mixed Farming Area
7. Louisiana Rice Area
8. Louisiana Sugar Cane Area
9. Southeast Mixed Farming Area
10. Louisiana Dairy, Poultry and Truck
11. New Orleans Truck and Fruit Area

PERCENT OF TOTAL CROPS BY FARMING

	1A	1B	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
Corn for grain	5.3	-	-	9.7	-	26.4	27.5	-	12.5	-
oats harvested	-	-	-	15.5	-	60.5	-	9.0	-	
soybeans	-	-	-	-	-	85.0	10.1	-	-	-
hay	6.1	-	-	19.1	-	17.3	15.6	7.8	4.7	
cotton	-	-	-	18.9	-	52.6	18.3	-	-	-
rice	-	-	-	-	-	-	14.3	79.9	-	-
cane for sugar	-	-	-	-	-	-	7.1	-	89.5	-
cane for syrup	-	-	-	-	-	-	17.5	25.5	43.8	-
sweet potatoes	-	-	-	-	-	5.3	69.3	10.1	-	
irish potatoes	5.6	-	-	5.2	-	6.2	18.0	-	41.4	9.1
commercial vegetables	9.2	-	-	9.6	-	4.7	6.9	-	28.2	5.1
nursery & greenhouse	*	*	*	11.5	-	-	12.5	*	*	
peaches	59.3	-	6.0	-	-	24.5	-	-	-	-
pecans	-	-	5.0	40.7						
oranges	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
tung	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
strawberries	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
cattle & calves	4.8	-	-	13.5	-	17.0	14.3	17.5	5.5	
milk cows	7.9	7.1	-	7.3	-	8.0	14.0	6.9	6.7	-
hogs & pigs	6.2	-	5.1	10.9	-	25.5	27.0	6.9	4.8	-
sheep & lambs	-	-	4	10.6	25.5	14.6	6.3	27.8	4.9	-
chickens	9.0	-	5.2	10.7	5.0	10.8	15.1	9.4	7.3	4.8
eggs sold	11.1	-	5.8	14.8	6.9	8.4	6.0	7.2	5.6	-
broilers sold	29.4	19.0	5.1	16.2	-	7.2	-	-	-	-

A - Acres, $ - Dollars, T - Trees, N - Number, D - Dozens, * same data not shown

SEE FARMING AREA MAP FOR LIST OF WHICH PARISHES ARE LOCATED IN EACH FARMING AREA

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Committee
Convent, Louisiana

December 31, 1964

Dear Sir:

Enclosed is the Agricultural Conservation Program Handbook covering practices eligible for Federal Cost-sharing in 1965 in St. James Parish.

You must request assistance before you begin a practice. I know that some of you will begin ditching and crowning in January.

Since these practices require a needs determination by the SCS it is imperative that you apply for assistance several weeks before you plan to start.

This year, there is no initial sign up period. Applications for cost sharing will be reviewed at monthly county committee meetings (the second Tuesday of every month). Therefore, to prevent delay in the processing be sure to get your application filed before the committee meeting for that month.

After deciding on which practices you will request assistance, call the office (Convent 562-3931), write or come in person to make you request.

It is important that you A P P L Y E A R L Y !!!!!

Sincerely yours,

Rosa F. Schexnaydre
County Office Manager
St. James Parish ASCS

St James Parish ASCS NEWS

CONVENT, LA | TELEPHONE: 562-3931 | January 29, 1965

SUGARCANE - We are now preparing the applications for the 1964 sugarcane benefit payments. The parish has qualified for an abandonment and/or deficiency payment. The reason is that on at least 10% of the number of farms in the parish, less than 80% of a normal crop was harvested for sugar. We do not have the usual final statistics tabulated on the 1964 crop yet but we know that only about 25 farms had a deficiency.

Those farmers, about 25, who left cane standing in thefield must have it checked by this office before disposing of it. We have been trying to get to those who made their report on this abandoned cane; however, the weather has not permitted us to do this. We'll be there shortly.

Those farmers who did not return their questionnaire on the disposition of their cane crop this season should do so immediately. We need this information to complete the application for the farm.

Applications for payment are now ready for signature on all farms which have completed their reports.

* * * * * * * * *

1965 FEED GRAIN -- February 8th through March 26, 1965 is the sign-up period for this program. Farm notices of base acreages, yields and payment rates were mailed on January 22, 1965.

The program for 1965 is similar to the 1964 program. It is a voluntary program. A farm must divert at least 20% of the feed grain base in order to participate. The maximum that can be diverted is either 25 acres or 50% of the base, whichever is the larger.

Please come into the office or telephone if you have any questions regarding this or any other program.

SUGARCANE WAGE RATES: - The minimum rates for production and cultivation of 1965 sugarcane crop are:

Tractor Drivers- - - - 95¢ per hour
All other workers- - - 85¢ per hour

Remember, you must obtain signed receipts for cash payment of wages.

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COTTON - February 15, 1965 is the last day for requesting a new grower cotton allotment. The necessary application form is available at the office.

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ASCS STATE CONFERENCE - NEW ORLEANS

A statewide meeting of ASCS parish committeemen, office managers, and clerks will be held in New Orleans on February 8, 9 and 10th. The main purpose of the conference, held usually every other year, is to obtain recommendations for needed changes in programs.

Mr. Harry Brazan, vice chairman of the St. James Committee, has been given the honor of serving as Chairman of the SUGAR Committee at this Conference.

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ACP - By now you have had a chance to go over the parish handbook which was mailed to you prior to January 1 and decide what practices you needed to carry out this year. If you wish to request cost-sharing on any practice, do so as soon as you can.

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Sincerely,
Rosa F. Schexnaydre
Rosa F. Schexnaydre
County Office Mgr

St James Parish
ASCS NEWS

CONVENT, LA | TELEPHONE: 562-3931 | February 26,1965

FEED GRAIN (CORN) PROGRAM: Come in to the office now to sign to participate in this program. We are ready to make payment on 1/2 of the total payment applicable to the farm as soon as you sign and request it.

March 26 is the final date on which you can sign-up. Remember, the program is voluntary. Come in and talk to us about the possibilities of participating. Then make up your mind whether you wish to sign up.

There are 115 farms with a feed grain base. 63 of these signed up last year and earned $14, 675 in payments. If you have a feed grain base, it may be worth your while to discuss your farm plan. Remember, March 26 is the deadline!

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SUGARCANE - 1964 crop is now history. Here are the statistics:

Net tons harvested:	600,956.0
Hundredweights of sugar har.:	906,171.75
Average Sucrose (parish)	11.15%
Acres harvested for sugar:	24,815.8
Bona-fide abandoned acres:	380.6
Total applications for pay.:	118
Total payees (including shares)	138
Total payment:	$ 644,365.64
Average net tons per acre:	24.2
Average standard tons per acre	22.0

All applications have been submitted for payment. Some payments have been received. The others should be received shortly.

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RICE - Our rice acreage has dwindled down to less than 1000 acres and only two producers. This year, 15 rice producers chose to withdraw from the production of rice permanently in favor of producers in the northeastern part of the state.

MAPS & MEASUREMENTS - Very shortly we will have photographs with field numbers and net acreage in each field for every farm. These will be "sheet" size (8x11) and will provide every farmer with a complete farm map (field numbers & acreages) exactly like the ASCS maps. As of last year, net acreages were approved in the sugarcane parishes. Acreages were reported in acres and tenths (dropping all hundreds). An acreage entered in a field that has not been plotted and officially measured by ASCS personnel will be underlined to indicate it is unofficial.

You will use these maps to make your crop report for 1965 on sugarcane, and feed grain acreages. 25% of the farms will be actually spot-checked by us to determine accuracy.

We are offering measurement service to any farmer who has any area that needs to be measured. The cost of this service must be paid by the farmer--$5.00 per farm plus .09 per acre measured. Any acreage on a farm that did not change since our last official measurement, of course does not need to be measured. This applies only to areas that have changed or have been brought into cultivation and was not officially measured. We are not saying here, that it is compulsory for you to request this service. You may measure these areas yourself, if you wish, and bring us the measurement. These will be accepted until checked by us in the case of spot-checking.

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SAFETY - A MATTER OF TIME

It takes a Minute to write a Safety Rule
An Hour to hold a Safety meeting
A Year to win a Safety Award
A Lifetime to make a Safe Worker
And only One Second and One Accident
To destroy it all.

Rosa F. Schexnaydre

Rosa F. Schexnaydre
County Office Manager

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AGRICULTURAL STABILIZATION AND CONSERVATION SERVICE
ST. JAMES COUNTY ASC COMMITTEE

APRIL 23, 1965

Dear Sugarcane Farmer:

The following requirements of the Sugar Act and program provisions are called to your attention:

Abandoning Sugarcane. If it becomes necessary for you to abandon part or all of your sugarcane acreage because of drought, flood, storm, freeze, disease or insects, it is possible that such abandonment will qualify you for a payment under the Sugar Act. However, you must notify this office promptly as to the number of acres you plan to abandon and the cause of abandonment so that we may inspect the cane before the acreage is destroyed or used for other purposes. Otherwise, abandoned acreage cannot be approved for payment. The cost of inspecting abandoned acreage within the farm's proportionate share will be borne by the county office. However, the cost of inspecting abandoned acreage in excess of the farm's proportionate share will be charged to you.

Child Labor. Deductions will be made from your Sugar Act payment if children are found working in the production of your sugarcane crop. The rule applies to children between 14 and 16 years of age who work more than 8 hours in any one day, and to children under 14 who do any work. The deduction will be $10.00 per day or part of a day for each child found working. These deductions do not apply to labor performed by children of any producer who has an interest in the crop of 40 percent or more at the time such labor is performed. In addition, we may require you to furnish proof of the age of any worker who appears to be under the age limits.

Wage Rates and Records. You will not be eligible to receive a Sugar Act payment unless all workers employed by you have been paid fair and reasonable wages which must be determined by the Secretary of Agriculture. Accordingly, it will be necessary for you to maintain records which provide evidence that all of the workers employed by you have been paid in accordance with the Secretary's fair wage determination. Form SU-134 may be used to show data applicable for the work performed by each worker. You are not required to use the form, but your wage record must show the same information required on the form. Obtaining the signature (or mark) of each worker as evidence of receipt of payment and approval of the computation of his net earnings is important.

The Determination requires you to keep records of wage payments for two years after the date you file an application for Sugar Act payment.

The minimum rates for planting and cultivating for the current crop are as follows:

TRACTOR DRIVERS . . . . . $0.95 per hour

All other workers . . . . . $0.85 per hour

I M P O R T A N T ! KEEP COMPLETE RECORDS AND RECEIPTS.

If you have any questions regarding the above, please call on me.

Sincerely yours,
Rosa F. Schexnaydre
Rosa F. Schexnaydre
County Office Manager
St. James ASCS

St James Parish ASCS NEWS

CONVENT, LA. TELEPHONE: 562-3931 April 30, 1965

FARMERS' REPORTS: You should come to the ASCS Office as soon as you have completed destroying excess cane you intend to destroy to make your acreage report for 1965. IT IS UP TO YOU to make your report. We will not go on your farm to obtain such report.

Farmers who have signed up under the Feed Grain Program, too, will be obliged to come to the office to make acreage report under this program.

Sometime ago we delivered photocopies of your farm showing field numbers and net acreages. Before coming to the office mark this photocopy showing where there is cane. In the case of farmers also participating in the Feed Grain Program, mark where corn is planted on the farm and the fields you wish to divert under this program.

We will then transfer this same information to our photocopy of your farm and this will be your 1965 ACREAGE REPORT.

After all or the majority of farms have made their reports we will then be required to measure 1 out of every 4 farms to determined accuracy of all reports.

QUESTIONS on unplanted Ditch Bank Rows. Where you have plowed out one or more ditch bank rows since the net acreage shown on the photocopy was established, you must furnish this office with new measurements for that field. Measurements may be made either by (1) by measuring from the center of the ditch to the edge of the row nearest to the ditch on both sides of the field or (2) by measuring the width of the area actually occupied by the sugarcane. In most cases it is not necessary to measure the length of the rows because this dimension can be scaled from the map.

SUGAR WAGE COMPLIANCE REQUIREMENT: Just recently we were informed by the State Office that failure to have the signature of workers on wage records as evidence of having been paid the wages recorded thereon is not sufficient cause to deny a producer his sugar act payment. The instructions will be amended to provide that the producer may furnish such records or other evidence as may satisfy the committee that each worker has been paid in full for all work performed.

FEED GRAIN (CORN) PROGRAM: 76 out of a possible 115 farmers signed up under this program this year. On these 76 farms, with feed grain bases of 1211.0 acres, 930.5 were signed up for diversion.

By the way, A Feed Grain Farm, is one on which the farmer reported corn acreage planted during the years 1959 and 1960. Bases were established during 1961 and 1962 on these farmers' reports. A farmer having acreage history in those years, therefore is eligible to participate in this program by not planting or by decreasing acreage planted to corn by at least 20% and diverting such acreage to to conserving uses.

The total value of Feed Grain Payments if all farms qualify will amount to $21,249.06.

DOES YOUR LAND SHOW A NEED FOR LIME???? Cost share rate on Practice A-4, Liming Farmland for Legumes, has been increased to $6.00 per ton of lime applied.

This increase was approved by DASCO because this is a relatively new practice in this parish, and most land shows a need for some lime. In order to encourage this practice, cost shares were increased.

Sincerely yours,
Rosa F. Stewart
County Office Manager
St. James ASCS

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service
St. James ASC County Committee
Convent, Louisiana
May 7, 1965

Dear Sugarcane Producer:

You were notified on October 13, 1964, date of the minumum wage rates for planting, cultivating, and harvesting sugarcane acreage effective October 6, 1964.

We are listing below new requirements with respect to wage compliance under the Sugar Act which must be met in order to be eligible for Sugar Program payments. The effective date of these requirements is May 12, 1965:

Wage Rates and Records

You will not be eligible to receive a Sugar Act payment unless you can prove that all workers employed by you in the production, cultivation or harvesting of sugarcane have been paid fair and reasonable wages which must be determined by the Secretary of Agriculture. These are minumum rates. Higher rates agreed upon by you and the worker because of local prevailing wages, field conditions, labor agreements or other legal obligations become the minimum rates if they are higher than those set by the Secretary.

You must keep wage records showing detailed information for each worker employed. These records must be kept for a period of two years following the date you file an application for payment. Form SU-134, which can be obtained at this office, may be used as the wage record. You are not required to use the form but your wage record must show the same information required on the form. This is your responsibility regardless of whether your workers are directly employed by you or are furnished by a labor contractor or a custom operator.

In addition to keeping wage records, you must obtain the signature or mark (which must be witnessed) of each worker on either the wage record, a receipt or a check made payable to the worker as evidence of receipt of wages. A cancelled check which is not made payable to a worker, such as one drawn at a bank to obtain cash to pay workers their wages, cannot be considered as evidence that payment was made to the worker.

Obtaining the signature of the worker on the wage record at the end of each pay period is the most desirable form of evidence, since it would also indicate his approval of the computation of his net earnings and the chances of the worker filing a wage claim against you will be greatly reduced.

Failure to keep wage records and to furnish one of the types of signed evidence will result in a determination that you are not eligible to receive a Sugar Act payment.

If you fail to pay all workers in full, a deduction in the amount of the unpaid wages will be made from your payment only if you disclose such fact to the County committee before signing the application for payment, and they determine that you are either financially unable to pay or that the failure was due to an inadvertent error or was not your fault and you made every effort to locate the worker to pay his wages. The remainder of the Sugar Act payment will be released to you.

If we can be of any assistance on these or any other matters, please contact this office.

Sincerely,

Rosa F. Schexnaydre

Rosa F. Schexnaydre
County Office Manager

St James Parish ASCS NEWS

CONVENT, LA. TELEPHONE: 562-3931 May 28, 1965

MONDAY, MAY 31 - A HOLIDAY!!! The office will be closed in observance of Memorial Day which is Sunday.

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FEED GRAIN PROGRAM: a reminder: No crops can be harvested from diverted acres and no grazing on this land between April 30 and November 1.

JUNE 24, is the final date for reporting compliance under this program. If you have not done so, please come into the office as soon as possible to complete your report.

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SUGARCANE: June 30, is the final date for completing your report of 1965 sugarcane acreage. When you come in to report, be sure you mark your photo copies where your cane is growing. If any field is not fully growing in cane, be sure to bring the measurement on the width of the area actually in cane. Measure, with foot tape or compass, from furrow to furrow of the cane, inclusively. We have notified farms to come in on certain days. However, if for any reason, you are unable to report on your appointed day, please come in as soon as you can. Also, if you are ready, come in even if we have not notified you.

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FIELD WORK: THE only field work we will do is to check the accuracy of the farmers' reports on one out of 4 farms in the Feed Grain and Sugarcane Programs.

To do this, we have hired a new Reporter, we will also hire our previous reporter. The new reporter is Professor Clifford Roberts, Principal, Cypress High School. In addition to this both reporters will make wage rate compliance checks.

We know we can depend on you to cooperate with our reporters as you have always done in the past.

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PRODUCTION RECORDS: CORN AND RICE FARMS. The county committee is now working on up dating farm yields on Feed Grain and Rice Farms. We would appreciate anyone growing corn and/or rice to bring us their production records. This will enable the committee to do a better job. Won't you please help us?

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REMEMBER! ACREAGE REPORTS ARE YOUR RESPONSIBILITY. MAKE YOURS IMMEDIATELY, IF NOT ALREADY DONE.

Sincerly yours,

Rosa T Schexnayder

County Office Manager
St. James Parish ASCS

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
St. James ASC County Committee
Convent, Louisiana
June 21, 1965

TO: ALL SUGARCANE PRODUCERS IN ST. JAMES PARISH

SUBJECT: 1965 Sugarcane Acreage Reports

We are quoting below a telegram received in the state office from the Washington Office and forwarded to us. IT IS VERY IMPORTANT! READ IT CAREFULLY!

"Amendment 3 to S. D. 855.10 signed by Under Secretary Schnittker June 16, provides that in counties approved for sugarcane acreage certification no SUGAR ACT PAYMENT will be made to producers on a farm if the operator fails to file a timely report of acreage (initial and amended) or if the operator files a timely report knowingly showing the acreage to be within farm proportionate share but it is later determined by administrative control check that such acreage actually exceeds share."

June 30 is the final date for reporting your 1965 sugarcane acreage. If you have not already done so, be sure to come to the ASCS office immediately but in no event later than June 30. It is also extremely important that a correct report be made, therefore, review your farm maps to determine the accuracy of your report.

If you have any questions regarding the above, please contact me.

Sincerely yours,

Rosa F. Schexnaydre

Rosa F. Schexnaydre
County Office Manager

St James Parish
ASCS NEWS

CONVENT, LA TELEPHONE: 562-3931 July 7, 1965

COMMITTEE ELECTION, AUGUST 10 -

The county committee election in St. James Parish will be by mail. The whole parish ine one community. Ballots will have to be postmarked or brought into the ASCS office no later than August 10.

PETITIONS for nominees as candidates in the election will be received at the county office up to July 21. Petitions must be limited to one nominee each,must be signed by at least 6 eligible voters. (Eligible voters may sign as many petitions as he desires.)

ELIGIBLE to VOTE are persons eligible to participate in one or more of the farm programs. A voter may be an owner,tenant or sharecropper. Eligibility to vote or hold office as a committeeman is not restricted by reason of race, color, creed or national origin.

Persons nominated by petition will be placed on the slate if found eligible and willing to serve. Any person nominated by petition who is found ineligible to serve must be notified before the slate of nominees for the parish is completed. He must also be notified of his rights of appeal.

REQUIREMENTS FOR NOMINEES: should be currently engaged in the operation of a farm or ranch; well qualified for committee work; represent the types of agriculture in the parish; must be an eligible voter.

SLATE OF NOMINEES will be completed by the county committee on July 23. The slate of nominees will contain minority race nominees.

IMPORTANT CHANGES IN ELECTION PROCEDURE include (1) the envelope used by the voter to return the marked ballot must be signed. If the voter fails to sign or fails to have the mark witnessed, the vote shall not be counted; (2) The county committee will be elected for staggered terms of three years, two years, and one year. In our parish, the nominee receiving the highest number of votes will serve for three years, the next highest will serve for two years, etc.

Notice for time and place of tabulating ballots will be announced later. Anyone is permitted and welcomed to witness the tabulating.

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NATURAL BEAUTY OF THE COUNTRYSIDE -

President Johnson is interested about the development of the natural beauty of our nation's countryside. In his message to Congress on natural beauty, the President said: "I am asking the Secretary of Agriculture to work with State and local organizations in developing a cooperative program for improving the beauty of the privately-owned rural lands which comprise three-fourths of the nation's area. Much can be done within existing Department of Agriculture programs without additing to costs."

We have been directed the responsibility to encourage contribution to natural beauty of farms and rural landscapes in carrying out conservation cost-sharing activities; to cooperate with State, area and local groups in this program; to take appropriate action to improve the beauty of our premises.

WILL YOU JOIN with us in this ACTION Program? Let's start a CLEAN UP CAMPAIGN!

MAKE AMERICA MORE BEAUTIFUL BY MAKING ST. JAMES PARISH MORE BEAUTIFUL!!!

Sincerely,
Rosa F. Schexnaydre
Rosa F. Schexnaydre
County Office Manager

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AGRICULTURAL STABILIZATION AND CONSERVATION SERVICE
ST. JAMES ASC COUNTY COMMITTEE
Convent, Louisiana

July 23, 1965

Dear Farmer Friend:

At a meeting of the County Committee on July 22, the slate of nominees for the coming ASC County Committee Election was completed. No petitions were received; therefore, the committee selected the 10 nominees. These and the types of Agriculture they represent are as follows:

Joseph Accardo, Hester	-	Vegetables
Harry Brazan, Vacherie	-	Sugarcane
Carroll Dornier, Convent	-	Sugarcane, Livestock
Lester J. Gravois, Vacherie	-	Sugarcane
Moise Hymel, Gramercy,	-	Rice, Sugarcane
Elmore LeBeouf, Welcome	-	Sugarcane, Livestock
Terry Louque, Paulina	-	Sugarcane, Vegetables
Eurick Ricard, Vacherie	-	Sugarcane
Norbert Schexnayder, Welcome	-	Sugarcane, Livestock
Wallis Zeringue, Jr., St. James	-	Sugarcane

In addition to these listed names, there will be space for write-in candidates of your choice. You may not vote for more than 5 nominees. The nominee receiving the most votes will serve for three years, the nominee receiving the next highest number of votes will serve for two years, the nominee receiving the next highest number of votes will serve for one year and the next two nominees receiving the next highest number of votes will be 1st and 2nd alternate, respectively.

Ballots will be mailed to every known voter (landlord, tenant, or sharecropper) and his spouse not later than July 30. If you or your wife does not receive an official ballot, be sure to request one.

Ballots must be returned or postmarked not later than August 10 to be counted. The postmarked envelope containing the sealed ballot must also be certified by the voter. THIS IS IMPORTANT! ! PLEASE SIGN THE CERTIFICATION ON THE OUTER ENVELOPE BEFORE RETURNING YOUR BALLOT. UNLESS THIS CERTIFICATION IS SIGNED, THE BALLOT CANNOT BE COUNTED.

The present county committee consists of: Moise Hymel, Gramercy, Chairman; Harry Brazan, Vacherie, Vice Chairman; Lester J. Gravois, Vacherie, Member; Joseph Accardo Hester, La., 1st alternate; Norbert Schexnayder, Welcome, 2nd alternate.

The ballots will be tabulated on Thursday, August 12, beginning at 9:00 A.M. in the ASCS office by three farmers other than nominees. Anyone may witness the tabulating.

If you have any questions, please call the ASCS office. The telephone number is 562-3931.

Sincerely,

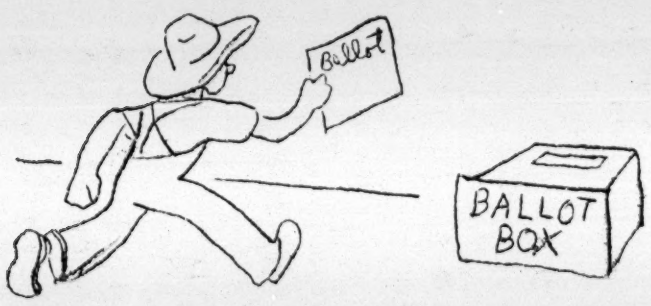
Rosa F Schexnaydre

Rosa F. Schexnaydre
County Office Manager

St James Parish

ASCS NEWS

CONVENT, LA. TELEPHONE: 562-3931 AUGUST 4, 1965



COUNTY COMMITTEE ELECTION, AUGUST 10 Ballots were mailed to eligible producers by July 30. The spouse of an eligible producer is also eligible to vote; however, since our records do not indicate whether or not producers have spouses, we DID NOT AUTOMATICALLY mail ballots to spouses. Any spouse of an eligible voter may request a ballot and vote.

IMPORTANT!!! The certification on the outer envelope must be signed by the person voting otherwise the ballot cannot be counted. We have received several ballots which were not signed. Therefore, these will not be counted. I know that this is an oversight. If you take the time to vote, you certainly want your ballot to count. PLEASE REMEMBER! TO SIGN THE CERTIFICATION.

The tabulation of votes will be Thursday, August 12, at 9:00 a.m. in the ASCS office. The tabulation will be by three persons other than the incumbent county committee since they are also nominees for election. Anyone may witness the tabulating.

FEED GRAIN!!! Final payments are being processed now. Most of the payments have already been made. We want to remind producers that the requirements of eligibility of diverted acreage must be maintained through the year. These are specifically, (1) Where soybeans or peas (Legumes) were planted on diverted acres, the legumes must be incorporated into the soil (plowed under) by August 15; (2) No crop can be harvested from the acreage that has been diverted; (3) Grazing is not permitted on this diverted acreage during the period between April 30th and November 1st.

AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION PROGRAM: Funds are still available for those who need assistance to carry out eligible practices throughout the remainder of the year. You still have time to LIME!!! The cost share rate on this practice is $6.00 per ton for this year. The average cost of applying lime is approximately $9.35 per ton. A number of soil tests made recently shows a need from 1 to 2 tons of lime per acre. Special approval for this high cost share rate for lime was recommended by the county committee to help get this practice started in this parish. If you need to LIME try to get it going this year. Apply to this office for cost share assistance before carrying out the practice.

Sincerely yours,
Rosa F. Schexnayder
County Office Mgr.
St. James Parish
ASCS

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
ST. JAMES COUNTY ASC COMMITTEE
CONVENT, LOUISIANA
August 12, 1965

TO: ALL INTERESTED PERSONS IN ST. JAMES PARISH

SUBJECT: RESULTS OF COUNTY ASC COMMITTEE ELECTION

The results of the recent County Committee Election held in St. James Parish are as follows: TOTAL VOTES RETURNED: 291; VOTES NOT CERTIFIED: 26; VOTES COUNTED:265

NOMINEES	NO. OF VOTES
Joseph Accardo	164
Harry Brazan	207
Carroll Dornier	95
Lester J. Gravois	211
Moise Hymel	214
Elmore LeBeouf	32
Terry Louque	69
Eurick Ricard	25
Norbert Schexnayder	152
Wallis Veringue Jr	101
WRITE IN CANDIDATES	
Eugene Graugnard	1
O J Gravois	3
James Gravois	1
Clarence Hymel	1
Otis Kliebert	1
Gilbert Louque	1
Mark Poche	1
Paul Poche	1
Lowell Roussel	1
Charles Waguespack	3

In accordance with election procedures, the person receiving the highest number of votes is elected for a 3 yr term; the one receiving the 2nd highest is for a 2-yr term; and the one receiving the third highest is for a 1-yr term. The alternates are elected for a 1 year term. Therefore, here is the committee in the order of term length:

Moise Hymel,Gramercy,	3-yr term
Lester J. Gravois, Vacherie	2-yr term
Harry Brazan, Vacherie	1-yr term
Joseph Accardo, Hester	1st alternate
Norbert Schexnayder, Welcome	2nd alternate

Congratulations to the elected committee. Thank you all for voting and returning your ballot.

Sincerely,
Rosa F. Schexnaydre
Rosa F Schexnaydre
County Office Manager

St James Parish
ASCS NEWS

CONVENT, LA. Telephone: 562-3931 November 26, 1965

SOCIAL SECURITY NUMBER OR OTHER INTERNAL REVENUE FARM IDENTIFYING NUMBER. You have received Form 3435-A "Request for Identifying Number-Farmer" from us which we ask that you complete immediately and return it to this office. The Internal Revenue Code requires recipients of program payments to furnish identifying numbers to the Department of Agriculture. This identifying number will be used in reporting program payments to the Internal Revenue Service. Beginning January 1, 1966, your identifying number will appear on any draft covering any type of program payments made by this office.

Don't delay! Complete your Form 3435-A and return it to this office in the self-addressed postage free envelope furnished.

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EMERGENCY CONSERVATION MEASURES - We have received requests for almost $40,000 under this program to date. This is double the available allocation to St. James. We hope that by the time the practices will begin (after grinding) we will have received sufficient funds to cover this. In the meantime, those of you who have either to restore drainage ditches or have debris to clear should file your request for cost-share before beginning either one of these practices.

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1966 SUGARCANE PROPORTIONATE SHARES - NO NEWS YET.

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SUGAR WAGE RATE REQUIREMENT - Children under 14 may not work in the sugarcane field under any circumstances. Children between the ages of 14 and 16 may work not more than 8 hours a day and receive not less than 75% of the adult wage for the category in which he works.

1966 AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION PROGRAM

Some anticipated changes in the 1966 ACP program which we had earlier announced were cancelled. Hence, the program will be about the same as under previous years. As soon as the parish handbook is approved by the state committee it will be duplicated and sent to each one of you.

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1965 ACP - Those of you having approvals covering practice D-1 (Austrian Winter Peas) should complete this form and return it to the office not later than December 15.

Payments covering 1965 cost shares will probably be made in about two weeks or three weeks.

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SUCROSE - Looks like the sugarcane has really improved in sucrose from last reports I have been getting. I even hear St. James Coop is getting quite a few 14's. Wow! Where would it have gone without Betsy ???

And so, even with all our misfortunes, we still have so much to be grateful and thankful for! HAPPY THANKSGIVING!

FARM CITY PARTNERSHIP - PARTNERS IN PROGRESS '65. A week in November to celebrate this partnership is dedicated each year. The purpose is to bring about a better understanding of our Nation's Agriculture. Every individual--whether farmer, banker, or what have you--depends on the fruits of the land and each should engulf the responsibility toward the protection of the resources that feed our economy.

Sincerely,
Rosa F. Schexnaydre
Rosa F. Schexnaydre
County Office Mgr.

St James Parish ASCS NEWS

CONVENT, LA TELEPHONE: 562-3931 December 27, 1965

THE EMERGENCY LIVESTOCK FEED PROGRAM IS APPROVED FOR ST. JAMES PARISH. This makes grain feed (barley, corn, oats and grain sorghum) available to eligible livestock farmers at reduced prices.

No termination date for the emergency period has been announced. However, the authorized period for any one application filed by an applicant within the prescribed period, for the program shall not exceed 90 days, except during the last four months of this prescribed period.

The grain prices at reduced rates are as follows:

Corn - $1.37 bushel; Barley - 93¢ bushel; oats - 70¢ bushel; grain sorghum - $2.07 per cwt.

Anyone anticipating the need of grain feed should make application now. In the case of whole kernel grain, we will have to have truck load lots before ordering any.

Further details will be announced as we progress with the activation of the program. In the meantime, if you have any questions, please call on us. The telephone number is 562-3931.

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1966 SUGARCANE PROPORTIONATE SHARES HAVE BEEN ANNOUNCED BY THE DEPARTMENT. Generally, the 1965 accredited acreage will be the 1966 proportionate share. There is a provision for requesting additional acreage, within 10 days after the date of your official notice of individual proportionate share.

The final date for requesting a new grower proportionate share is January 31, 1966. A new grower is one defined as having no accredited acreage during 1963, 1964, and 1965.

Look for your notice of proportionate share right after the New Year.'

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EMERGENCY FUNDS - An additional $9000 was allocated to St. James Parish recently, making the present total allocation now $29,000. It is urgent that you report the completion of your emergency practices as soon as possible so that any unused funds may be allocated to someone else. We know that in many cases, the original estimates run high. Remember, you must file a certified itemized invoice upon the completion of the practice.

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The 1965 Sugarcane Benefit Payments will be paid directly to the farmer from this office in the form of a sight draft as for other programs.

A reminder! We will need your social security number in the case of an individual's farm and the farm identifying number in the case of a partnership or company or other multiple ownership. If you have not already done so, be sure to notify us of this number.

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HOLIDAYS: DECEMBER 24 and December 31.

The BEST and Safest Holidays from the county committee and office staff.

Sincerely,

Rosa F Schexnaydre

Rosa F. Schexnaydre
County Office Manager

The Best for '66!

1959 Info

Main Crops: corn (1,032 acres - 39.4% farms)
rice (2,907 acres - 4.8% farms)
*sugar cane (15,323 acres - 43.8% farms)

all 3 members of county committee seem to have at least part-ownership in farms with total acreage allotment - ???

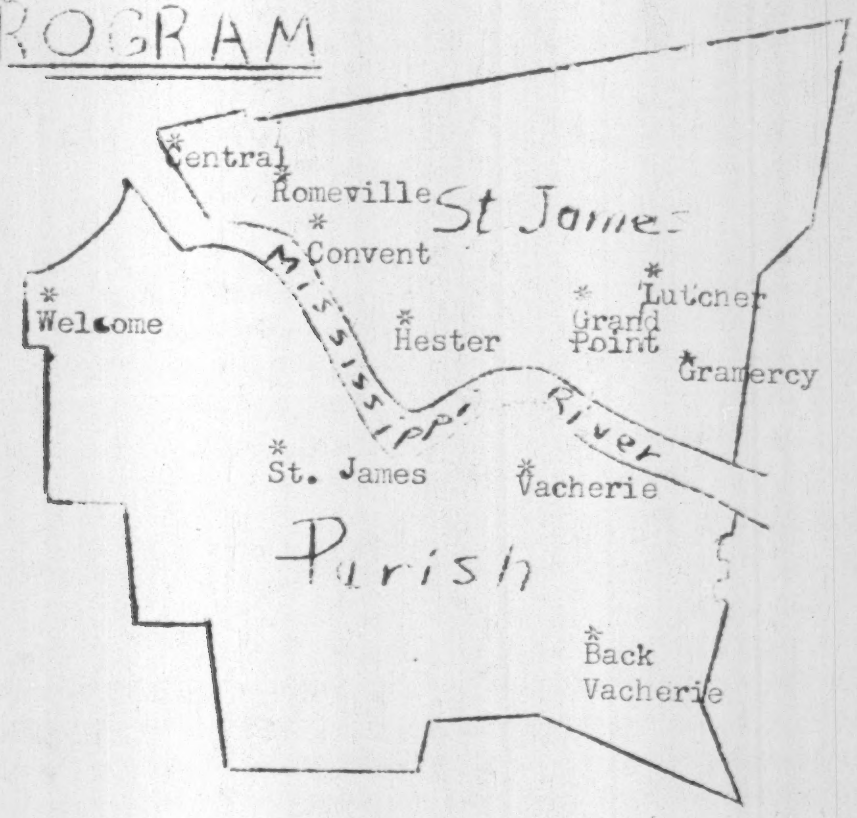
St. James Parish

Percent Non-White Population - 49.3%
Total Population - 18,369
White - 9,315
Negro - 9,047 (does not include other non-white races)
Voting potential (white) - 5,428
Voting potential *Negro) - 4,621
Registered White (Jan. 1964) - 22,803
Registered*Negro (Jan. 1964) - 10,906

* Non-White

AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION PROGRAM

1965 HANDBOOK



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

AGRICULTURAL STABILIZATION AND CONSERVATION SERVICE

CONVENT, LOUISIANA

PHONE: 562-3931

FOREWORD

Productive soil, adequate water, and well-managed woodland are the very foundation of American Agriculture. The Agricultural Conservation Program is the means through which all our people, including farmers, share the costs of conserving these essential national resources. This program increases the rate of application of the research, education, technical, credit, and other services of the Department of Agriculture in actual accomplishment of essential conservation work on the land.

Let all farmers, and particularly those not now carrying out sound conservation practices, use the 1969 Agricultural Conservation Program to increase conservation accomplishments on their lands.

THE 1965 AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION PROGRAM FOR
ST. JAMES PARISH

Through the 1965 Agricultural Conservation Program, the Federal Government will share with St. James Parish farmers the cost of carrying out approved soil-building and soil and water conservation practices, including related wildlife conservation practices, in accordance with the provisions of this handbook and such modifications thereof as may hereafter be made.

Information with respect to the several practices for which costs will be shared when carried out on a particular farm, and the exact specifications and rates of cost-sharing for such practices, may be obtained from the county committee of St. James Parish or from the State Committee.

The practices contained in the handbook will be subject to the provisions of Sections 2 through 10 of the La. State Handbook.

The specifications and rates of cost-sharing in this handbook are applicable to practices carried out on or after January 1, 1965. The specifications and rates of cost-sharing in the 1964 ACP Handbook for St. James Parish are applicable to practices carried out under the 1965 program prior to January 1, 1965.

Section 1 -- GENERAL PROGRAM PRINCIPLES

The 1965 National Agricultural Conservation Program has been developed and is to be carried out on the basis of the following general principles.

1. The National Program contains broad authorities to help meet the varied conservation problems of the Nation. State and County Committees and participating agencies shall design a program for each State and Parish. Such programs should include any additional limitations and restrictions necessary for the maximum conservation accomplishment in the area. The programs should be confined to the conservation practices on which Federal cost-sharing is most needed in order to achieve the maximum conservation benefit in the State or parish.

2. The State and parish Programs should be designed to encourage those conservation practices which provide the most enduring conservation benefits practicably attainable in 1965 on the lands where they are to be applied. Preference shall be given to practices that help to establish permanent vegetative cover.

3. Costs will be shared with a farmer only on satisfactorily performed conservation practices for which Federal Cost-sharing was requested by the farmer before the conservation work was begun.

4. Costs should be shared only on conservation practices which it is believed farmers would not carry out to the needed extent without program assistance. In no event should costs be shared on practices except those which are over and above those farmers would be compelled to perform in order to secure a crop.

5. The rates of cost-sharing in a parish or State are to be the minimum required to result in substantially increased performance of needed conservation practices within the limits prescribed in the national program.

6. The purpose of the program is to help achieve additional conservation on land now in agricultural production rather than to bring more land into agricultural production. The program is not applicable to the development of new or additional farmland by measures such as drainage, irrigation, and land clearing.

7. If the Federal Government shares the cost of conservation practices, the farmers should assume responsibility for the upkeep and maintenance of those practices through out their lifespans.

A-2 ESTABLISHMENT OF A PERMANENT VEGETATIVE COVER FOR SOIL PROTECTION OR AS A NEEDED LAND USE ADJUSTMENT.

This practice is applicable only to land which should be established in permanent vegetative cover for protection against erosion, and to cropland which, as a part of a needed land-use adjustment, is being shifted to permanent protective vegetative cover other than as a part of a regular crop rotation.

The practice must be established by carrying out the needed operations as prescribed by the county committee in its approval of cost-sharing for the practice.

A seedbed must be prepared by breaking or disking and seed should be sown only on a firm seedbed. At least one of the eligible perennial grasses or perennial legumes must be established in performing this practice. Seed should be sown on top of the ground and covered very lightly, using a roller packer, section harrow, or other suitable tool so adjusted as to merely mark or break the top crust of the soil. Spring seeding is usually done in February and March; fall seeding should be done during October and November. Where fertilizer is applied under this practice, the material must be worked into the soil. Inoculation of legume seed is recommended.

Seeding. (Cost-shares are applicable on a clean seed basis and limited to seedings within the ranges set forth below):

ELIGIBLE SEED		Seeding rate Per Acre (Pounds)	Maximum Cost-Share Per Pound
1	Dallis (live pure seed)	6 - 10	.63
2	Bermuda (hulled)	6 - 10	.37
4	Fescue	15 - 20	.12
8	Ryegrass (excluding perennial types, except in authorized mixtures	20 - 25	.05
11	White Clovers (excluding Ladino & northern types	2 - 5	.49
13	Red Clover	10 - 20	.33
14	Crimson Clover	10 - 20	.12
18	Southern Winter Peas or mixture of southern winter peas & vetch	20 - 30	.06
19	Vetch	15 - 20	.06

FERTILIZATION AND LIMING. Where it is determined to be needed by the county committee Federal cost-sharing may be approved for an application of fertilizer within the ranges set forth below. (Where a soils test has been made of area to be seeded, fertilizer must be applied within the range recommended for establishment purposes by the soils test.)

On alluvial soils a quantity of fertilizer that will supply from 20 to 50 pounds of plant food (Nitrogen), phosphate and potash) per acre must be applied in the establishment of a grass cover.

Federal cost-sharing may be approved for nitrogen (straight or mixed) only when applied in connection with the establishment of a grass cover and then not to exceed 50 pounds of Nitrogen per acre.

Fertilizer must be applied prior to or at the time of seeding.

Maximum Federal Cost-Share: (Limited to Maximum required application per acre)

1. $0.04 per pound of available phosphate (P_2O_5)
2. $0.025 per pound of available potash (K_2O)
3. $0.06 per pound of nitrogen (N)

LIMING: Needed liming materials may be applied under Practice A-4.

A-4 TREATMENT OF FARMLAND BY LIMING TO PERMIT THE USE OF LEGUMES AND GRASSES FOR SOIL IMPROVEMENT AND PROTECTION.

This practice is applicable only to farmland devoted in 1965 to legumes (other than vegetables and truck crops, soybeans for beans or oil, mungbeans and peanuts), or perennial grasses, or to farmland which the county committee determines will be devoted to such eligible uses in 1966 or 1967. Cost shares paid or advanced for materials applied under this practice will not be considered as earned unless the land is devoted to eligible grasses or legumes at the time the materials are applied or is seeded to eligible grasses or legumes in 1965, 1966, or 1967, unless the farmer is prevented from seeding the eligible grasses or legumes within such period because of conditions beyond his control.

Federal cost-sharing may not be authorized for applying liming materials to land on which cost-sharing for lime was allowed under the 1961 or a subsequent program, unless a current soil test shows a need for an application of liming materials.

Cost shares shall be limited to a quantity per acre within the minimum and maximum application range recommended for the particular farm, based on a soil test for the farm. If a soil test is not available, and it is determined by the county committee that lime is needed, the quantity of lime that will supply from one to two tons per acre must be applied.

Liming materials should be applied and worked into the soil well in advance of seeding.

Maximum Federal Cost-Share: Ground Limestone or seashells containing at least 85 percent calcium carbonate equivalent and at least 21.25 pounds of U. S. Standard No. 100-sieve calcium carbonate equivalent in 100 pounds of material (percent $CaCo_3$ equivalent multiplied by percent material through a U. S. Standard No. 100 seive must equal at least 21.25) and at least 76.5 pounds of 8 sieve calcium carbonate equivalent in 100 pounds of material (percent $CaCo_3$ equivalent multiplied by percent material through a U. S. Standard No. 8 sieve must equal at least 76.5) - $4.20 per ton spread on the land.

B-1 IMPROVEMENT OF AN ESTABLISHED VEGETATIVE COVER FOR SOIL OR WATERSHED PROTECTION.

This practice is applicable only to land which is suitable for, is now in, and is intended to remain permanently in use as pasture, hay, or both, and on which the benefits of an improved vegetative cover can be extended materially by the improvement measures.

Federal cost-sharing may not be authorized for this practice on land on which cost-sharing for the performance of the same practice was allowed under the 1961 or a subsequent program, except as provided in Section 4-D of the State Handbook.

The improvement measures authorized under this practice consist of seeding and fertilizing. Improvements may be for either of these

measures, or for a needed combination, provided that all measures necessary for the improvement of the cover are carried out. Top-dressing with fertilizer for the maintenance of the cover or for increasing forage production is not eligible for cost-sharing. This practice is not applicable to land on which the needed improvement measures will constitute complete reestablishment of the vegetative cover.

The practice must be carried out in accordance with the applicable operations prescribed by the county committee in its approval of cost-sharing.

Seeding. (Cost-shares are applicable on a clean-seed basis and limited to seedings within the ranges set forth below.) If seeds are broadcast, a roller-packer, dragharrow, or similar device should be used to bring the seed in contact with the soil. When clovers are seeded, the soil or the seed should be inoculated.

	ELIGIBLE SEED	Seeding Rate Per Acre (Pounds)	Maximum Cost-Share Per pound
1	Dallis (live pure seed)	6 - 10	.63
2	Bermuda (hulled)	6 - 10	.37
4	Fescue	15 - 20	.12
11	White Clovers (excluding Kent & northern types	2 - 5	.49
13	Red Clover	10 - 20	.33
14	Crimson Clover	10 - 20	.12
18	Southern winter peas or mixtures of southern winter peas & vetch	20 - 30	.06
19	Vetch	15 - 20	.06

FERTILIZATION & LIMING: Where it is determined to be needed by the county committee Federal cost-sharing may be approved for an application of fertilizer within the ranges set forth below. (Where a soil test has been made of area to be seeded, fertilizer must be applied within the range recommended for establishment purposes by the soil test.)

On alluvial soils a quantity of fertilizer that will supply from 20 to 50 pounds of plant food (Nitrogen, phosphate, potash)

per acre must be applied in the improvement of a grass cover.

Federal cost-sharing may be approved for nitrogen (straight or mixed) only when applied in connection with the improvement of a grass cover and then not to exceed 50 pounds of Nitrogen per acre. Fertilizer must be applied prior to or at the time of seeding.

Maximum Federal Cost-share: (Limited to maximum required application per acre)

1. $0.04 per pound of available phosphate (P_2O_5)
2. $0.025 per pound of available potash (K_2O)
3. $0.06 per pound of Nitrogen (N)

LIMING. - Needed liming materials may be applied under Practice A-4.

B-5 CONSTRUCTING WELLS FOR LIVESTOCK WATER.

The purpose of this practice is to provide water at locations which will bring about the desired protection of the vegetative cover through proper distribution of grazing, or better grassland management.

Cost-shares shall be applicable only to the depth that pipe is installed, including the well-point. New galvanized pipe and new metal well screens (or well-points)must be used. Where ground water quality is such that corrosion of well screens or points is serious, suitable corrosion resistant metals must be used.

Adequate storage facilities must be provided. Pumping equipment must be installed, except for artesian wells. The well must furnish an adequate supply of water and must be located at least 300 feet from headquarters. Headquarters shall include dairy barns, slaughter pens, slaughter houses and camping quarters. No Federal cost-sharing will be allowed for wells constructed primarily for use of headquarters.

The well driller must furnish a log or statement which shows the size,length and description of pipe and screen (or well-point) used.

A representative of the county committee shall visit the farm to determine that the practice is needed and to approve the general location of the well.

Maximum Federal Cost-share:

.67 per linear foot of well with pipe 2 inches or more in diameter. (Limited to $10.00 per acre of pasture served by the well or $250.00, whichever is the smaller.)

C-9 CONSTRUCTING OR ENLARGING PERMANENT OPEN DRAINAGE SYSTEMS TO DISPOSE OF EXCESS WATER ON FARMLAND.

Federal cost-sharing will be allowed only for permanent ditches constructed to permit land-use adjustments needed in establishing soil conserving cropping systems or to permit other measures required to conserve soil and water resources. Cost-sharing may be approved for clearing the necessary minimum width right-of-way which shall not be in excess of the area to be occupied by the ditch, berm and unspread spoil, except that where the ditch is excavated by bulldozer, pull grador, or motor grader and the spoil is normally spread during the excavation process, the minimum width right-of-way may include the area occupied by the spoil. Where necessary for the effective utilization of the system, cost-sharing may be approved for the spreading of spoil banks on cropland and open pasture. Due consideration shall be given to the maintenance of wildlife habitat in installing drainage systems. No Federal cost-sharing will be allowed for ditches, the primary purpose of which is to bring new land into agricultural production, or for cleaning or maintaining a ditch, or for yardage removed in excess of that necessary for adequate drainage. This practice is not applicable to land other than that devoted to the production of cultivated crops or crops normally seeded for hay or pasture in the area during at least 2 of the last 5 years.

Except as provided in section 4-D, cost-sharing may not be authorized for this practice on land on which this practice was carried out or completed with program cost-sharing under a previous program unless the practice has served for its lifespan in accordance with the following:

Ditches 4 feet deep and under---------- 6 years
Ditches over 4 feet deep----------12 years

Depth refers to average depth of the ditch, at the time it was first constructed; or if reconstructed, the depth at the time of the latest reconstruction.

Cost-sharing will be applicable to drainage systems recommended by, constructed under the supervision of, and approved by, a representative of the Soil Conservation Service, and constructed to meet the requirements of SCS Engineering Standards and Specifications LA--21, "Surface Field Ditches," or LA--22, "Drainage Mains and Laterals."

Cost-sharing or technical assistance shall not be authorized for draining land described as Wetland Type 3, 4, or 5 in U. S. Department of the Interior, Fish and Wildlife Service Circular 39, "Wetlands of the United States," published in 1956.

Maximum Federal Cost-Share:

(1) Ditches with an average depth of 0.8 foot or more -- .11 per cubic yard of dirth removed.

(2) Spreading spoil banks on ditches with an average cross section of 10 square feet or more for ditches constructed under this practice in 1965 or a prior year, provided the spreading of the spoil was approved at the time the original construction of the ditch was approved- - - - - - - - - - - - .03 per cubic yard.

(3) Clearing minimum width right-of-way for ditches to be constructed under this practice in 1965--50 percent of the estimated cost, not to exceed $50 per acre.

C-11(A) CROWNING OR CORRUGATING LAND TO PERMIT EFFECTIVE SURFACE DRAINAGE.

The purpose of this practice is to change the topography of relatively flat, poorly drained land by grading to provide permanent slopes for adequate surface drainage.

This practice is not applicable to land on which this practice was performed under a previous program, or for any shaping or grading which is performed through farming operations in connection with land preparation for planting or the cultivation of crops. No Federal cost-sharing will be allowed on land which was not devoted to the production of cultivated crops or crops normally seeded for hay or pasture in the area during at least 2 of the last 5 years.

Any land area occupied by ditches for which cost-sharing is allowed under practice C-9 shall not be included in the acreage for which cost-sharing is computed under this practice.

Federal cost-sharing will be applicable only when the practice is recommended by, performed under the supervision of, and approved by a Soil Conservation Service representative. The practice must meet the requirements of SCS Engineering Standards and Specifications LA--8, "Bedding (Crowning or Corrugating)."

Cost-sharing or technical assistance shall not be authorized for draining land described as Wetland Type 3, 4, or 5 in U. S. Department of the Interior, Fish and Wildlife Service Circular 39, "Wetlands of the United States," published in 1956.

Maximum Federal Cost-Share:

(1) Crowning -- $15 per acre
(2) Corrugating -- $10 per acre

C-11 (B) SHAPING OR LAND GRADING TO PERMIT EFFECTIVE SURFACE DRAINAGE.

This practice is applicable only to fields or areas containing pockets or low areas that would require more than the normal number of ditches to obtain adequate drainage and where it is estimated that 60 or more cubic yards of dirt will be moved per acre in the grading process. Areas that require only routine floating with a land plane will not qualify.

No Federal cost-sharing will be allowed for any shaping or grading which is performed through farming operations in connection with land preparation for planting of crops or on land on which this practice was carried out under a previous program. No Federal cost-sharing will be allowed on land which was not devoted to the production of cultivated crops or crops normally seeded for hay or pasture in the area during at least 2 of the last 5 years. This practice is not applicable on irrigated land or in connection with the development of land for irrigation.

The practice must be recommended, supervised, and approved by a Soil Conservation Service technician. The practice must meet the requirements of SCS Engineering Standards and Specifications LA---7, "Drainage Land Grading," or LA--23, "Land Smoothing (Drainage.)"

Cost-sharing or technical assistance shall not be authorized for draining land described as Wetland Type 3, 4, or 5 in U. S. Department of the Interior, Fish and Wildlife Service Circular 39, "Wetlands of the United States," published in 1956.

Maximum Federal Cost-Share:

(1) $0.10 per cubic yard, not to exceed $45 per acre, where a complete yardage survey is made.

(2) $3 per acre of land leveled where it is not practicable to make a complete yardage survey and where it is estimated that at least 60 cubic yards of dirt will be moved.

D-1 ESTABLISHMENT OF VEGETATIVE COVER IN THE FALL FOR SOIL PROTECTION AND IMPROVEMENT.

A good stand and growth must be obtained early enough to protect the soil from winter rains. A cover must be maintained on the land to February 1, of the year following the seeding. Volunteer stands or acreage from which hay, silage, or seed is harvested will not qualify. Grazing consistent with good grazing management will be permitted after January 1, of the year following the seeding.

Seeding. (Cost-shares are applicable on a clean seed basis and limited to seedings within the ranges set forth on next page:

ELIGIBLE SEED		Seeding rate Per Acre (Pounds)	Maximum Cost-share Per pound
1. Hairy Vetch		20 - 30	.07
3. Austrian or other winter peas		20 - 40	.03
5. Melilotus Indica		15 - 25	.05
7. Crimson Clover		15 - 20	.08
10. Red Clover	(in rows)	10 - 15	.22
	(broadcast)	15 - 20	

Needed liming materials should be applied under practice A-4.

NOTE. Proper inoculation of legumes is essential to their successful growth and any legumes failure due to lack of proper inoculation will be considered as having been within the control of the farmer.

Maximum Federal Cost-share: The total cost-share per acre, excluding liming materials, shall not exceed $5.

D-2 ESTABLISHMENT OF VEGETATIVE COVER OF SUMMER LEGUMES FOR SOIL PROTECTION AND IMPROVEMENT.

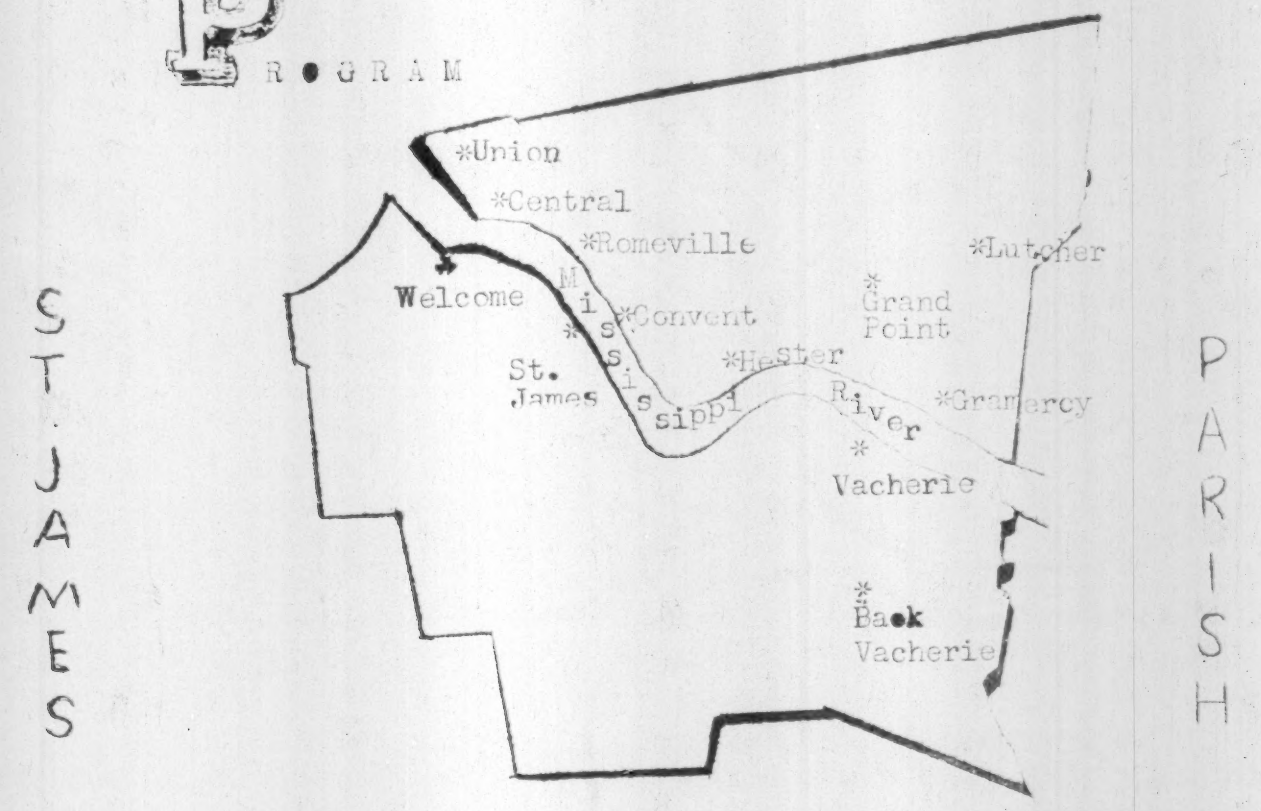
A good stand and growth must be obtained and left on the land or turned under. None of the growth may be harvested for hay, seed, or any other purpose. Volunteer stands of legumes interplanted or alternately planted with another crop will not qualify.

Seeding: (Cost-shares are applicable on a clean-seed basis and limited to seedings within the ranges set forth below.

ELIGIBLE SEED	Seeding Rate Per Acre in rows (Pounds)	Broadcast (Pounds)	Maximum Cost-share Per Pound
1 Cowpeas	20 - 50	50 - 100	.04
2 Soybeans	20 - 50	50 - 100	.03
5 Red Clover	10 - 15	15 - 20	.22

AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION PROGRAM

1966



HANDBOOK

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

AGRICULTURAL STABILIZATION AND CONSERVATION SERVICE

CONVENT, LOUISIANA

PHONE: 562-3931

FOREWORD

Productive soil, adequate water, and well-managed woodland are the very foundation of American Agriculture. The Agricultural Conservation Program is the means through which all our people, including farmers, share the costs of conserving these essential national resources. This program increases the rate of application of the research, education, technical, credit, and other services of the Department of Agriculture in actual accomplishment of essential conservation work on the land.

Let all farmers, and particularly those not now carrying out sound conservation practices, use the 1966 Agricultural Conservation Program to increase conservation accomplishments on their lands.

THE 1966 AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION PROGRAM FOR ST. JAMES PARISH

Through the 1966 Agricultural Conservation Program, the Federal Government will share with St. James Parish farmers the cost of carrying out approved soil-building and soil and water conservation practices, including related wildlife conservation practices, in accordance with the provisions of this handbook and such modifications thereof as may hereafter be made.

Information with respect to the several practices for which costs will be shared when carried out on a particular farm, and the exact specifications and rates of cost-sharing for such practices, may be obtained from the county committee of St. James Parish or from the State Committee.

The practices contained in the handbook will be subject to the provisions of Sections 2 through 10 of the La. State Handbook.

The specifications and rates of cost-sharing in this handbook are applicable to practices approved under the 1966 Program. The specifications and rates of cost-sharing for practices approved under another program and transferred to the 1966 Program shall be the specifications and rates of cost-sharing for those practices under the program under which they were approved.

Section 1 -- GENERAL PROGRAM PRINCIPLES

The 1966 National Agricultural Conservation Program has been developed and is to be carried out on the basis of the following general principles.

1. The National Program contains broad authorities to help meet the varied conservation problems of the Nation, State and County Committees and participating agencies shall design a program for each State and Parish. Such programs should include any additional limitations and restrictions necessary for the maximum conservation accomplishment in the area. The programs should be confined to the conservation practices on which Federal cost-sharing is most needed in order to achieve the maximum conservation benefit in the State or parish.

2. The State and parish Programs should be designed to encourage those conservation practices which provide the most enduring conservation benefits practicably attainable in 1966 on the lands where they are to be applied. Preference shall be given to practices that help to establish permanent vegetative cover.

3. Costs will be shared with a farmer only on satisfactorily performed conservation practices for which Federal cost-sharing was requested by the farmer before the conservation work was begun.

4. Costs should be shared only on conservation practices which it is believed farmers would not carry out to the needed extent without program assistance. In no event should costs be shared on practices except those which are over and above those farmers would be compelled to perform in order to secure a crop.

5. The rates of cost-sharing in a parish or State are to be the minimum required to result in substantially increased performance of needed conservation practices within the limits prescribed in the national program.

6. The purpose of the program is to help achieve additional conservation on land now in agricultural production rather than to bring more land into agricultural production. The program is not applicable to the development of new or additional farmland by measures such as drainage, irrigation, and land clearing.

7. If the Federal Government shares the cost of conservation practices, the farmers should assume responsibility for the upkeep and maintenance of those practices through out their lifespans.

Special rates of cost-sharing for farmers qualifying under Section 3, H(3) of the 1966 State ACP Handbook will be 160 percent of the regular rate for the practice in thishandbook.

A-2 ESTABLISHMENT OF A PERMANENT VEGETATIVE COVER FOR SOIL PROTECTION OR AS A NEEDED LAND USE ADJUSTMENT

This practice is applicable only to land which should be established in permanent vegetative cover for protection against erosion, and to cropland which, as a part of a needed land use adjustment, is being shifted to permanent protective vegetative cover other than as a part of a regular crop rotation.

The practice must be established by carrying out the needed operations as prescribed by the county committee in its approval of cost-sharing for the practice.

A seedbed must be prepared by breaking or disking and seed should be sown only on a firm seedbed. At least one of the eligible perennial grasses or perennial legumes must be established in performing this practice. Seed should be sown on top of the ground and covered lightly, using a roller packer, section harrow, or other suitable tool adjusted as to merely mark or break the top crust of the soil. Spring seeding is usually done in February and March, fall seeding should be done during October and November. Where fertilizer is applied under this practice, the material must be worked into the soil. Inoculation of legume seed is recommended.

Seeding. (Cost-shares are applicable on a clean seed basis and limited to seedings within the ranges set forth below):

ELIGIBLE SEED		Seeding rate Per Acre (Pounds)	Maximum Cost-share Per Pound
1	Dallis (live pure seed)	6 - 10	.60
2	Bermuda (hulled)	6 - 10	.42
4	Fescue	15 - 20	.11
8	Ryegrass (excluding perennial types, except in authorized mixtures	20 - 25	.05
11	White Clovers (excluding Ladino & northern types	2 - 5	.55
13	Red Clover	10 - 20	.29
14	Crimson Clover	10 - 20	.15
18	Southern Winter Peas or mixture of southern winter peas & vetch	20 - 30	.08
19	Vetch	15 - 20	.08

FERTILIZATION AND LIMING. Where it is determined to be needed by the county committee Federal cost-sharing may be approved for an application of fertilizer within the ranges set forth below. (Where a soils test has been made of area to be seeded, fertilizer must be applied within the range recommended for establishment purposes by the soils test.)

On alluvial soils a quantity of fertilizer that will supply from 20 to 50 pounds of plant food (Nitrogen), phosphate and potash) per acre must be applied in the establishment of a grass cover.

Federal cost-sharing may be approved for nitrogen (straight or mixed) only when applied in connection with the establishment of a grass cover and then not to exceed 50 pounds of Nitrogen per acre.

Fertilizer must be applied prior to or at the time of seeding.

Maximum Federal Cost-share: (Limited to Maximum required application per acre)

1. $0.04 per pound of available phosphate (P_2O_5)
2. $0.025 per pound of available potash (K_2O)
3. $0.06 per pound of Nitrogen (N)

LIMING: Needed liming materials may be applied under Practice A-4.

A-4 TREATMENT OF FARMLAND BY LIMING TO PERMIT THE USE OF LEGUMES AND GRASSES FOR SOIL IMPROVEMENT AND PROTECTION.

This practice is applicable only to farmland devoted in 1966 to legumes (other than vegetables and truck crops, soybeans for beans or oil, mungbeans and peanuts), or perennial grasses, or to farmland which the county committee determines will be devoted to such eligible uses in 1967, or 1968. Cost shares paid or advanced for materials applied under this practice will not be considered as earned unless the land is devoted to eligible grasses or legumes at the time the materials are applied or is seeded to eligible grasses or legumes in 1966, 1967 or 1968, unless the farmer is prevented from seeding the eligible grasses or legumes within such period because of conditions beyond his control.

Federal cost-sharing may not be authorized for applying liming materials to land on which cost-sharing for lime was allowed under the 1962 or subsequent program, unless a current soil test shows a

need for an application of liming materials.

Cost shares shall be limited to a quantity per acre within the minimum and maximum application range recommended for the particular farm, based on a soil test for the farm. If a soil test is not available, and it is determined by the county committee that lime is needed the quantity of lime that will supply from one to two tons per acre must be applied.

Liming materials should be applied and worked into the soil well in advance of seeding.

Maximum Federal Cost-share: Ground Limestone or seashells containing at least 85 percent calcium carbonate equivalent and at least 21.25 pounds of U. S. Standard No. 100-sieve calcium carbonate equivalent in 100 pounds of material (percent $CaCo_3$ equivalent multiplied by percent material through a U. S. Standard No. 100 sieve must equal at least 21.25) and at least 76.5 pounds of 8 sieve calcium carbonate equivalent in 100 pounds of material (percent $CaCo_3$ equivalent multiplied by percent material through a U.S. Standard No. 8 sieve must equal at least 76.5) - $4.20 per ton spread on the land.

B-1 IMPROVEMENT OF AN ESTABLISHED VEGETATIVE COVER FOR SOIL OR WATERSHED PROTECTION.

This practice is applicable only to land which is suitable for, is now in, and is intended to remain permanently in use as pasture, hay, or both, and on which the benefits of an improved vegetative cover can be extended materially by the improvement measures.

Federal cost-sharing may not be authorized for this practice on land on which cost-sharing for the performance of the same practice was allowed under the 1961 or a subsequent program, except as provided in Section 4-D of the State Handbook.

The improvement measures authorized under this practice consist of seeding and fertilizing. Improvements may be for either of these measures, or for a needed combination, provided that all measures necessary for the improvement of the cover are carried out. Top-dressing with fertilizer for the maintenance of the cover or for increasing forage production is not eligible for cost-sharing. This practice is not applicable to land on which the needed improvement measures will constitute complete reestablishment of the vegetative cover.

The practice must be carried out in accordance with the applicable operations prescribed by the county committee in its approval of cost-sharing.

Seeding. (Cost-shares are applicable on a clean-seed basis and limited to seedings within the ranges set forth below.) If seeds are broadcast, a roller-packer, dragharrow, or similar device should be used to bring the seed in contact with the soil. When clovers are seeded, the soil or the seed should be inoculated.

ELIGIBLE SEED		Seeding rate Per Acre (Pounds)	Maximum Cost-Share Per Pound
1	Dallis (live pure seed)	6 - 10	.60
2	Bermuda (hulled)	6 - 10	.42
4	Fescue	15 - 20	.11
11	White Clovers (excluding Kent & northern types	2 - 5	.55
13	Red Clover	10 - 20	.29
14	Crimson Clover	10 - 20	.15
18	Southern Winter Peas or mixtures of southern winter peas & vetch	20 - 30	.08
19	Vetch	15 - 20	.08

FERTILIZATION & LIMING: Where it is determined to be needed by the county committee Federal cost-sharing may be approved for an application of fertilizer within the ranges set forth below. (Where a soil test has been made of area to be seeded, fertilizer must be applied within the range recommended for establishment purposes by the soil test.)

On alluvial soils a quantity of fertilizer that will supply from 20 to 50 pounds of plant food (Nitrogen, phosphate, potash) per acre must be applied in the improvement of a grass cover.

Federal cost-sharing may be approved for nitrogen (straight or mixed) only when applied in connection with the improvement of a grass cover and then not to exceed 50 pounds of Nitrogen per acre. Fertilizer must be applied prior to or at the time of seeding.

Maximum Federal cost-share: (Limited to maximum required application per acre)

need for an application of liming materials.

Cost shares shall be limited to a quantity per acre within the minimum and maximum application range recommended for the particular farm, based on a soil test for the farm. If a soil test is not available, and it is determined by the county committee that lime is needed the quantity of lime that will supply from one to two tons per acre must be applied.

Liming materials should be applied and worked into the soil well in advance of seeding.

Maximum Federal Cost-share: Ground Limestone or seashells containing at least 85 percent calcium carbonate equivalent and at least 21.25 pounds of U. S. Standard No. 100-sieve calcium carbonate equivalent in 100 pounds of material (percent $CaCo_3$ equivalent multiplied by percent material through a U. S. Standard No. 100 sieve must equal at least 21.25) and at least 76.5 pounds of 8 sieve calcium carbonate equivalent in 100 pounds of material (percent $CaCo_3$ equivalent multiplied by percent material through a U.S. Standard No. 8 sieve must equal at least 76.5) - $4.20 per ton spread on the land.

B-1 IMPROVEMENT OF AN ESTABLISHED VEGETATIVE COVER FOR SOIL OR WATERSHED PROTECTION.

This practice is applicable only to land which is suitable for, is now in, and is intended to remain permanently in use as pasture, hay, or both, and on which the benefits of an improved vegetative cover can be extended materially by the improvement measures.

Federal cost-sharing may not be authorized for this practice on land on which cost-sharing for the performance of the same practice was allowed under the 1961 or a subsequent program, except as provided in Section 4-D of the State Handbook.

The improvement measures authorized under this practice consist of seeding and fertilizing. Improvements may be for either of these measures, or for a needed combination, provided that all measures necessary for the improvement of the cover are carried out. Top-dressing with fertilizer for the maintenance of the cover or for increasing forage production is not eligible for cost-sharing. This practice is not applicable to land on which the needed improvement measures will constitute complete reestablishment of the vegetative cover.

The practice must be carried out in accordance with the applicable operations prescribed by the county committee in its approval of cost-sharing.

Seeding. (Cost-shares are applicable on a clean-seed basis and limited to seedings within the ranges set forth below.) If seeds are broadcast, a roller-packer, dragharrow, or similar device should be used to bring the seed in contact with the soil. When clovers are seeded, the soil or the seed should be inoculated.

ELIGIBLE SEED		Seeding rate Per Acre (Pounds)	Maximum Cost-Share Per Pound
1	Dallis (live pure seed)	6 - 10	.60
2	Bermuda (hulled)	6 - 10	.42
4	Fescue	15 - 20	.11
11	White Clovers (excluding Kent & northern types	2 - 5	.55
13	Red Clover	10 - 20	.29
14	Crimson Clover	10 - 20	.15
18	Southern Winter Peas or mixtures of southern winter peas & vetch	20 - 30	.08
19	Vetch	15 - 20	.08

FERTILIZATION & LIMING: Where it is determined to be needed by the county committee Federal cost-sharing may be approved for an application of fertilizer within the ranges set forth below. (Where a soil test has been made of area to be seeded, fertilizer must be applied within the range recommended for establishment purposes by the soil test.)

On alluvial soils a quantity of fertilizer that will supply from 20 to 50 pounds of plant food (Nitrogen, phosphate, potash) per acre must be applied in the improvement of a grass cover.

Federal cost-sharing may be approved for nitrogen (straight or mixed) only when applied in connection with the improvement of a grass cover and then not to exceed 50 pounds of Nitrogen per acre. Fertilizer must be applied prior to or at the time of seeding.

Maximum Federal cost-share: (Limited to maximum required application per acre)

1. $0.04 per pound of available phosphate (P_2O_5)
2. $0.025 per pound of available potash (K_2O)
3. $0.06 per pound of nitrogen (N)

LIMING: - Needed liming materials may be applied under Practice A-4.

B-5 CONSTRUCTING WELLS FOR LIVESTOCK WATER.

The purpose of this practice is to provide water at locations which will bring about the desired protection of the vegetative cover through proper distribution of grazing, or better grassland management.

Cost-shares shall be applicable only to the depth that pipe is installed, including the well-point. New galvanized pipe and new metal well screens (or well-points) must be used. Where ground water quality is such that corrosion of well screens or points is serious, suitable corrosion resistant metals must be used.

Adequate storage facilities must be provided. Pumping equipment must be installed, except for artesian wells. The well must furnish an adequate supply of water and must be located at least 300 feet from headquarters. Headquarters shall include dairy barns, slaughter pens, slaughter houses and camping quarters. No Federal cost-sharing will be allowed for wells constructed primarily for use of headquarters.

The well driller must furnish a log or statement which shows the size, length and description of pipe and screen (or well-point) used.

A representative of the county committee shall visit the farm to determine that the practice is needed and to approve the general location of the well.

Maximum Federal Cost-share:

.82 per linear foot of well with pipe 2 inches or more in diameter. (Limited to $10.00 per acre of pasture served by the well or $250.00, whichever is the smaller.)

C-9 CONSTRUCTING OR ENLARGING PERMANENT OPEN DRAINAGE SYSTEMS TO DISPOSE OF EXCESS WATER ON FARMLAND.

Federal cost-sharing will be allowed only for permanent ditches constructed to permit land-use adjustments needed in establishing soil conserving cropping systems or to permit other measures required to conserve soil and water resources.

Cost-sharing may be approved for clearing the necessary minimum width right-of-way which shall not be in excess of the area to be occupied by the ditch, berm and unspread spoil, except that where the ditch is excavated by bulldozer, pull grader, or motor grader and the spoil is normally spread during the excavation process, the minimum width right-of-way may include the area occupied by the spoil. Where necessary for the effective utilization of the system, cost-sharing may be approved for the spreading of spoil banks on cropland and open pasture. Due consideration shall be given to the maintenance of wildlife habitat in installing drainage systems. No Federal cost-sharing will be allowed for ditches, the primary purpose of which is to bring new land into agricultural production, or for cleaning or maintaining a ditch, or for yardage removed in excess of that necessary for adequate drainage. This practice is not applicable to land other than that devoted to the production of cultivated crops or crops normally seeded for hay or pasture in the area during at least 2 of the last 5 years.

Except as provided in Section 4-D, cost-sharing may not be authorized for this practice on land on which this practice was carried out or completed with program cost-sharing under a previous program unless the practice has served for its lifespan in accordance with the following:

Ditches 4 feet deep and under - - - - - - - 6 years
Ditches over 4 feet deep- - - - - - - - - - 12 years

Depth refers to average depth of the ditch, at the time it was first constructed; or if reconstructed, the depth at the time of the latest reconstructed.

Any land drained which was not normally used for row crops or small grain crops prior to the performance of the practice shall not be used for row crops or small grain crops for 5 years following the completion of the practice.

Cost-sharing will be applicable to drainage systems recommended by, constructed under the supervision of, and approved by, a representative of the Soil Conservation Service, and constructed to meet the requirements of SCS Engineering Standards and Specifications LA--21, "Surface Field Ditches," or LA-22, "Drainage Mains and Laterals.""

Cost-sharing or technical assistance shall not be authorized for draining land described as Wetland Type 3, 4, or 5 in U.S. Department of the Interior, Fish and Wildlife Service Circular 39, "Wetlands of the United States," published in 1956.

Maximum Federal Cost-share:

(1) Ditches with an average depth of 0.8 foot or more -- .11 per cubic yard of dirth removed.

(2) Spreading spoil banks on ditches with an average cross section of 10 square feet or more for ditches constructed under this practice in 1966 or a prior year, provided the spreading of the spoil was approved at the time the original construction of the ditch was approved - - - - - - - - - - - - .03 per cubic yard.

(3) Clearing minimum width right-of-way for ditches to be constructed under this practice in 1966--50 percent of the estimated cost, not to exceed $50 per acre.

C-11(A) CROWNING OR CORRUGATING LAND TO PERMIT EFFECTIVE SURFACE DRAINAGE.

The purpose of this practice is to change the topography of relatively flat, poorly drained land by grading to provide permanent slopes for adequate surface drainage.

This practice is not applicable to land on which this practice was performed under a previous program, or for any shaping or grading which is performed through farming operations in connection with land preparation for planting or the cultivation of crops. No Federal cost-sharing will be allowed on land which was not devoted to the production of cultivated crops or crops normally seeded for hay or pasture in the area during at least 2 of the last 5 years.

Any land drained which was not normally used for row crops or small grain crops prior to the performance of the practice shall not be used for row crops or small grain crops for 5 years following the completion of the practice.

Any land area occupied by ditches for which cost-sharing is allowed under practice C-9 shall not be included in the acreage for which cost-sharing is computed under this practice.

Federal cost-sharing will be applicable only when the practice is recommended by, performed under the supervision of, and approved by a Soil Conservation Service representative. The practice must meet the requirements of SCS Engineering Standards and Specifications LA--8, "Bedding (Crowning or Corrugating)."

Cost-sharing or technical assistance shall not be authorized for draining land described as Wetland Type 3, 4, or 5 in U. S. Department of the Interior, Fish and Wildlife Service Circular 39, "Wetlands of the United States," published in 1956.

Maximum Federal Cost-share:

(1) Crowning -- $15. per acre
(2) Corrugating -- $10. per acre

C-11 (B) SHAPING OR LAND GRADING TO PERMIT EFFECTIVE SURFACE DRAINAGE.

This practice is applicable only to fields or areas containing pockets or low areas that would require more than the normal number of ditches to obtain adequate drainage and where it is estimated that 60 or more cubic yards of dirt will be moved per acre in the grading process. Areas that require only routine floating with a land plane will not qualify.

Any land drained which was not normally used for row crops or small grain crops prior to the performance of the practice shall not be used for row crops or small grain crops for 5 years following the completion of the practice.

No Federal cost-sharing will be allowed for any shaping or grading which is performed through farming operations in connection with land preparation for planting of crops or on land on which this practice was carried out under a previous program. No Federal cost-sharing will be allowed on land which was not devoted to the production of cultivated crops or crops normally seeded for hay or pasture in the area during at least 2 of the last 5 years. This practice is not applicable on irrigated land or in connection with the development of land for irrigation.

The practice must be recommended, supervised, and approved by a Soil Conservation Service technician. The practice must meet the requirements of SCS Engineering Standards and Specifications LA--7, "Drainage Land Grading," or LA-23, "Land Smoothing (Drainage.)"

Cost-sharing or technical assistance shall not be authorized for draining land described as Wetland Type 3, 4, or 5 in U. S. Department of the Interior, Fish and Wildlife Service Circular 39, "Wetlands of the United States," published in 1956.

Maximum Federal Cost-share:

(1) $0.10 per cubic yard, not to exceed $45 per acre, where a complete yardage survey is made.

(2) $3 per acre of land leveled where it is not practicable to make a complete yardage survey and where it is estimated that at least 60 cubic yards of dirt will be moved.

D-1 ESTABLISHMENT OF VEGETATIVE COVER IN THE FALL FOR SOIL PROTECTION AND IMPROVEMENT.

A good stand and growth must be obtained early enough to protect the soil from winter rains. A cover must be maintained on the land to February 1, of the year following the seeding. Volunteer stands or acreage from which hay, silage, or seed is harvested will not qualify. Grazing consistent with good grazing management will be permitted after January 1, of the year following the seeding.

Seeding. (Cost-shares are applicable on a clean seed basis and limited to seedings within the ranges set forth on next page:

ELIGIBLE SEED		Seeding rate Per Acre (Pounds)	Maximum Cost-share per pound
1 Hairy Vetch		20 - 30	.09
3 Austrian or other winter peas		20 - 40	.03
5 Melilotus Indica		15 - 25	.07
7 Crimson Clover		15 - 20	.10
10 Red Clover	(in rows)	10 - 15	.20
	(broadcast)	15 - 20	

Needed liming materials should be applied under practice A-4.

NOTE. Proper inoculation of legumes is essential to their successful growth and any legumes failure due to lack of proper inoculation will be considered as having been within the control of the farmer.

Maximum Federal Cost-share: The total cost-share per acre, excluding liming materials, shall not exceed $5.

D-2 ESTABLISHMENT OF VEGETATIVE COVER OF SUMMER LEGUMES FOR SOIL PROTECTION AND IMPROVEMENT.

A good stand and growth must be obtained and left on the land or turned under. None of the growth may be harvested for hay, seed, or any other purpose. Volunteer stands of legumes interplanted or alternately planted with another crop will not qualify.

Seeding: (Cost-shares are applicable on a clean-seed basis and limited to seedings within the ranges set forth below.

ELIGIBLE SEED	Seeding Rate Per Acre in rows (Pounds)	Seeding Rate Per Acre Broadcast (Pounds)	Maximum Cost-share Per Pound
1 Cowpeas	20 - 50	50 - 100	.04
2 Soybeans	20 - 50	50 - 100	.03
5 Red Clover	10 - 15	15 - 20	.20

F-4-B (2) EMERGENCY RECONSTRUCTION OF PERMANENT OPEN DAINAGE DITCHES

The purpose of this practice is to dispose of excess water on farmland where the usefulness of an existing ditch was destroyed or materially impaired by the flood or hurricane in September, of 1965.

This practice is applicable only to reconstruction of drainage ditches which were apparently adequate to meet the normal conservation problem on the area before their usefulness was destroyed or materially impaired by flood or hurricane. It is not necessarily required that the new ditch be on the exact location of the ditch which was destroyed.

The practice is further limited to farmlands where the productive capacity of the land has been materially affected or where further impairment or danger to the land will occur if the ditches are not reconstructed.

Cost may not be shared under this practice for construction needed to solve conservation problems existing prior to the occurence of flood or hurricane in September of 1965.

Federal cost-sharing will not be allowed under this practice for material moved in excess of that required to reconstruct the ditch to the lines, grades, and dimensions shown on the plans.

Cost-sharing will be applicable to drainage ditches recommended by, constructed under the supervision of, and approved by, a representative of the Soil Conservation Service, and must be constructed to meet the requirements of Soil Conservation Service Standards and Specifications for Drainage Mains and Laterals and Drainage Field Ditches.

Maximum Federal Cost-share: 80 percent of the cost of reconstructing the drainage ditch, including removal of silt and debris and spreading earth removed from the ditch.

F-4-B (5) CLEARING DEBRIS.

Clearing debris other than sand or silt, from farmland where the deposit of debris by the flood, or hurricane in September of 1965 prevents normal farming operations. Debris cleared must be disposed of in a manner approved by the county committee. A representative of the county committee shall visit the farm to (1) determine that the practice is needed, (2) estimate the number of acres to be cleared and (3) verify performance.

Itemized invoices or certified statements of the actual cost of performing the practice shall be furnished to the county committee by the farmer after the practice is completed.

Maximum Federal Cost-share: 80 percent of the cost of performing the practice.

TABULATION OF NUMBER OF REGISTERED VOTERS
ACCORDING TO WARDS ST. JAMES PARISH

		WHITE						COLORED					
				ILL.						ILL.			GRAND
W.	P.	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL		MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	TOTAL
1	1	215	185	1		401		38	35	4	1	78	479
1	2	71	61			132							132
2	1	65	56	2	2	125		36	30	2	1	69	194
2	2	66	69			135		39	29	4	1	73	208
3	1	70	81	1	1	153		66	74	22	8	170	323
4	1	129	140	1		270		63	75	11	8	157	427
5	1	35	29			64		141	110	15	1	267	331
6	1	126	108	2	1	237		112	113	14	7	246	483
7	1	249	261	1	2	513		291	279	37	13	620	1133
8	1	375	332	16	13	736		119	116	31	6	272	1008
9	1	553	493	2	2	1050		64	78	10		152	1202
10	1	409	374	3		786		185	228	16	4	433	1219
		2363	2189	29	21	4602		1154	1167	166	50	2537	7139

EXPLANATION OF COTTON REFERENDUM

1) Cotton is one of the crops for which farmers must receive an acreage allotment from the ASCS County Committee.

2) Each year in October the U.S. Department of Agriculture decides how many acres of cotton will be planted in the U.S. in the coming year.

3) They divide the acreage up, alloting a specific number of acres to each state.

4) Each state divides up their allotment, allowing a specific number of acres to each county.

5) Each county ASCS Committee divides up the county's allotment, alloting a specific number of acres to each farmer.

6) FARMERS MUST RECEIVE NOTICE OF THEIR ALLOTMENT BEFORE DECEMBER 15th, and have 15 days in which to appeal if they do not think they received a fair allotment.

7) On December 15th, all cotton farmers vote in a national cotton referendum to decide if there will be marketing quotas in the coming year. ALL FARMERS WHO PLANTED COTTON IN 1964 ARE ELIGIBLE TO VOTE.

8) Marketing Quota means the amount of cotton a farmer may sell without penalty. With marketing quotas, if a farmer grows more cotton than he is alloted, he must pay a penalty before he can sell his excess cotton.

9) Price Support means that the government will pay farmers for the cotton they are unable to sell. Parity means the amount of money that the farmer would have received for his cotton, had he been able to sell it. (parity differs for different kinds of cotton). With marketing quotas, the government will give price support payments to farmers for cotton they are unable to sell, at 65% to 90% of parity. However, a farmer CANNOT receive price support payments for any cotton grown in excess of his allotment.

10) With marketing quotas, if a farmer volunteers to reduce the size of his cotton allotment, he may receive additional price support payments.

11) So, in the referendum, if the farmers approve the marketing quotas:

   a. there will be a penalty for all acres of cotton grown in excess of the allotment.

   b. there will be no price support payments for cotton grown in excess of allotment.

   c. price support will be paid at 65%-90% of parity for cotton grown within the alloted number of acres

   d. extra price-support will be given to farmers who voluntarily reduce their acreage allotment.

12) If the farmers disapprove the marketing quotas:

   a. though cotton acreage will still be alloted, there will be no penalty for planting excess cotton

(CON'T)

b. there will still be no price support for cotton grown in excess of allotment.

c. price-support will be reduced to 50% of parity for farmers planting within their alloted acres.

d. there will be no extra price support for acreage reduction.

QUESTIONS TO HELP FARMERS DECIDE HOW TO VOTE:

1) Are you frequently charged a penalty for planting in excess of your allotment?

(If yes, a vote against marketing quotas would eliminate penalties)

2) If you planted in excess of your allotment, do you think you could sell your cotton, even if other farmers were trying to sell excess cotton also?

(If yes, a vote against marketing quotas would allow you to do so without penalty)

3) Do you ever fail to sell the cotton grown within your alloted acres?

(If yes, a vote for marketing quotas will make you eligible for price support payments on the cotton you don't sell, at 65%-90% of parity, while a vote against marketing quotas will reduce your payments to 50% of parity)

4) Is your allotment more than you wish to plant?

(If yes, a vote for marketing quotas will make you eligible for extra price support payments on reduction of acreage, while a vote against marketing quotas will eliminate these extra payments)

FIND OUT THE TIME AND PLACE OF THE ELECTION FROM YOUR PARISH ASCS OFFICE. MOST OF THEM ARE LISTED IN THE HANDBOOK (LOUISIANA DATA, 17 PARISHES) PAGES 25-29. FOR PARISHES NOT LISTED IN THE HANDBOOK, LOOK IT UP IN THE PHONE BOOK UNDER UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, AGRICULTURAL STABILIZATION AND CONSERVATION SERVICE, OR GET IT FROM THE CORE/RESEARCH OFFICE.

AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION SERVICE
EDGARD, LOUISIANA 70049

November 13, 1964

LOUISIANA STATE UNIVERSITY
AND A & M COLLEGE AND
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE COOPERATING

Miss Judith C. Nusbaum
Federal Programs Project
2209 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana

Dear Miss Nusbaum:

Please excuse the delay in answering your letter of October 27th but important work in the field has kept me out of the office for sometime.

Reference to the information that you asked for, I wish to inform you that we have none of the mentioned agencies housed within St. John Parish. However, we do have services from the Soil Conservation Service and Farmers Home Administration. For information on their programs I suggest that you write to the following people ...

Soil Conservation Service
Mr. S. A. Thibodaux
Work Unit Conservationist
P. O. Box 10368
New Orleans, La.

Farmers Home Administration
Mr. Earl J. Ory
Gretna Courthouse
Gretna, Louisiana

As for plans for future development involving these agencies, we have no definite plans outlined except that representatives of these agencies hold meetings to coordinate new programs and emergencies such as floods, storms, freezes, etc.

As for the services rendered by the Agricultural Extension Service, we have a staff of a HomeDemonstration Agent, a County Agent and a Secretary. Our programs are developed by various committees and individuals involved in Home-making and Agriculture.

I hope this information will be of some help to you for your research project.

Yours truly,

V. O. Calandro

V. O. Calandro
County Agent
St. John Parish

c

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Committee
Edgard, Louisiana

November 16, 1964

Miss Judith Nusbaum
2211 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana

Dear Miss Nusbaum:

Below please find requested information.

Very truly yours,

John E. Stegen

John E. Stegen
County Office Manager
St. John Parish ASCS

1. COUNTY COMMITTEE

Denis Lanaux, E. J. Guidry, Jr., S. J. Rodrigue

COMMUNITY COMMITTEE

Alvin Perret, Philip Chauvin, Ellis Roussel, Francis Guidry, C. L. Levet, Nemour Montz

a. (1) Denis Lanaux - 1443.0 acres. This is a partnership and the acreage is owned by 5 individuals.

(2) E. J. Guidry, Jr. - 1100.0 acres. This is a corp. and Mr. Guidry is President.

(3) S. J. Rodrigue - 1000.0 acres. This is a corp. and Mr. Rodrigue is President.

(4) Alvin Perret - 250.0 acres

(5) Philip Chauvin - 32.9 acres

(6) Ellis Roussel - None

(7) Francis Guidry - None

(8) C. L. Levet - 175.0 acres

(9) Nemour Montz - None

b. (1) Denis Lanaux - (partnership) - 960.4 acres of proportionate share

(2) E. J. Guidry, Jr. - (corporation) - 1659.9 acres of proportionate share

(3) S. J. Rodrigue - (corporation) - 423.8 acres of proportionate share

(4) Alvin Perret - 54.3 acres of proportionate share

(5) Philip Chauvin - 54.1 acres of proportionate share

(6) Ellis Roussel - None

(7) Francis Guidry - (partnership) - 163.3 acres of proportionate share

(8) C. L. Levet - 135.8 acres of proportionate share

(9) Nemour Montz - (partnership) - 157.6 acres of proportionate share

c. In the sugar program there is no extra allotment.

d. (1) Denis Lanaux - Feed Grain Program, ACP Program and Sugar Program.

(2) E. J. Guidry, Jr. - Sugar Program, ACP program and Feed Grain Program.

(3) S. J. Rodrigue - Sugar Program and ACP program.

(4) Alvin Perret - Sugar Program, ACP program and Feed Grain Program.

(5) Philip Chauvin - Sugar Program, ACP program and Feed Grain Program.

(6) Ellis Roussel - Sugar Program, ACP program.

(7) Francis Guidry - Sugar Program, ACP program

(8) C. L. Levet - Sugar Program

(9) Nemour Montz - Sugar Program, ACP program and Feed Grain Program.

e. (1) Denis Lanaux
(2) E. J. Guidry, Jr.
(3) S. J. Rodrigue

Our records are only kept for five years and these men have been on the County Committee for the last 5 yrs.

(4) Alvin Perret - 1year

(5) Philip Chauvin - 2 years

(6) Ellis Roussel - 2 years

(7) Francis Guidry - 3 years

(8) C. L. Levet - 5 years

(9) Nemour Montz - 1 year

2. 1959 - 36
1960 - 54
1961 - 130
1962 - 126
1963 - 293

3. Approximately 130. By program participation and knowledge of the committees.

4. 1959 - 20

Felix Aucoin, Jr.
J. B. C. Graugnard
Lynn Hymel
Wolford Kroll
Pierre B. Lanaux
Leonard Millet
Alvin Perret
Etienne Rayne
Henry Schexnayder
Rene Zeringue
Maurice Granier, Sr.
Francis Guidry
Julian Guidry
Leon Jouty
Linsley Lemoine
Carl Leslie Levet
Victor Miano
Lester Perilloux
Claude Troxclair
Frank Vicknair, Jr.

1960 - 20

Felix Aucoin, Jr.
J. B. C. Graungand
Lynn Hymel
Wolford Kroll
Maurice Granier, Sr.
Francis Guidry
Julian Guidry
Leon Jouty

Pierre B. Lanaux	Linsley Lemoine
Leonard Millet	Carl Leslie Levet
Edgar Oubre, Jr.	Victor Miano
Alvin Perret	Lester Perilloux
Etienne Rayne	Claude Troxclair
Henry Schexnayder	Frank Vicknair, Jr.

1961 - 20

Felix Aucoin, Jr.	Francis Guidry
Joseph Caire	Julian Guidry
Philip Chauvin	Leon Jouty
Olivier Dufresne	Carl Leslie Levet
Lynn Hymel	Victor Miano
Stubbs Hymel	Joe P. Monica
Wolford Kroll	J. O. Montegut
Alfred Ory	Lester Perilloux
Alvin Perret	Claude Troxdair
Maurice Tassin	Frank Vicknair, Jr.

1962 - 20

Felix Aucoin, Jr.	Francis Guidry
Philip Chauvin	Julian Guidry
Paul Dufresne	Leon Jouty
J. B. C. Graugnard	Carl Leslie Levet
George Hymel	Victor Miano
Stubbs Hymel	Joe P. Monica
Wolford Kroll	J. O. Montegut
Pierre B. Lanaux	Lester Perilloux
Alfred Ory	Claude Troxclair
Maurice Tassin	Frank Vicknair, Jr.

1963 - 18

Philip Chauvin	Francis Guidry
Lynn Hymel	Julian Guidry
Pierre B. Lanaux	Leon Jouty
Alvin Perret	Carl Leslie Levet
John Pierre	Victor Miano
Ellis Roussel	Joe P. Monica
Henry Schexnayder	J. O. Montegut
Clarence Sorapuru	Hubert Troxclair
Rene Zeringue	Frank Vicknair, Jr.

5. Mail

6. County Committee

7. August, 1965 County and Community Committees

8. Don't know what you are referring to.

9. Appeal to the County Committee within the prescribed time designated by each program.

10. Not applicable

11. (a) 10 (b) 60 (c) 2 (d) 14 (e) 5 (f) 3

12. None of these programs.

13. Farmers are informed of programs by mail, news media and personal contacts.

ST. JOHN PARISH

ASCS NEWS

Edgard, Louisiana Phone: 497-3311 December 3, 1964

SUGARCANE Well it looks like the bad weather is starting to show up and of course this really slows down the sugarcane harvest. However, we have had real good weather since "Hilda" and this has enabled sugar farmers to harvest at a rapid pace. I have talked to several farmers and some say they are half-way, some say more than half-way and others say less than half-way through the harvest. I would estimate that the whole parish is about half-way complete.

Additional Sugar Acreage The parish was allocated 415.8 acres of the 10,000 acre state reserve. The County Committee has allocated this acreage and producers have been notified.

Should any producer feel that he does not have enough acreage, he should file an appeal with the County Committee. Such an appeal must be filed in the ASCS office within 15 days of the date on the notice of proportionate share.

ACP The 1964 ACP will soon be coming to a close. Farmers with outstanding approvals should watch the expiration date and be sure and report performance before the approval expires. All approvals under the 1964 ACP will expire on December 31, 1964.

1965 ACP The County ACP Development Group has met and developed the Parish Handbook for 1965. Each farmer will be furnished a copy of the handbook by January 1, 1965.

1964 WOOL The 1964 wool marketing year ends December 31, 1964. Each producer selling wool or purchasing unshorn lambs during this marketing year should file an application for his incentive payment not later than January 30, 1965.

FOOD IS A BARGAIN

Retail prices of U. S. farm-grown food have risen only 15 percent; rent has increased 47 percent; medical care, 69 percent; transportation, 52 percent; and personal care, 38 percent.

HOLIDAYS

The ASCS office will be closed on Friday, December 25, 1964 and Friday, January 1, 1965 in observance of Christmas and New Year's Day.

(over)

We at the office would like to wish each of you a very Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year!

Well that is about all for now, see you next year.

John E. Stegen

John E. Stegen
County Office Manager
St. John Parish ASCS

ST. JOHN PARISH

ASCS NEWS

Edgard, Louisiana Phone: 497-3311 January 19, 1965

SUGARCANE Well the 1964 sugar crop is now history. I amsure cane farmers will remember this one formany years to come. The only bright side of the '64 harvest was the weather, which gave the farmer extra time to save his crop. Losses from cane left standing inthe field are very slight. Of course this does not include the losses from scrapping, lack of weight and poor sucrose. Most of the farmers I have talked to say they were disappointed with the crop, but that it wasn't as bad as they first thought right after "Hurricane Hilda."

Those farmers who left cane standing in the field should contact this office before disposing of it so as to get proper credit on their history records.

Sugar farmers who have not sent in their acreage report are reminded to do so as soon as possible. The mill reports are starting to come in and we need these reports to compute conditional payments.

*+

WOOL Wool producers are reminded that the closing date for filing wool applications for the 1964 marketing year is January 31, 1965.

*+

1965 FEED GRAIN In a few days each feed grain farmer will receive his notice of farm acreages, yields and payment rates. The sign-up period for the program will be February 8, 1965 through March 26, 1965. Additional information will be furnished each producer in a few days.

*+

RICE Rice producers are reminded that Tuesday, January 26, 1965 is the date that they vote in favor of or against marketing quotas for the 1965 crop. Each eligible producer is urged to vote in this referendum.

January 31, 1965 is the final date for accepting requests for new producer rice allotments. Interested parties should takenote ofthis date.

*+

ACP The 1965 ACP program is now under way. Farmers wishing to carry out conservation practices on their farm should apply now. We have a limited amount of funds for St. John Parish and they won't last long. Remember, you must file your application before beginning work on your practice.

*+

Well that is about all for now, see you next month.

*+

John E. Stegen

John E. Stegen
County Office Manager
St. John Parish ASCS

ST. JOHN PARISH ASCS NEWS

Edgard, Louisiana | Phone: 497-3311 | February 3, 1965

SUGARCANE We are in the process of preparing benefit payments for the 1964 crop. Each sugar farmer will be notified as soon as his application is ready for signing. The parish has qualified as an abandonment and deficiency area on the basis of 10 percent of the farms being below 80 percent of their normal production.

Those farmers who did not return their report on the disposition of their crop should do so as soon as possible. This report is needed to prepare the benefit payment.

Wage Rates The minimum rates for production and cultivation of the 1965 sugarcane crop are:

Tractor Drivers...$0.95 per hour
All Other Workers.$0.85 per hour

Farmers paying wages in cash must obtain a signed receipt from the laborer.

1965 FEED GRAIN The sign-up period for the 1965 Feed Grain Program begins Monday, February 8, and will continue through Friday, March 26.

The 1965 program is similar to the 1964 program. It is voluntary and to participate, a farmer must divert at least 20 percent of his feed grain base. The maximum that can be diverted is either 25 acres or 50 percent of the feed grain base, whichever is the larger.

Anyone having any questions concerning the program should contact the ASCS office.

ASCS STATE CONFERENCE-NEW ORLEANS A statewide meeting of ASCS county committeemen, office managers and clerks will be held in New Orleans on February 8, 9 and 10. This conference is held every other year. The main purpose of the conference is to obtain recommendations for needed changes in programs and regulations.

ACP The agricultural conservation Program or ACP as it is commonly called is a conservation partnership between the farmer and the nation. It's purpose is to help farmers carry out needed conservation practices on their farm that they would not be able to do without program assistance. Each parish in the State has it's own program designed to meet local conservation needs.

The program is voluntary and any farmer wishing assistance may file an application at his local ASCS office.

(over)

DID YOU KNOW THAT. . .

. . .of the earth's land surface of 33 billion acres, less than 3 billion acres produce crops? Ninety-three percent of this area produces edible crops--71 percent produces grain. Most of the 7 percent in nonfood crops is planted to fibers, mostly cotton.

Well that is about all for now, see you next month.

John E. Stegen

John E. Stegen
County Office Manager
St. John Parish ASCS

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Agricultural Stabilization & Conservation Service
St. John ASC County Committee
P. O. Box 98, Courthouse
Edgard, Louisiana 70049

OFFICIAL BUSINESS

Miss Judith C. Nusbaum
2209 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana

POSTAGE AND FEES PAID
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

/ St. Landry Parish

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation ~~Committee~~ Service
St. Landry County Office
Box 151
Opelousas, Louisiana

10/28/64

Miss Judith C. Nusbaum,
Federal Programs Project,
2211 Dryades Street,
New Orleans, Louisiana.

Dear Miss Nusbaum:

As per your inquiry of 10/9/64 we are answering same as follows:

(1) 3, Furdy Lafleur
(a) 854.0 ac.
(b) 95.0 Cotton 98.0 Rice
(c) 6.1 Cotton 0 Rice
(d) None
(e) 4

Richard Sanders
921.0 ac.
130.7 Cotton 0 Rice
48.6 Cotton 0 Rice
None
4

Rouseb Soileau
369.0 ac.
0 Cotton 94.8 Rice
0 Cotton 2.0 Rice
None
4

(2)

1964	1963	1962	1961	1960
2738	2384	3305	3500	1074

(3) 3990, Farm Operators.

(4) 10 on each ballot.

(5) Yes.

(6) County Office Manager, County Committeemen and Office Employees.

(7) 8/65

(8)

(9) Written.

(10) ASCS Office.

(11)

Each Year	Cty.	Com.	Average Cty.	Com.
1964 -	28	2	3	19
1963 -	61	2	3	19
1962 -	44	2	3	20
1961 -	42	2	3	23
1960 -	16	0	3	0
	191	8		

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation ~~Committee~~ Service
St. Landry County Office
Box 151
Opelousas, Louisiana

(12) All.

(13) News Letters Newspapers, Radio and Office Contact.

Hope the above is satisfactory and of help to you.

Sincerely yours,

A. J. Foret

A. J. Foret,
County Office Manager.

S. Landry

Research Project
2209 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana

February 9, 1965

Eunice Chamber of Commerce
P. O. Box 508
Eunice, Louisiana

Gentlemen:

Will you please send me a complete list of all businesses in your area with 100 or more employees?

Thank you very much.

Sincerely,

Judith C. Nusbaum

(Miss) Judith C. Nusbaum

May Bros. Lumber Co., Crowley Road, Eunice, La., Employes 100 persons.

Mrs. R.S. Parrott
Secty-Treas

ST. LANDRY PARISH

POPULATION FIGURES

	WHITE	NEGRO	OTHER
POPULATION TOTALS FOR PARISH	46,443	35,008	42
POPULATION BY WARDS			
WARD 1	15,479	14,778	12
WARD 2	3,808	3,117	1
WARD 3	3,745	1,635	-
WARD 4	6,458	4,159	1
WARD 5	2,515	3,174	1
WARD 6	13,199	6,393	25
WARD 7	1,239	1,752	2
POPULATION BY TOWNS OVER 1,000			
ARNAUDVILLE	1,096	88	-
EUNICE	8,017	2,372	2
GRAND COTEAU	575	589	1
KROTZ SPRINGS	1,054	3	-
MELVILLE	1,174	765	-
OPELOUSAS	9,951	7,461	5
PORT BARRE	1,601	274	1
SUNSET	769	538	-
WASHINGTON	660	631	-
RURAL POPULATION	27,540	25,175	35
RURAL-FARM POPULATION	8,960	13,098	15
PERCENT OF PARISH NON-WHITE		43.0%	

S T. L A N D R Y P A R I S H

EDUCATION, NON-WHITE POPULATION

Completed Elementary School	418
Completed High School	409
Completed College	276
Median School Years Completed	3.4%

EMPLOYMENT STATUS, NON-WHITE POPULATION

Male Labor Force	6,051
Male Unemployed	688
Female Labor Force	2,779
Female Unemployed	242

VOTING POTENTIAL

White	25,550
Negro	14,982

VOTER REGISTRATION

(March 19, 1965)

White	22,131
Negro	10,325

HOUSING

Number of Housing Units	22,078
Owner-occupied, White	8,455
Owner-occupied, Negro	3,309
Renter-occupied, White	4,385
Renter-occupied, Negro	3,862
Vacant	2,067
Condtion:	
Sound.....	14,555
Deteriorating.....	4,846
Dilapidated.....	2,677

FAMILY INCOME NON-WHITE POPULATION

Total Number of Fanlies	6,434
Under $1,000.....	2,515
1,000 to 1,999	1,869
2,000 to 2,999	1,056
3,000 to 3,999	453
4,000 to 4,999	202
5,000 to 5,999	131
6,000 to 6,999	57
7,000 to 7,[illegible]	53
8,000 to 8,999	24
9,000 to 9,999	39
10,000 and over	35
Median Family Income	1,376

St. Landry Questionnaire

1. 3, Fu rdy Lafleur — Richard Sanders — Rouseb Soileau
   a. 854.0 acres — 921.0 acres — 369.0 acres
   b. 95.0 Cotton 98.0 Rice — 130.7 Cotton 0 Rice — 0 Cotton 94.8 Rice
   c. 6.1 Cotton 0 Rice — 48.6 Cotton 0 Rice — 0 Cotton 2.0 Rice
   d. None — N one — None
   e. 4 — 4 — 4

2.

1964	1963	1962	1961	1960
2738	2384	3305	3500	1074

3. 3990, Farm Operators

4. 10 on each ballot

5. Yes

6. County Office Manager, County Committeemen and office Employees.

7. 8/65

8.

9. Writen

10. ASCS Office.

11. Each Year

	CTY.	Com.	Average Cty.	Com.
1964-	28	2	3	19
1963 -	61	2	3	19
1962 -	44	2	3	20
1961 -	42	2	3	23
1960 -	16	0	3	0
	191	8		

12. All.

13. News letters, Newspapers, Radio and Office Contact.

St. Landry Questionnaire

1. S. Purdy Lafleur | Richard Sanders | Rousob Soileau
a. 854.0 acres | 921.0 acres | 389.0 acres
b. 98.0 Cotton 98.0 Rice | 130.7 Cotton 0 Rice | 0 Cotton 94.8 Rice
c. 6.1 Cotton 0 Rice | 48.6 Cotton 0 Rice | 0 Cotton 2.0 Rice
d. None | None | None
e. 4 | 4 | 4

2. 1964 1963 1962 1961 1960
2738 2384 3305 3500 2074

3. 3990, Farm Operators

4. 10 on each ballot

5. Yes

6. County Office Manager, County Committeemen and office Employees.

7. S/65

8.

9. Written

10. ASCS Office.

11. Each Year

	Qty.	Com.	Average Qty.	Com.
1964-	28	2	3	19
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1960 -	16	0	3	0
	191	8		

12. All.

13. News letters, Newspapers, Radio and Office Contact.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AGRICULTURAL STABILIZATION AND CONSERVATION SERVICE
St. Martin Parish ASCS Office
Courthouse Street
Breaux Bridge, Louisiana

October 26, 1964

Federal Programs Project
2211 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana

Attention: Judith C. Nusbaun

Gentlemen:

In reply to your letter of October 9, 1964, we are forwarding the following information:

(1)
Harold Melancon, Chairman of the County Committee

a. Owns 108.7 acres
b. Size of allotment - Cotton, 12.5 - - Feed Grain Base, 22.0
c. Amount of extra Allotment received annually - - cotton, 2.0
d. Participates in ACP, Price Support
e. Serving six years

Robert D. Champagne, Vice-chairman of County Committee

a. Owns 39.4 acres and share-rents 20.5 acres
b. Size of allotment - Feed Grain Base, 15.0 - - Receives 1/6 share of sugarcane crop produced on 12.0 acres of land operated by another producer party
c. Did not receive extra allotment
d. Participates in ACP, Feed Grain Diversion Program
e. Serving six years

Bertrand Laperouse, Regular Member of County Committee

a. Owns 200.0 acres, share-rents 296.9 acres
b. Size of allotments - - Cotton, 6.3 - - Sugarcane, 303.9 - - Feed Grain Base, 59.0
c. Size of extra allotment received annually - Requested 10.0 acres sugarcane
d. Participates in ACP, Sugar Program and Feed Grain Diversion Program
e. Serving six years

(2) Numbers of farmers voting in last five elections:
1964 - 1438
1963 - 1321
1962 - 1226
1961 - 1082
1960 - 486

(3) a. There are 2620 farmers on our mailing list
b. The composition of list consist of every tenant, share cropper, land owner and operator eligible to vote under existing regulations.

(4) St. Martin Parish is divided into six Agricultural Communities. Each ballot has 10 nominees listed for a total of 60.

The following people have been on the ballot in each of the five years: Roland Robichaux, Percy Bernis, Carl Poche Sr., Freddie J. Laperouse, Robert E. Harrington, Lee Roy LeBlanc, Carlton M. Castille, Wade Landry, George R. Huval, Felix J. Broussard, Warren Leger, Mitchel L. Broussard, Bussey Dauphine, Adley Melancon and Cecil Watkins.

(5) Elections are held by mail.

(6) Incumbent County Committee count ballots at place and date publicized at least 10 days before actual counting. Such meeting is publicized and opened to the general public.

(7) Community Committee elections are normally held during August. With no changes from present method, both County and Community elections will be held in August, 1965.

(8) Several surveys are made annually, the number depending upon program provisions.

(9) There exists a procedure for appeal on every program. Every official notice mailed to producers carries a clause giving the time and place for appeal. For elections of committeemen, every eligible voter is given the opportunity to nominate by petition and appeal an election. This is publicized through local news media and circular letters to all eligible voters.

(10) Extra allotments are publicized in local newspapers and through circular letters to program participants.

(11) Community Committeemen meet quarterly since 1961. The average attendance is 15 out of 18 committeemen.

(12) The following programs carried out in St. Martin Parish are:
- a. Agricultural Conservation Service
- b. Allotment and Marketing Quota Programs (Cotton & Rice)
- c. Soil Bank (Conservation Reserve)
- d. Sugar Program
- e. Price Support and CCC Purchasing Program
- f. Feed Grain Diversion Program
- g. Wool Incentive Program

(13) All local farmers are informed of these programs by monthly newsletters, cards, circular letters, radio and television.

Yours very truly,

Fred E. Cormier

Fred E. Cormier
County Office Manager
St. Martin Parish ASCS

AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION SERVICE

LOUISIANA STATE UNIVERSITY
AND A & M COLLEGE AND
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE COOPERATING

P.O. Box 323
Franklin, Louisiana 70538
October 29, 1964

Miss Judith C. Nusbaum
Federal Programs Project
2209 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana

Dear Miss Nusbaum:

As per your request of October 27th pertaining to Federal programs in St. Mary Parish, I have the following comments:

1. REA - write to Mr. Edgar Channey in Jeanerette, Louisiana for number of participants and status of program.

2. Agricultural Marketing Service - main office in Alexandria, All farmers (271) in St. Mary Parish receives requests for statistics on agriculture.

3. Federal Extension Service

All people of the parish are served by the Louisiana Cooperative Agriculture Extension Service.

Our work is divided into three phases - Agriculture, Home Economics and 4-H.

All agents in the parish work with all organizations in the parish who seeks our services.

The main responsibilities of the Agricultural Extension Service is to diffuse among the people of the United States useful and practical information on subjects related to agriculture and Home Economics and encourage the application of the same. The parish program is developed through organized groups and other individuals. Each agent's plan of work for execution is based on problems and objectives as set forth by the organized groups and other individuals in Parish Program of Work.

Information is diffused through field tours, farm and home visits, circular letters, radio, TV, newspaper articles, tours, meetings, office calls, telephone, result and method demonstrations, etc.

Future plans for improvement is based on needs and desires of all the people in the parish. As problems arises, improvements for solving problems are made.

The person in charge of the Agricultural Extension Service in St. Mary Parish is Minus J. Granger, County Agent.

4. Rural Area Development

A committee (parish) has been formed and the objectives of the program explained. An area conference was held with 12 leaders from this parish attending. The parish committee had three meetings since it was organized and decided that since St. Mary Parish has quite a few industries and since most of the people's standard of living is up to average, they went on record to continue studying the objectives of the program and act when necessary. The committee is considered to still be on an active status.

5. Soil Conservation Service

Contact Wayne Bordelon, Soil Conservationist, Franklin, Louisiana.

6. ASCS - Agricultural Stabilization Conservation Service - contact Ed Hunter, ASCS Office Manager, Franklin, Louisiana.

7. FHA - Farm Home Administration - contact Nelson Hanks, FHA Supervisor, Courthouse, New Iberia, Louisiana.

I realize the above information is rather brief, but I hope it will assist you with your research. I am

Sincerely,

Minus J. Granger

Minus J. Granger
County Agent
St. Mary Parish

MJG:mg
cc: D. L. Bornman, Jr.
District Agent

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AGRICULTURAL STABILIZATION AND CONSERVATION SERVICE

St. Mary Parish ASCS
P. O. Box 288
Franklin, La.
70538

December 22, 1964

Miss Judith C. Nusbaum
2211 Dryades Street
New Orleans, La. 70116

Dear Miss Nusbaum,

I am writing with reference to your letter of October 9, 1964. I regret we were unable to furnish this information sooner.

The answers to your questionaire are as follows:

(1) NAME	YEARS SERVED	FARMLAND	1965 ALLOTMENT	1965 EXTRA	ACP	FG
Clay Terry	8	7,100.0	Sugar - 1,004.4	18.6	x	
			Rice - 100.9	--		
Richard Becnel	5	524.0	Sugar - 273.3	--	x	
Clarfa Boudreaux	10	1,080.0	" 314.9	14.0	x	x
Edward G. Smith	4	488.0	" 291.3	--	x	x
Lawrence Clement	1	487.0	" 275.6	21.9	x	x
Kearney Boudreaux	5	149.0	" 83.6		x	x
Louis Comeaux	4	545.7	" 359.4		x	x
Arnold Landry	4	377.8	" 221.9		x	x
J. C. Viator	3	490.0	" 305.8	9.1	x	
Clegg Caffery	1	2,733.2	" 1,741.8	21.0	x	
Roy Hays	1	490.9	" 272.0			
M. J. Foster, Jr.	3	829.8	" 181.9			
Howard Thibodeaux	4	123.0	" 60.4			x
Anthony Boudreaux	3	PARTNER WITH CLARFA BOUDREAUX				
Clifford Martin, Sr.	4	710.7	Sugar 180.1		x	x

(2)

1960	333
1961	482
1962	575
1963	652
1964	651

(3) There are 234 farmers on our mailing list. The list is made up of all farm operators in the parish.

(4) The following people were on the ballot in each of the last five years:

1960

Robert L. Allain	Didier Landry	Richard F. Becnel
Kearney Boudreaux	George Derise	Lenance Breaux
C. Beverly Causey	Eugene Guillotte	Rivers Breaux
Lawrence Clement	Merrill Jacob	Clegg Caffery
Lenis Clement	Arnold Landry	Henry Chauvin
Vincent W. Darden	Theodule Landry	P. J. deGravelles, Sr.
Clarence Lemaire	Roland Legnon	Chester Fournier
George Louviere	Ralph Longman	Roy Hays
Sanders Serice	Arthur Richard, Jr.	Percy Robicheaux
Howard P. Viator	Raphael E. Rodriguez	John S. Smith

Paul Accardo
George Kuhlman
Clarence Lanclos
Jake Lipari
John R. Luke
Stampley Luke
Frank Martin, Jr.
Carl J. Miller
W. E. Peltier, Jr.
Cleveland Thibodeaux

1961

Adam Barrilleaux	Louis Comeaux	Lenance Breaux
Kearney J. Boudreaux	Luke Hebert	Clegg Caffery
Lawrence J. Clement	Harold J. Junca	P. J. deGravelles, Jr.
Vincent W. Darden	Adam Landry	M. J. Foster, Jr.
Merlin Dupre	Arnold Landry	Roy Hays
Alvin Guillotte	Julien Landry	Orville O. Longman
Claude R. Hebert	Luke Landry	Earl G. Luke
George Louviere	Stephen Landry	Robert Pontiff
Edward G. Smith	Roland Legnon	Phillip Rivette
Howard P. Viator	Roy Viator	Sanders Serice

Anthony Boudreaux
Gus Cremaldi
James Lanclos
Sidney Landry
Jake Lipari
Alvin Luke
Clifford Martin
John R. Luke
Carl J. Miller
Howard Thibodeaux

1962

Kearney Boudreaux	Lenance Breaux	Anthony Boudreaux
James Carpenter	P. J. deGravelles, Sr.	Gus Cremaldi
A. L. Casselman	M. J. Foster, Jr.	James Lanclos
Lawrence Clement	Roy Hays	Sidney Landry
Vincent W. Darden	Orville O. Longman	Jake F. Lipari
Merlin Dupre	Earl G. Luke	John R. Luke
Claude R. Hebert	Robert Pontiff	Clifford Martin, Sr.
Victor Louviere	Phillip Rivette	Carl J. Miller
Edward G. Smith	Alvin Robicheaux	W. E. Peltier, Jr.
Howard P. Viator	Sanders Serice	Howard Thibodeaux

Louis Comeaux
Eugene Guillotte
Harold J. Junca
Arnold Landry
E. G. Landry
Stephen Landry
Clarence Legnon
Roland Legnon
Clarence Pepper
J. C. Viator

1963

Kearney Boudreaux	Louis Comeaux	Lenance Breaux
James Carpenter	Eugene Guillotte	P. J. deGravelles, Sr.
A. L. Casselman	Harold J. Junca	M. J. Foster, Jr.
Lawrence Clement	Arnold Landry	Roy Hays
Vincent Darden	E. G. Landry	Orville O. Longman
Merlin Dupre	Stephen Landry	Earl G. Luke
Claude R. Hebert	Clarence Legnon	Robert Pontiff
Victor Louviere	Clarence Pepper	Phillip Rivette
Edward G. Smith	J. C. Viator	Alvin Robicheaux
Howard P. Viator	Alvin Guillotte	Sanders Serice

Anthony Boudreaux
Gus Cremaldi
James Lanclos
Sidney Landry
Howard J. Thibodeaux
Clifford Martin, Jr.
Carl J. Miller
W. E. Peltier, Jr.

1964

Kearney J. Boudreaux	Lenance Breaux	Louis Comeaux
Lawrence Clement	Clegg Caffery	Eugene Guillotte
Vincent W. Darden	P. J. degravelles, Sr.	Harold J. Junca
Merlin M. Dupre	M. J. Foster, Jr.	Arnold J. Landry
Alvin Guillotte	Roy Hays	Stephen F. Landry
Claude R. Hebert	Orville O. Longman	Clarence B. Legnon
Victor Louviere	Robert Pontiff	Clarence Pepper
Edward G. Smith	Alvin Robicheaux	J. C. Viator
Howard P. Viator		

Eric Bergeron
Anthony Boudreaux
Gus Cremaldi
James W. Lanclos
Jake F. Lipari
Clifford P. Martin, Sr.
Carl J. Miller
W. E. Peltier, Jr.
Howard J. Thibodeaux

(5) Yes

(6) The County Committe tabulates the ballots at a meeting open to the public.

(7) The next Committee elections will probably be held in August, 1965.

(8) Surveys are made only when needed.

(9) Any time a person is not satisfied with a decision of the Committee he has 15 days from the date he is notified to appeal. He may request a hearing before the County Committee at which he may testify and present facts concerning the case. If still not satisfied, he may appeal to the State Committee, and then to Washington.

(10) Parish allotments and extra allotments are pbulished in the news paper and monthly newsletters.

(11)

YEAR		NO. MEETINGS	NO. ATTANDENCE
1960	County Committee	16	5
	Community Committee	1	1
1961	County Committee	20	5
	Community Committee	3	5
1962	County Committee	19	5
	Community Committee	2	7
1963	County Committee	20	5
	Community Committee	1	6
1964	County Committee	21	5
	Community Committee	3	11

(12) The following ASCS programs are being administered in this parish:

1. Mainland Sugar Program
2. Acreage Allotments and Marketing Quotas
3. Agricultural Conservation Program
4. Feed Grain Program
5. Wool Program
6. Price Support Loans and Purchase Agreement

(13) Local farmers are kept informed by monthly newsletters, radio programs, and weekly news articles in the local newspapers.

If we can be of further service to you, feel free to call on us.

Yours truly,

W. Ed Hunter,
County Office Manager

WEH/cas

ST MARY PARISH

Date: 10-3-64

WD	PR	TOTAL	TOTAL WHITE	TOTAL NEGRO	WHITE FEMALE	WHITE MALE	NEGRO FEMALE	NEGRO MALE	DEMO WHITE	DEMO NEGRO	REPUBLICAN WHITE	REPUBLICAN NEGRO	OTHER WHITE	OTHER NEGRO
5	1	1595	1289	306	604	685	145	161	1278	306	11	0		
6	1	886	807	79	372	435	43	36	798	79	9			
	2	1284	1091	193	500	591	105	88	1079	193	11		1	
	3	475	306	169	154	152	96	73	299	169	4		3	
	4	955	909	46	456	453	24	22	907	46	2			
	5	1193	1132	61	517	615	34	27	1129	61	3			
	6	1113	1024	89	448	576	52	37	1021	89	3			
8	1	1590	1553	37	740	813	19	18	1538	37	12			3
	2	1002	847	155	399	448	87	68	843	151	4	4		
9	1	520	468	52	215	253	27	25	468	52				
Sub total		10,613	9426	1187	4405	5021	632	555	9360	1183	59	4	7	

East End of Parish

ST. MARY PARISH

WD	PR	TOTAL	TOTAL WHITE	TOTAL NEGRO	WHITE FEMALE	WHITE MALE	NEGRO FEMALE	NEGRO MALE	DEMO WHITE	DEMO NEGRO	REPUBLICAN WHITE	REPUBLICAN NEGRO	OTHER WHITE	OTHER NEGRO
1	1	479	320	159	143	177	73	86	310	159	10	—		
	2	238	171	67	80	91	32	35	170	67			1	
2	1	211	69	142	36	33	63	79	67	142	2			
	2	89	71	18	28	43	11	7	71	18				
3	1	357	294	63	143	151	33	30	288	63	6			
	2	887	460	427	229	231	225	202	445	425	15	2		
	3	721	710	11	363	347	6	5	699	11	11	(none)		
	4	782	770	12	372	398	7	5	766	12	4			
	5	1267	1095	172	526	569	88	84	1083	171	12	1		
	6	306	156	150	60	96	72	78	149	150	7			
4	1	840	571	269	263	308	120	149	567	269	4			
7	1	364	116	248	52	64	107	141	115	247	1	1		
10	1	842	553	289	262	291	144	145	539	286	13	3	1	
Tabulation		7383	5356	2027	2557	2799	981	1046	5269	2020	85	7	2	
Totals from other sheet →	M.C.	10613	9426	1187	4405	5021	632	555	9360	1183	59	4	7	
	Total	17996	14782	3214	6962	7820	1613	1601	14629	3203	144	11	9	(none)
											+1		-1	

Date

ASCS NEWS

ST. TAMMANY *** COURTHOUSE, COVINGTON, LA. *** PHONE 892-3921 *** 10-29-64

FEED GRAIN PROGRAM

The farmer who has participated in the Feed Grain Program may start to graze his diverted acreage November 1. No crops may be harvested on this acreage in 1964.

WITHOUT THE FEED GRAIN PROGRAM

Production in the years 1961-64 would have been expected to more than double the burdensome record 85 million ton level of feed grain carry-over and to result in further unwise expansion of poultry and livestock production.

ASC COMMITTEES ARE IMPORTANT

The past three years have seen a reversal of a trend to downgrade the role and responsibility of local leaders. Trust and belief in the people at the grass roots has become increasingly evident.

A continuing training program for both county and community committeemen and ASCS employees has improved service and efficiency. It is now possible to do more work with a staff several thousands smaller than in the peak employment year of 1958.

Legislation to "Stabilize and Improve ..." the county committee system, suggested by the study group Secretary Freeman appointed in 1961, has just been enacted. This new law provides 3-year terms for county committeemen on an annually staggered basis, and a limit of 3 consecutive terms. All community committeemen, not just their chairman, will elect county committees. Better administration, greater prestige for farmers who serve, and the selection of the most competent local leaders are expected results.

Committeemen have more work and responsibility than ever before. Examples include the making of price support loans, setting of normal yields, and the development of truly local conservation programs.

Dale Broussard

Dale Broussard
County Office Manager

AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION SERVICE

LOUISIANA STATE UNIVERSITY
AND A & M COLLEGE AND
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE COOPERATING

November 4, 1964

Miss Judith C. Nusbaum
Federal Programs Project
2209 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana

Dear Miss Nusbaum:

The following programs function in our parish and the local person in charge is:

a. P.E.A. - Lyle Killingsworth - Franklinton
b. F.C.A. - Vincent Byrd - Franklinton
e. Extension Service - J. M. Bankston - Covington
g. Soil Conservation Service - Zelos N. Williams - Covington
h. Agricultural Research Service (Plant Pest Control Division) - T. P. Keller - Covington

Plans for future development are usually made at higher than parish level.

May I suggest that it would probably be easier to get your information at the highest level.

Sincerely,

J. M. Bankston

J. M. Bankston
County Agent
Covington, La.

ASCS NEWS

St. Tammany ASCS Office
Courthouse, Covington, La.
Phone 892-3921

December 10, 1964

Office Hours:
Monday thru Friday
8:00 a.m. - 4:30 p.m.

COTTON REFERENDUM

The referendum on marketing quotas for the 1965 upland cotton will be held on Tuesday, December 15, 1964 at the same polling place used last year (ASCS Office). Generally each owner or operator who receives a 1965 cotton allotment plus tenants who actually planted cotton in 1964 are eligible to vote in the referendum. Full details will be mailed to all eligible cotton voters before December 15th.

ACP

Those of you who received cost-shares on an approval to carry out one or more practices this fall are reminded that the practice must be completed and reported to this office by the expiration date shown on your approval.

If you cannot find your copy of Form ACP-245 come by this office and sign our copy.

The ACP Development Group met November 19th to develop the Agricultural Conservation Program for 1965.

Practices approved for St. Tammany include: Establishment of a Permanent Vegetative Cover, Treating of Farmland with Lime, Establishing a Stand of Forest Trees, Improvement of an Established Vegetative Cover, Constructing or Enlarging Earthen Dams and Reservoirs, Improvement of a Stand of Forest Trees on Farmland, Constructing Terraces, Constructing or Enlarging Permanent Open Drainage System, Establishment of Vegetative Cover in the Fall, Establishment of Vegetative Cover of Summer Legumes, Establishment of a Vegetative Cover to Protect Cropland throughout the 1965 Crop Year, Establishment of Vegetative Cover Providing Wildlife Food Plots and Habitat and Development or Restoration of Shallow Water Acres for Wildlife. The program is essentially the same as it has been in previous years.

You may acquire your 1965 ACP Handbook at this office after January 1, 1965.

DID YOU KNOW?

Only 1 farm in 10 had electric service when the REA program started in 1935. Today 98 percent of all farms have it.

Dale Broussard

Dale Broussard
County Office Manager

ST. Tammany

Greater Covington
CHAMBER OF COMMERCE
P. O. Box 361
Covington, Louisiana

February 15, 1965

Miss Judith C. Nusbaum
Research Project
2209 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana

Dear Miss Jusbaum

In reference to your request dated February 9, 1965, the following information is summited in accordance to your request.

Equitable Equipment Material Company-Madisonville
Prestress- Mandeville
Delta Pine Products-Covington
Blossman Hydratane Company-Covington

If we can be of any assistance in the future please let us know.

Very truly yours

Stephanie Romano

Stephanie Romano

St. Tammany

Research Project
2209 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana

February 9, 1965

Chamber of Commerce of the Mandeville Area
P.O. Box 91
Mandeville, Louisiana

Gentlemen:

Will you please send me a complete list of all businesses in your area with 100 or more employees?

Thank you very much.

Sincerely,

(Miss) Judith C. Nusbaum

2-16-65

We have only one business with more than 100 employees.

PRE-STRESSED CONCRETE PRODUCTS, INC.
MANDEVILLE, LOUISIANA

Yours very truly,

Robert A. Boettner
President, Mandeville Chamber

ST. TAMMANY

No. 1

1965 County and Community Committeemen
in St. Tammany Parish

Name of Committeeman	Amount of land owns	Part. in other programs	Number of years served
County Committee			
Willie E. Taylor	154 acres	Conservation & CCC	6
Herman Kahl	150 "	" " "	7
John T. Prats	330 "	"	4
Community Committee			
Jerry Bruhl	52 "	Conservation	2
S. A. Tarver, Sr.	107 "	CCC	2
Elmer Sandifer	94 "	Conservation	2
Iddo Fitzgerald	25 "	"	4
Kinzie Fitzgerald	300 "	"	1
Alfred Dubuisson	42 "	"	2
Jesse Taylor	66 "	Conservation & CCC	6
Aswell Fauntleroy	85 "	Conservation	4
Owen Sharp	54 "	Conservation & CCC	2
Harold Mathies	280 "	" " "	4
Andrew Mizell	25 "	CCC	2
Tasso Pierce	85 "	Conservation	2
Z. E. Boyd	160 "	CCC	3
E. V. Martin	40 "	Conservation	2
Theodore Peter	155 "	"	5
J. Talmadge Wood	567 "	"	3
Floyd Kahl			2
Harry Kennedy	21 "	"	1
Ed Fogg, Jr.	135 "	"	2
Odis O. Bryan	10 "	"	3
John Chabreck	40 "	"	1

None of the County or Community Committeemen have an allotment on their farm.

No. 2

1964	627
1963	664
1962	725
1961	824
1960	246
Total	3086

No. 3

908 farmers on mailing list. List is made up of farmers in parish who participate on programs administered by the local ASCS Office.

No. 4

1960 - 61

Robert Rainey
Robert Core
Venton Blackwell
Sidney Bruhl
Fleet Blackwell, Jr.
Jim Loyd
Herman Sharp
Arlie Baham
Bobby Robinson
Elmer Sandifer
B. K. Dawsey
Carter Fitzgerald
Delos Fussell
A. W. Galloway
Gordon Gibson
R. M. Jenkins
Hezzie Loyd
Roy Oalmann
Philip Sharp
Willie Taylor
B. E. King, Sr.
Marvin King
Jesse Taylor
David Beale
Charles Hurd
Leslie Sharp
Aswell Fauntleroy
Herman Adams
Owen Sharp
August McLain
E. C. Appe
Herman Kahl
L. C. Mizell
Leslie Croft
L. E. Sheridan
Kenzie Penton
Arthur Grantham
Priece Pierce
Tasso Pierce
T. D. Byrd
Lawrence Thomas
Theodore Peter
Hiram Heath
Mel Faust
E. V. Martin
John Prats
Joe Laird
Shelby Jenkins
Lennie Crawford
Mack Raiford
Herbert Cleland
George Kennedy
Mac Singletary
Ray Parker
Walter Crawford
Eddie Bannon
Russ Singletary
Virgil Polk
M. E. Evans
H. E. Meade
John J. Harper, Jr.
Lenard Moran
Robert J. Holm
O. V. Slone
Lawrence Garcia
Charles Nunez
Charles Vivien
A. L. Badon, Jr.
H. W. Kneiper, Sr.
Nichols Mayfield
T. J. Eddins

1961 - 62

Ernest Angelo
Virgil Verger
Venton Blackwell
Sidney Bruhl
Arlie Baham
Robert Rainey
Robert Core
Charles Evans
Henry Mauthe
James Loyd
Fleet Blackwell, Jr.
Hezzie Loyd
Delos Fussell
Gordon Gibson
Alfred Dubuisson
Iddo Fitzgerald
Kinzie Fitzgerald
Julius Spell
Paul Fitzmorris
Martin Sharp
Austin Dawsey
Jessie Taylor, Sr.
Aswell Fauntleroy
B. E. King, Sr.
Ulie Jenkins
James Spell
Merle King
Owen McCann
Bart Sharp
Leslie Sharp
Clyde Toney
Austin Taylor
Birtrue Jenkins
Arthur Grantham
T. D. Byrd
Sidney Thompson
Tasso Pierce
Harold Mathies
J. F. Jones
Lawrence Thomas
Louis Revere
James Dunaway
Luther Jenkins
Merle Bazer
Z. E. Boyd
Mel Faust
Emile Gitz
Joe Laird
Jens Madsen
E. V. Martin
Zay Passman
Philip Peter
Theodore Peter
A. J. Planche
John T. Prats
Albert Raiford
Russ Singletary
John T. Wood
Claude Polk
Ray Parker
Willow Crawford
Maz Singletary
Charles Anderson
Charlie Galiotto
Herman Singletary
Jack Crawford
A. L. Badon, Sr.
Odis O. Bryan
John Chabreck, Jr.
Edward Fogg, Jr.
Clarence Howze
Lenard Moran
Charles Nunez
Frank Schockley
O. V. Slone
Charles Vivien 1962-63
R. G. Robinson, Jr.
Charles Even
Venton Blackwell
Sidney Bruhl
Arlie Baham
Henry Mauthe
Robert Rainey
Paul Ruberts
S. A. Tarver, Jr.
Virgil Verger
Fleet Blackwell, Jr.
Austin Dawsey
Paul Fitzmorris
A. W. Galloway
Alfred Dubuisson
Rufus Loyd
Delos Fussell
Leonard Sharp
Kinzie Fitzgerald
Julius Spell
Iddo Fitzgerald
Jessie Taylor, Sr.
Birtrue Jenkins
Aswell Fauntleroy
Unie Jenkins
B. E. King, Sr.
Allen Mendow
James Spell
Clyde Toney
Leslie Sharp
Bart Sharp
Austin Taylor
Arthur Grantham
Lawrence Thomas
Louis Revere
James Dunaway
J. F. Jones
Harold Mathies
Andrew Mizell
Brister Mitchell
Luther Jenkins
Jens Madsen
Mel Faust
Z. E. Boyd
Emile Gitz
E. V. Martin
Charles Williams
Zay Passman
Philip Peter
Theodore Peter

John T. Prats
Albert Raiford
Charles Anderson
Charles Galiotto
Harry Singletary
Floyd Kahl
Eli Singletary
Archie Moran
Fontaine Singletary
Willie Sharp
Talmadge Wood
Ray Parker
Edward Fogg, Jr.
Charles Vivien
Lenard Moran
John Chabreck
Archie Peterson
O. V. Slone
Johnny Sollberger
George Ott Ritt
Clarence Howze
Odis O. Bryan

1963-64

Jerry Bruhl
Henry Mauthe
Elmer Sandifer
Donice Thompson
S. A. Tarver, Sr.
Gordon Wascom
Austin Dawsey
Alfred Dubuisson
Iddo Fitzgerald
Paul Fitzmorris
Gordon Gibson
Julius Spell
Aswell Fauntleroy
Ulie Jenkins
Bart Sharp
Otha Sharp
Owen Sharp
Jessie Taylor, Sr.
Arthur Grantham
Harold Mathies
Andrew Mizell
Tasso Pierce
Louis Revere
Lawrence Thomas
Z. E. Boyd
Mel Faust
E. V. Martin
Zay Passman

Theodore Peter
John T. Prats
Thorman Guillot
Floyd Kahl
Wilburn Moran
Willie A. Sharpe
William Stoltz
J. Talmadge Wood
Odis O. Bryan
John Chabreck
Edward Fogg, Jr.
Clarence Howze
Lenard Moran
O. V. Slone

1964-65

Jerry Bruhl
Charles Even
Clarence Joseph
Robert Rainey
Robert Robinson
Elmer Sandifer
S. A. Tarver, Sr.
Alfred Dubuisson
Andrew L. Erwin
Iddo Fitzgerald
Kinzie Fitzgerald
Delos Fussell
Daniel J. Hyatt
Hezzie Loyd
Aswell Fauntleroy
Allen Mendow
Bart Sharp
Owen Sharp
James Spell
Austin Taylor
Jesse Taylor
Milton Grantham
Harold Mathies
Andrew Mizell
H. R. Mullett
Tasso Pierce
Truman Sharp
Lawrence Thomas
Z. E. Boyd
Chris Cleland
Gary Core
Emile Gitz
E. V. Martin
Theodore Peter
John T. Prats
Milton Crawford

Thurman Guillot
Floyd Kahl
Harry Kennedy, Jr.
George Parker, Jr.
Prentiss Richardson
J. Talmadge Wood
Odis O. Bryan
John Chabreck
Ed Fogg, Jr.
James B. Harris
Clarence B. Howze
Lenard Moran
O. V. Slone

No. 5

Yes, elections are held by mail.

No. 6

County Committeemen count ballots at the election and hold elections on rice and cotton referendums.

No. 7

Community and County elections will be held in August 1965 as they are held in August of each year.

No. 8

During the summer months we check on all cotton planted in the parish and also all corn planted on farms participating in the Feed Grain Program.

No. 9

If the farmer is not satisfied with allotments, payment rates, etc., administered by the ASCS Office he has a right to appeal within a specified number of days. The appeal is brought before the committee and a decision is made. If the farmer is not satisfied with the county committee decision he may appeal it to the State Committee.

No. 10

Extra allotment is publicized in newsletters, local newspapers and radio stations.

No. 11

Community committees met approximately 20 times in the last 5 years.
County Committees met as follows: 1964 - 28 times
1963 - 37 "
1962 - 29 "
1961 - 33 "
1960 - 32 "
On the average all 3 county committeemen attended meetings.

No. 12

Soil conservation, crop allotment, soil bank, agricultural adjustment and CCC purchasing are carried out in St. Tammany Parish.

No. 13

The farmers are informed of these programs through monthly newsletters, radio programs and local newspapers.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AGRICULTURAL STABILIZATION AND CONSERVATION SERVICE
Tangipahoa ASC County Committee
P. O. Box 247
Amite, Louisiana

October 30, 1964

Miss Judith C. Nusbaum
Federal Programs Project
2211 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana

Dear Miss Nusbaum:

This is to advise this office is enclosing the information requested by you in your letter dated October 9, 1964. The information is as follows:

(1) 1965 ASC County Committeemen.

Downey Miller, Chairman, (a) 220.0 acres (b) None (c) None (d) Agricultural Conservation Practices only (e) 5 years.

Peter Drude, Jr., Vice-Chairman, (a)100.0 acres (b) None (c) None (d) Agricultural Conservation Practices only (e) 4 years.

Bernard Lavigne, Regular Member, (a) 287.0 acres (b) None (c) None (d) Agricultural Conservation Practices only (e) 4 years.

1965 ASC Community Committeemen.

Homer Waller, Jr., Chairman, (a) 119.0 acres (b) None (c) None (d) Agricultural Conservation Practices only. (e) 5 years.

C. P. Schwartz, Vice-Chairman, (a) 170.0 acres (b) None (c) None (d) Agricultural Conservation Practices Only (e) 4 years.

I. W. Simmons, Jr., Regular Member, (a) 117.0 acres (b) None (c) None (d) Agricultural Conservation Practices only (e) 2 years.

Karie Blades, Chairman, (a) 125.0 acres (b) None (c) None (d) Agricultural Conservation Practices only (e) 4 years.

J. T. Conerly, Vice-Chairman, (a) 160.0 acres (b) None (c) None (d) Agricultural Conservation Practices, Feed Grain Program (e) 5 years.

Carl Miller, Regular Member, (a) 122.0 acres (b) None (c) None (d) Agricultural Conservation Practices, Feed Grain Program (e) 4 years.

Alvin Thompson, Chairman, (a) 198.0 acres (b) None (c) None (d) Agricultural Conservation Practices Only (e) 2 years.

Eugene McMichael, Vice-Chairman (a) 135.0 acres (b) None (c) None (d) Agricultural Conservation Practices only (e) 3 years.

Clyde Branch, Regular Member, (a) 39.0 acres (b) None (c) None (d) Agricultural Conservation Practices only (e) 3 years.

Roy Anderson, Chairman, (a) 256.0 acres (b) None (c) None (d) Agricultural Conservation Practices only (e) 4 years.

Doyle Bankston, Vice-Chairman, (a) 113.0 acres (b) None (c) None (d) Agricultural Conservation Practices only (e) 2 years.

Allen Schexnayder, Regular Member, (a) 100.0 acres (b) None (c) None (d) Agricultural Conservation Practices only (e) 1 year.

Wilbur Creel, Chairman, (a) 83.0 acres (b) None (c) None (d) Agricultural Conservation Practices, Feed Grain Program (e) 3 years.

Albert Cooper, Vice-Chairman, (a) 57.0 acres (b) None (c) None (d) Agricultural Conservation Practices only (e) 5 years.

Wade Walker, Regular Member, (a) 200.0 acres (b) 15.0 acre Cotton Allotment (c) depends on available reserve (d) Agricultural Conservation Practices, Feed Grain Program, (e) 2 years.

Leon N. Husser, Jr., Chairman, (a) 120.0 acres (b) None (c) None (d) Agricultural Conservation Practices only (e) 1 year.

Bryant Jenkins, Vice-Chairman, (a) 760.0 acres (b) None (c) None (d) Agricultural Conservation Practices only (e) 1 year.

Monroe Casanova, Regular Member, (a) 50.0 acres (b) None (c) None (d) Agricultural Conservation Practices only (e) 5 years.

Kenneth Champlin, Chairman, (a) 120.0 acres (b) None (c) None (d) Agricultural Conservation Practices Only (e) 5 years.

Louis J. Gleber, Jr., Vice-Chairman, (a) 74.0 acres (b) None (c) None (d) Agricultural Conservation Practices only (e) 5 years.

Clarence Faust, Regular Member, (a) 110.0 acres (b) None (c) None (d) Agricultural Conservation Practices, Feed Grain Program (e) 3 years.

Clifton Morgan, Chairman, (a) 20.0 acres (b) None (c) None (d) Agricultural Conservation Practices only (e) 4 years.

Leon H. Benton, Vice-Chairman, (a) 123.0 acres (b) None (c) None (d) Agricultural Conservation Practices only (e) 5 years.

Hollis Davis, Regular Member, (a) 80.0 acres (b) None (c) None (d) Agricultural Conservation Practices, Feed Grain Program (e) 5 years.

W. A. Huck, Chairman, (a) 86.0 acres (b) None (c) None (d) Agricultural Conservation Practices only, (e) 3 years.

Steve A. Bruno, Vice-Chairman, (a) 105.0 acres (b) None (c) None (d) Agricultural Conservation Practices only, (e) 1 year.

Carlo Zabbia, Regular Member, (a) 15.0 acres (b) None (c) None (d) Agricultural Conservation Practices, Feed Grain Program (e) 3 years.

Charles Giannobile, Chairman, (a) 30.0 acres (b) None (c) None (d) Agricultural Conservation Practices only (e) 4 years.

Martin E. Bankston, Vice-Chairman, (a) 192.0 acres (b) 8.3 acre Cotton Allotment (c) depends on available reserve (d) Agricultural Conservation Practices, Soil Bank Program, Feed Grain Program (e) 3 years.

Herman Bigner, Regular Member, (a) 20.0 acres (b) None (c) None (d) Agricultural Conservation Practices only (e) 2 years.

Carl Drude, Jr., Chairman, (a) 31.0 acres (b) None (c) None (d) Agricultural Conservation Practices only (e) 4 years.

Leslie Lavigne, Vice-Chairman, (a) 40.0 acres (b) None (c) None (d) Agricultural Conservation Practices only (e) 3 years.

Bert C. Howes, Regular Member, (a) 67.0 acres (b) None
(c) None (d) Agricultural Conservation Practices only
(e) 4 years.

Claude D. Eastman, Chairman, (a) 140.0 acres (b) None
(c) None (d) Agricultural Conservation Practices only
(e) 5 years.

Robert R. Harper, Vice-Chairman, (a) 128.0 acres (b) None
(c) None (d) Agricultural Conservation Practices only
(e) 4 years.

F. M. Bardwell, Regular Member, (a) 80.0 acres (b) None
(c) None (d) Agricultural Conservation Practices only
(e) 2 years.

2. 10,093 farmers voted in the last five elections.

3. Approximately 3700 farmers are on the mailing list. The list is made up of all farmers that has requested assistance through this office in the past and new farmers as they come in for assistance.

4. 552 people havebeen on the ballot in the last five years. Names as follows:

Kennoth Bridges, James E. Davis, Harvey E. Hutchinson, Sr., Robert N. Hutchinson, K. K. Kennedy, Jr., A. O. Ott, F. G. Simmons, Quennon Swearingen, John Velen, Homer Waller, Jr., Karie Blades, Winsel E. Blades, J. T. Conerly, Harold Forrest, Jewel H. Gill, Frank G. Hart, Oliver C. Lewis, Carl Miller, James Potts, J. W. Schilling, Clifford Battles, Jack K. Bellavia, Clyde Branch, Richard Davis, Alton Goynes, Mike J. Leto, Joe Liuzza, John F. McMichael, Mike Perez, Vincent S. Spitale, Ishmel Ballard, Billy T. Bankston, Carl Hayden, Allen Schexnayder, Boyd Simmons, Elmer Simmons, O. D. Stevens, Wayne G. Stevens, M. L. Varnado, Otis Warren, LaVerne Booty, Albert Cooper, Mack Creel, Arthur Hayden, Percy T. Lee, Sherwood McDaniel, Zackie McDaniel, James N. Randol, Alva B. Spring, Dan E. Walker, Sr., Herbert A. Bell, Monroe Casanova, Nelos A. Corkern, Elvin Hughes, Bede Husser, Bennie Husser, Ervin Husser, Leon Husser, Jr., Mark Lanier, T. W. Lewis, Ralston Bahm, Kenneth Champlin, D. M. Flynn, D. T. Flynn, Louis Gleber, Jr., Douglas Hall, Recy Husser, W. O. Simpson, D. S. Stilley, Leroy Williamson, Leon H. Benton, Hollis Davis, Lindsey E. Hutchinson, Clifton Morgan, H. S. Robertson, Ray O. Robertson, Ervin Rogers, Grover Rogers, John Sampere, Joe Zinna, Philip Bergeron, Joe S. Bruno, Loreta Canale, Joe Ingraffia, Leonard A. Joiner, Windell W. Stevens, Gasper Trapen, Mike Trapen, G. F. Tycer, Jr., Carlo Zabbia, Sam Ciolino, James M. Ciruti, Peter Drude, Jr., Percy Duvic, Charles Giannobile, Albert Koerin, Winfield J. McCahill, Howard Moore, Eddie Shaffer, Ray M. Stringfield, Richard Brown, Joe Ernst, Harold A. Forbes, Clyde Givens, J.E. Holmes,

Bert C. Howes, Warren B. Howes, Carl Kyzar, Herbert O. Vinyard, Willis L. Walker, Robert F. Coleman, Claude Eastman, Lawrence Holmes, Charles B. Johnson, John W. Lascelles, William Lester, Charles J. Pal, Alonzo Raiford, Jimmie T. Short, Andrew Verneuil, Kennoth Bridges, Robert Charamie, James E. Davis, Wesley Hyde, A. O. Ott, Sr., C. P. Schwartz, I. W. Simmons, Jr., Quennon Swearingen, John Velen, Homer Waller, Jr., Pascal E. Alford, Aubrey L. Blades, Karie Blades, Winsel E. Blades, J. T. Conerly, Samuel R. Cutrer, Luther N. Finch, Jewel H. Gill, Carl Miller, James M. Potts, Clifford Battles, Clyde Branch, Homer Jones, Philip Mancuso, John F. McMichael, Frank Petitto, Emanuel Reid, Wallace Sharkey, Vincent S. Spitale, Alvin Thompson, Roy Anderson, I. E. Ballard, Paul Ballard, Billy T. Bankston, Doyle Bankston, William E. Blades, Earl Hyde, Roy Russell, Boyd Simmons, M. L. Varnado, Lewis J. Alford, Dave Barclay, Albert Cooper, Aubrey Cooper, Alfred Graham, George Graham, W. Sherwood McDaniel, Chester Smith, Dan E. Walker, Sr., Virgil White, Herbert A. Bell, Monroe Casanova, E. L. Fortenberry, Bede Husser, Bennie Husser, Erwin Husser, Leon N. Husser, Jr., Mark W. Lanier, T. W. Lewis, Billy Stevens, Edward Averett, Otis L. Baham, Kenneth Champlin, Clarence Faust, Gaston Fulda, Louis Gleber, Jr., Douglas Hall, Joseph W. Robinson, D. S. Stilley, Leroy Williamson, Baudy R. Bankston, Leon H. Benton, Tom Candiotto, Hollis Davis, Lindsey E. Hutchinson, Casmo Leto, Clifton Morgan, F. Earl Robertson, H. S. Robertson, Ray O. Robertson, Joe S. Bruno, John R. Finch, Jr., Sam Gennaro, Joe Ingraffia, Leonard A. Joiner, Carl Kyzar, Joe R. Mulkey, Mike Trapen, G. F. Tycer, Jr., Carlo Zabbia, Antoine Ballard, Martin E. Bankston, Elmer Coates, Percyville A. Duvic, Charles Giannobile, Leonard Kinchen, John Schliegelmeyer, Eddie Shaffer, Clyde Starkey, Edgar Traylor, Richard Brown, Carl Drude, Jr., Joe Ernst, Harold A. Forbes, Bert C. Howes, Troy Howes, Leslie Lavigne, Earl Poche, Herbert O. Vinyard, Hollis Wittie, Wilkie L. Brumfield, Robert F. Coleman, Claude Eastman, Robert Harper, Charles B. Johnson, Onielle Lavigne, William Lester, Robert Needham, Charles J. Pal, Jimmie T. Short, Kennoth Bridges, Robert Charamie, Wesley Hyde, K. K. Kennedy, Jr., James Claude Morris, Justin C. Roberts, C. P. Schwartz, I. W. Simmons, Jr., John Velen, Homer Waller, Jr., Pascal E. Alford, Karie Blades, Winsel E. Blades, J. T. Conerly, Samuel R. Cutrer, Luther N. Finch, Jewel H. Gill, Harold McDaniel, Carl Miller, James M. Potts, Clifford Battles, Clyde Branch, Homer Jones, Eugene McMichael, John F. McMichael, Mike Perez, Frank Petitto, Wallace Sharkey, Vincent S. Spitale, Alvin Thompson, Roy Anderson, I. E. Ballard, Paul Ballard, Doyle Bankston, William E. Blades, Wilton Brown, Earl Hyde, Allen Schexnayder, Boyd Simmons, Otis Warren, Lewis J. Alford, Albert Cooper, Wilbur Creel, Alfred Graham, George Graham, Billy N. Hayden, W. Sherwood McDaniel, Iley Mixon, Chester Smith, Wade Walker, Edgar Allen, Herbert A. Bell, Monroe Casanova, E. L. Fortenberry, Jay Goss, Bennie Husser, Erwin Husser, Mark W. Lanier, Billy Stevens, Lewis Voight, Edward Averett, Otis L. Baham,

Kenneth Champlin, Clarence Faust, Gaston Fulda, Louis J. Gleber, Jr., Douglas Hall, Roy Ingraffia, Joseph W. Robinson, D. S. Stilley, Baudy R. Bankston, Leon H. Benton, Tom Candiotto, Hollis Davis, Lindsey E. Hutchinson, Casmo Leto, Clifton Morgan, F. Earl Robertson, H. S. Robertson, Ray O. Robertson, Sam Accordo, Joe S. Bruno, Carlo Dagro, T. C. Davis, Russell Faller, Clyde C. Givens, W. A. Huck, C. Lionel Reed, Philip Saragusa, Carlo Zabbia, Martin E. Bankston, A. J. Bauerle, Herman Bigner, Percyville A. Duvic, Charles Giannobile, Leonard Kinchen, Oswald B. Kolwe, John H. Schliegelmeyer, Eddie Shaffer, Clyde, Starkey, Carl Drude, Jr., Edward Fletcher, Bert C. Howes, Troy V. Howes, Charles W. Keaghey, Emerson Lavigne, Leslie Lavigne, Berhman Mitchell, George T. Perrin, Albert T. Taylor, F. M. Bardwell, Claude D. Eastman, Robert R. Harper, Onielle Lavigne, William Lester, Robert Needham, Charles J. Pal, Alonzo L. Raiford, Ellery P. Raiford, Jimmie T. Short, Robert Charamie, C. P. Schwartz, I. W. Simmons, Jr., John Velen, Homer Waller, Jr., William E. Hatcher, Karie Blades, J. T. Conerly, Luther N. Finch, Harold McDaniel, Carl Miller, James M. Potts, Clyde Branch, Hulon Jenkins Eugene McMichael, Frank Petitto, Wallace Sharkey, Alvin Thompson, Roy Anderson, Doyle Bankston, Wilton Brown, Earl Hyde, Allen Schexnayder, Boyd Simmons, Dave Barclay, Albert Cooper, Wilbur Creel, Billy N. Hayden, Chester Smith, Wade Walker, Herbert A. Bell, Monroe Casanova, E. L. Fortenberry, Bennie Husser, Bryant E. Jenkins, Lewis Voight, Elvin Hughes, Otis L. Baham, Kenneth Champlin, Clarence Faust, Gaston Fulda, Louis J. Gleber, Jr., Douglas Hall, Baudy R. Bankston, Leon H. Benton, Hollis Davis, Clifton Morgan, F. Earl Robertson, H. S. Robertson, T. C. Davis, Russell Faller, W. A. Huck, C. Lionel Reed, Philip Saragusa, Carlo Zabbia, Martin E. Bankston, Herman Bigner, Charles Giannobile, Oswald B. Kolwe, John H. Schliegelmeyer, Clyde Starkey, Carl Drude, Jr., Arthur M. Hoover, Bert C. Howes, Leslie Lavigne, George T. Perrin, Albert T. Taylor, F. M. Bardwell, Claude D. Eastman, Robert R. Harper, Onielle Lavigne, Charles J. Pal, Alonzo L. Raiford, Robert Cheramie, Hewlett Dykes, Robert Hutchinson, Robert E. Pezant, Justin C. Roberts, C. P. Schwartz, I. W. Simmons, Jr., Rod Smith, John Velen, Homer Waller, Jr., Karie W. Blades, J. T. Conerly, Jesse Didone, Luther N. Finch, Jewel Gill, H. H. Hammons, Carl Miller, James M. Potts, Troy Spears, Norman Swearingen, Lawrence Brasse, Clyde Branch, Hulon Jenkins, Tony LaRock, Tony Liuzza, Eugene McMichael, Frank Petitto, Sam Sagnibene, Wallace Sharkey, Alvin Thompson, Roy Anderson, Ishmel Ballard, Doyle Bankston, William E. Blades, Wilton Brown, Earl Hyde, Fed Lebo, Leroy Robertson, Allen Schexnayder, Boyd Simmons, Dave Barclay, Albert Cooper, Wilbur Creel, Billy N. Hayden, Alfred L. Lea, Marshall C. Miller, Chester Smith, Alva Spring, Delbert Toney, Wade Walker, Edgar Allen Henry Capdeboscq, Monroe Casanova, E. L. Fortenberry, Jay Goss, Andrew J. Holton, Elvin Hughes, Leon Husser, Jr., Bryant E. Jenkins, Lewis Voight, Otis L. Baham, Kenneth Champlin, Charlie Sam Currier, Clarence Faust, Louis J. Gleber, Jr., Douglas Hall, Charles L. Reed, Tom Ridgedell, Jr., Calvin H. Warren, Baudy R. Bankston, Leon H. Benton, Hollis Davis, Herman Durbin, Hines Martin,

Clifton, Morgan, F. Earl Robertson, H. S. Robertson, Henry Sibley, Zack Young, Tony Baglio, Steve J. Bruno, Vincent Coniglio, Carlo Dagro, T. C. Davis, Russell Faller, W. A. Huck, Carlo LaMarco, Philip Saragusa, Carlo Zabbia, Martin E. Bankston, Herman Bigner, James Ciruti, Henry Faber, Charles Giannobile, Lionel Kupper, Oswald B. Kolwe, Eddie Schaffer, John H. Schliegelmeyer, Vincent Silessi, Sam Alack, Carl Drude, Jr., Joe Ernst, Arthur M. Hoover, Bert C. Howes, Leslie Lavigne, George T. Perrin, Oscar Steinacher, Albert T. Taylor, Carl Raymond Wells, F. M. Bardwell, Wilkie L. Brumfield, Claude D. Eastman, Robert R. Harper, Onielle Lavigne, William Lester, Charles J. Pal, Alonzo L. Raiford, Young Ridgedell and Andrew Verneiul,, and Gaston Fulda.

5. Yes, the elections are held by mail.

6. The County Office Manager is the monitor until counting the ballots. The Public is invited to watch and assist the county committee in counting these ballots.

7. The next county and community committee election will be held in August, 1965. The date has not been announced by the State Committee.

8. This question is not specific enough to answer.

9. Marketing Quota, Agricultural Conservation Program and Feed Grain Program.

10. Extra allotments are publicized by means of Personal contacts, newspapers, radios and newsletters to all farmers and other individuals that might be interested.

11. The Community Committeemen met approximately 20 times in the last five years and had an average attendance of 36.

The County Committeemen met approximately 225 times in the last five years and had an average attendance of 3.

12. A, B, C and D.

13. The farmers are informed by means of Personal contacts, Radios, newsletters and newspapers, to all farmers and other individuals that might be interested.

Sincerely yours,

D. C. Webb

Dan C. Webb
County Office Manager
Tangipahoa Parish ASCS

D. A. NAVARRA, JR.
REGISTRAR

THEONNE R KUYKENDALL
DY. REGISTRAR

PHONES: OFFICE 8250
RES. 8486

OFFICE OF

REGISTRAR OF VOTERS

TANGIPAHOA PARISH

AMITE, LOUISIANA

18 November 1964

Miss Judith C. Nusbaum
Southern Regional Office
Federal Programs Project
2209 Dryades Street
New Orleans, La.

Dear Miss Nusbaum:-

This office is enclosing a compiled list of the information which you requested in your letter of November 12, 1964. It is not compiled in exactly the way you asked, but I think that you can get your information from the figures which are enclosed.

Sincerely,

D. A. NAVARRA, Jr.
Registrar of Voters

DANjr/trk

Enclosure

TANGIPAHOA PARISH VOTER REGISTRATION

Ward	Precinct	Total Registered	White Male	White Female	Colored Male	Colored Female	Illiterate White	Illiterate Colored
1	1	654	506 225	281	59	89 148	1	0
1	2	308	225 116	109	36	47 83	6	0
1	3	696	654 320	334	18	24 42	6	0
2	1	196	142 64	78	22	32 54	3	0
2	2	354	354 188	166	0	0 0	5	0
2	3	187	176 92	84	4	7 11	0	0
3	1	148	90 39	51	28	30 58	0	3
3	2	666	527 256	271	64	75 139	9	5
3	3	527	517 236	281	3	7 10	2	1
3	4	476	367 195	172	47	62 109	4	1
3	5	434	291 161	130	56	87 143	9	2
3	6	587	418 198	220	76	93 169	1	3
3	7	598	470 216	254	58	70 128	10	2
4	1	281	234 122	112	18	29 47	4	3
4	2	379	278 145	133	44	57 101	1	7
4	3	294	209 109	100	42	43 85	1	6
4	4	208	208 112	96	0	0 0	0	0
5	1	238	228 120	108	6	4 10	3	1
5	2	382	356 192	164	10	16 26	1	2
5	3	202	152 82	70	26	24 50	2	3
5	4	324	247 131	116	36	41 77	2	3
5	5	406	406 213	193	0	0 0	10	0
6	1	272	209 98	111	27	36 63	10	0
6	2	622	554 292	262	28	40 68	4	1
6	3	217	182 96	86	12	23 35	3	1
6	4	506	468 237	231	16	22 38	15	3
6	5	441	403 219	184	19	19 38	10	0
6	6	341	326 162	164	9	6 15	14	1
6	7	537	485 255	230	23	29 52	7	5
6	8	496	475 258	217	11	10 21	20	1
7	1	675	386 185	201	124	165 289	0	13
7	2	538	462 235	227	34	42 76	1	2
7	3	911	597 301	296	139	175 314	2	3
7	4	505	381 204	177	59	65 124	4	9
7	5	325	313 146	167	4	8 12	0	2
7	6	621	499 244	255	60	62 122	2	0
7	7	242	189 96	93	20	33 53	2	0
7	8	677	564 281	283	49	64 113	1	3
7	9	696	686 334	352	5	5 10	1	0
7	10	518	477 218	259	17	24 41	0	0
7	11	728	724 344	380	1	3 4	0	0
7	12	566	512 269	243	29	25 54	1	7
7	13	454	447 233	214	3	4 7	6	0
7	14	303	203 158	145	0	0 0	0	0
7	15	533	506 252	254	13	14 27	1	0
7	16	516	465 244	221	21	30 51	2	0
7	17	426	383 200	183	19	24 43	2	2
7	18	695	640 333	307	30	25 55	2	1
7	19	543	541 288	253	1	1 2	3	0
8	1	323	320 168	152	2	1 3	2	2
8	2	393	366 195	171	12	15 27	0	3

MONTHLY ASCS NEWSLETTER FOR NOVEMBER 1964 #11

OFFICE HOURS
MONDAY THROUGH FRIDAY
8:00 a. m. - 12:00 NOON
12:30 p. m. - 4:30 p. m.

TANGIPAHOA PARISH

EDITOR - DAN C. WEBB
ASSOCIATE EDITOR-
DANNIE E. WALKER, JR.,

# # # # # # # # # #

ASCS NEWS GARDEN

MONROE D. FINCH BUILDING
306 EAST OAK STREET
P. O. BOX 247
AMITE, LOUISIANA

THANKSGIVING # # # # # # # # #

NOVEMBER 26, 1964 - - - - GIVE THANKS!
AND EAT PLENTY OF TURKEY - HAPPY THANKSGIVING TO ALL OF YOU FROM ALL OF US.
THIS OFFICE WILL BE CLOSED ON THANKSGIVING DAY. # # # # #

STATE'S 1965 COTTON ALLOTMENT SET: Louisiana farmers have been alloted 567,323 acres on which to grow their1965 upland cotton crop under the national cotton program, J. H. Arceneaux, Chairman, Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation State Committee, announced today. This represents the State's share of the 16-million-acre national allotment and of the 200,000-acre national acreage reserve (to take care of minimum farm allotments), announced by the Department of Agriculture on October 13, and is about the same as the 1964 allotment of 567,465 acres.

At thesame time, marketing quotas were proclaimed for the 1965 cotton crop, and December 15, 1964 was set as the date for a national referendum on the quotas.

The Chairman explained that the State allotment will be apportioned among parishes and the parish allotments among farms according to provisions of the law. Notices of farm acreage allotments will be mailed to operators of cotton farms prior to the referendum.

Cotton growers voting in the December 15, referendum will determine whether marketing quotas will be operative for the 1965 crop of upland cotton. Approval by at least two-thirds of those voting is necessary in order to put the quotas into effect.

Mr. Arceneaux pointed out that the domestic allotment program, authorized by legislation enacted last spring, will be in effect for the 1965 upland cotton crop if marketing quotas are approved in the December 15 referendum. Under this program, a cotton farmer has the option of planting within his farm's effective allotment or the domestic allotment. (The effective allotment is the farm allotment after any release or reapportionment.) For thus voluntarily reducing their acreage, growers may qualify for price-support payments in addition to the regular price-support loans. The domestice allotment program was in effect for the 1964 upland cotton crop.

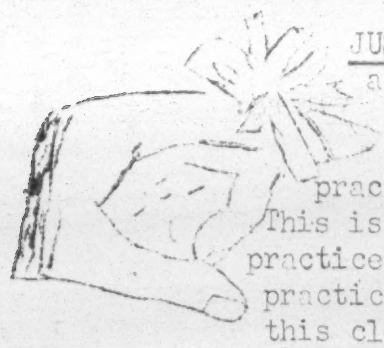
The referendum this year therefore presents these alternatives to voters:

"MORE"

If marketing quotas are approved, marketing penalties will apply to any excess cotton of growers who exceed their farm's effective allotments, price support (at a level within 65 to 90 percent of parity) will be available to growers who do not exceed their effective allotments, and additional price-support payments will be made to growers who voluntarily reduce their cotton acreage to the farm's domestic allotment. (In general, the farm marketing quota -- which a farmer may market free of penalty -- is the production from the farm's effective acreage allotment.)

If quotas are not approved, the regular allotment program will remain in effect, and price support at 50 percent of parity will be available to growers who do not exceed their effective allotments. Without quotas, the domestice allotment program providing additional price-support payments would not be in effect. Marketing quotas for the 1964 crop upland cotton were approved by 94 percent of the growers voting in a referendum in December 1963.

There will be more information mailed to Cotton Farmers in the very near future as to the location of the polling places, eligibility to vote etc., therefore watch your mail box and we urge all of you to go to the polling place nearest you and cast your ballot in the Cotton Referendum to be held December 15; 1964.



JUST A REMINDER: That November 30, 1964, is the final date for accepting your applications, requests for cost-shares under the winter cover crop practice, consisting of Ryegrass, Oats, Crimson Clover, Hairy & Common Vetches and also fertilizers for this practice. This deadline is also the same for Bahia Grass and Clovers. This is also the final dates for issuing Purchase Orders under these practices. Therefore we suggest if you are still planning on using these practices that you had better get busy and get your applications in as this closing date isn't long off. DON'T FORGET!

NOVEMBER. . . Some folks call 'em autumn days,
..s often you'll recall,
But shucks, it's just the good old ways
Of the cummin' days of fall."

The harvest's in, the fruit is ripe,
The cornstalks grown so tall,
Take off the shoes and light the pipe
For the cummin' days of fall.

CHUCKLE: During the Alaska earthquake a lady rushed from the bath room out into the street without even a bath towel. A neighbor asked: "Haven't you forgotten something?" Ye gods yes, my purse.

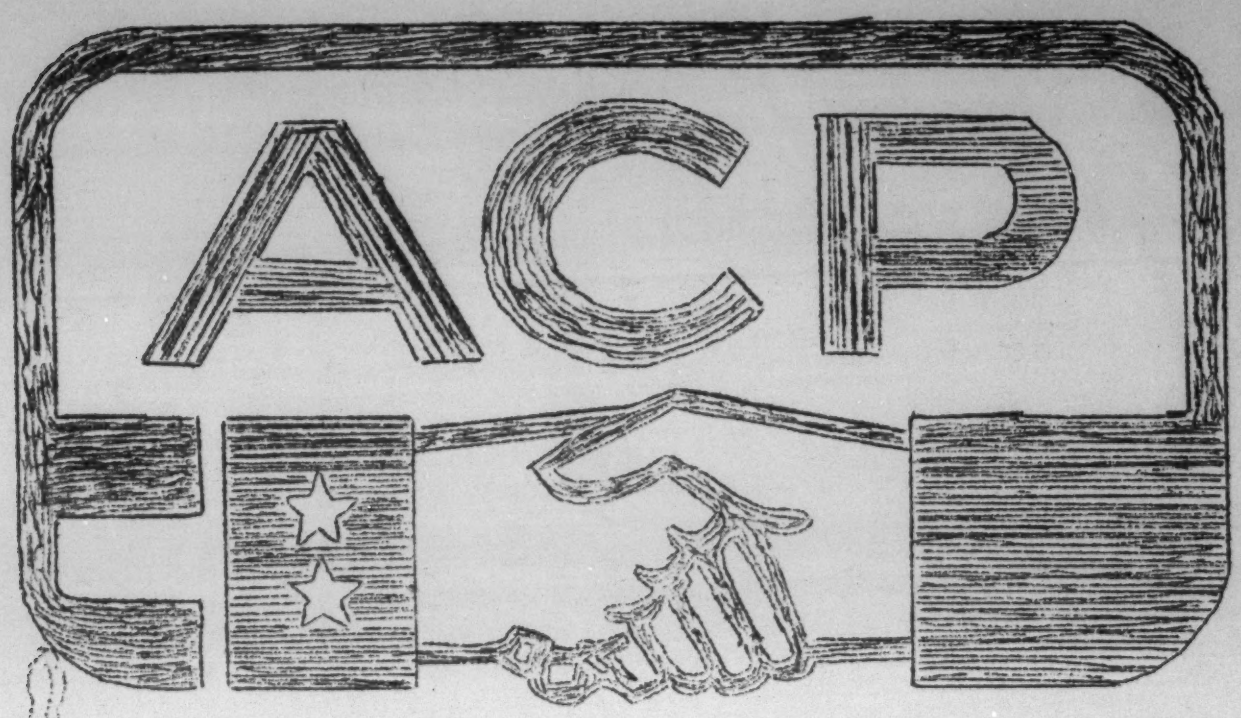
THOUGHT FOR TODAY: When you feel dog-tired at night, it may be because you growled all day!

We will see you next month by means of our newsletter.

Until then - Stay Happy - - and so long! D. C. Webb

Dan C. Webb
County Office Manager
Tangipahoa Parish ASCS

AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION PROGRAM

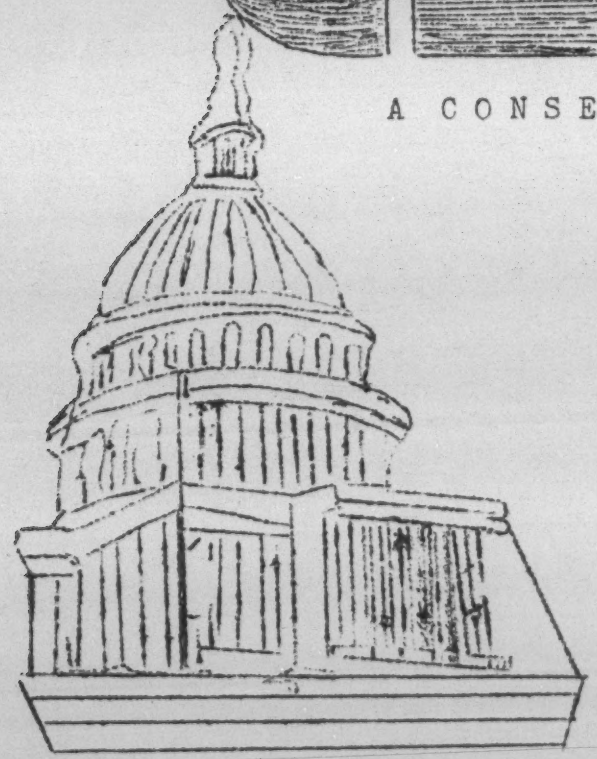


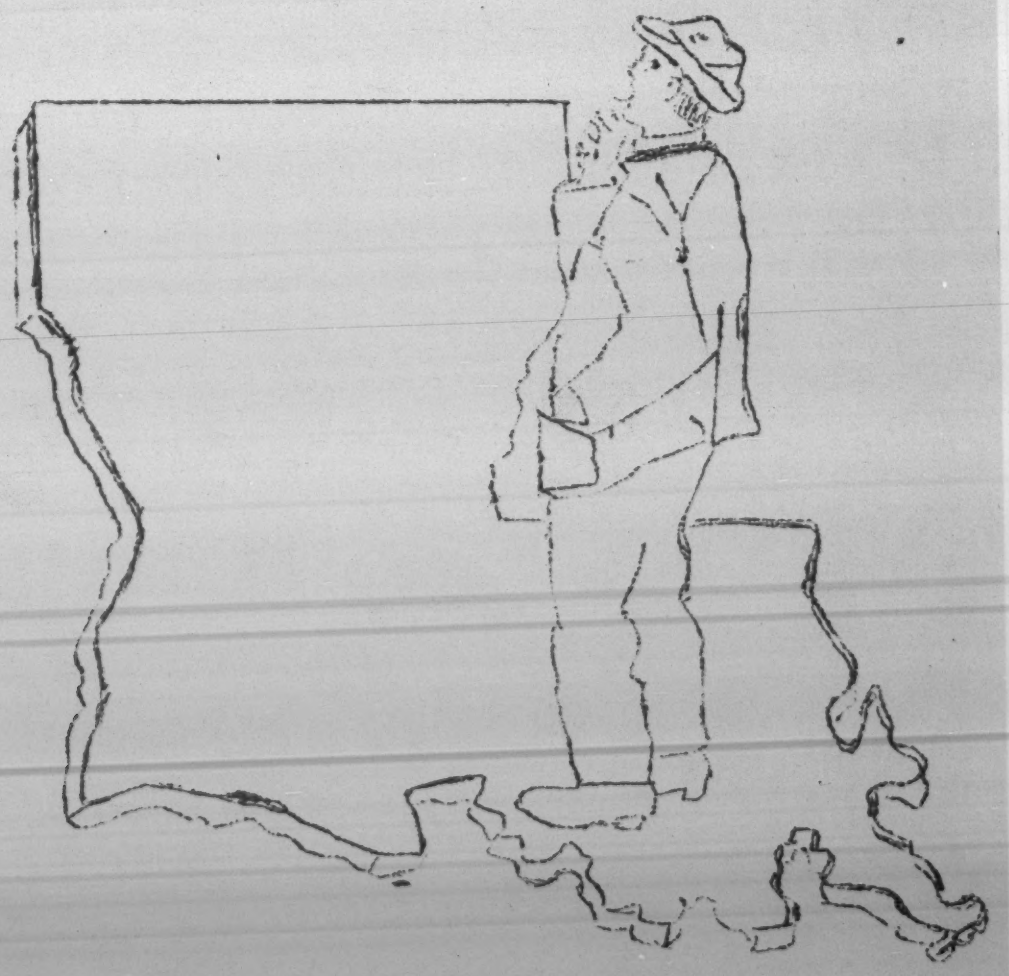
A CONSERVATION PARTNERSHIP

OUR LAND AND ITS CARE

IN TANGIPAHOA PARISH

1964





OFFICE DIRECTORY

AND

OFFICIAL FAMILY

C. E. Slack, State Executive Director — Louisiana State ASCS Office, 3737 Government Street, Alexandria, Louisiana 71303

C. J. Clayton, Southeast District Fieldman — ASCS Office, 805 St. Louis Street Room 24, Baton Rouge, Louisiana 70805

COUNTY COMMITTEE

Downey Miller, Chairman — Route 3 Box 43, Kentwood, Louisiana 70444

Peter Drude, Jr., Vice-Chairman — Star Route Box 29A, Ponchatoula, Louisiana 70454

Bernard Lavigne, Regular Member — Route 2 Box 192, Ponchatoula, Louisiana 70454

COMMUNITY COMMITTEEMEN

COMMUNITY I (KENTWOOD VICINITY)

Homer Waller, Jr., Chairman, Route 1, Kentwood, Louisiana 70444
C. P. Schwartz, Vice-Chairman, Route 1, Kentwood, Louisiana 70444
I. W. Simmons, Jr., Regular Member, Route 3, Kentwood, Louisiana 70444

COMMUNITY II (EAST KENTWOOD HWY. 71 AND NORTH)

Karie W. Blades, Chairman, Star Route, Kentwood, Louisiana 70444
J. T. Conerly, Vice-Chairman, Route 3, Box 177, Kentwood, Louisiana 70444
Carl Miller, Regular Member, Star Route, Kentwood, Louisiana 70444

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Alvin Thompson, Chairman, Route 3, Amite, Louisiana 70422
Eugene McMichael, Vice-Chairman, Route 3, Box 65, Amite, Louisiana 70422
Clyde Branch, Regular Member, Route 1, Roseland, Louisiana 70456

COMMUNITY IV (CHESBROUGH)

Roy Anderson, Chairman, Route 1, Roseland, Louisiana 70456
Doyle Bankston, Vice-Chairman, Route 2, Kentwood, Louisiana 70444
Allen Schexnayder, Regular Member, Route 2, Kentwood, Louisiana 70444

COMMUNITY V (WILMER)

Wilbur Creel, Chairman, Wilmer, Louisiana 70468
Albert Cooper, Vice-Chairman, Route 2, Kentwood, Louisiana 70444
Wade Walker, Regular Member, Route 2, Kentwood, Louisiana 70444

COMMUNITY VI (ZENO HUSSER'S STORE)

Leon Husser, Jr., Chairman, Husser, Louisiana 70442
Bryant E. Jenkins, Vice-Chairman, Route 2, Box 14-A, Amite, Louisiana 70422
Monroe Casanova, Regular Member, Route 2, Amite, Louisiana 70422

COMMUNITY VII (SOUTH, EAST AND WEST OF RECY'S OLD STORE)

Kenneth Champlin, Chairman, Route 1, Loranger, Louisiana 70446
Louis J. Gleber, Jr., Vice-Chairman, Route 1, Loranger, Louisiana 70446
Clarence Faust, Regular Member, Loranger, Louisiana 70446

COMMUNITY VIII (WEST OF I.C.R.R. FROM GRECO'S STORE)

Clifton Morgan, Chairman, Route 2, Box 246-A, Independence, Louisiana 70443
Leon H. Benton, Vice-Chairman, Route 1, Box 18, Tickfaw, Louisiana 70466
Hollis Davis, Regular Member, Route 1, Box 14, Independence, Louisiana 70443

COMMUNITY IX (EAST OF I.C.R.R. FROM GRECO'S STORE)

W. A. Huck, Chairman, Independence, Louisiana 70443
Steve A. Bruno, Vice-Chairman, Route 2, Box 122, Independence, Louisiana 70443
Carlo Zabbia, Regular Member, Route 2, Box 52, Independence, Louisiana 70443

COMMUNITY X (WEST OF I.C.R.R. FROM HAMMOND AND PONCHATOULA)

Charles Giannoble, Chairman, Route 1, Box 249, Hammond, Louisiana 70401
Martin E. Bankston, Vice-Chairman, Route 1, Box 26-M, Hammond, Louisiana 70401
Herman Bignar, Regular Member, Route 1, Box 15-G, Hammond, Louisiana 70401

COMMUNITY XI (EAST OF I.C.R.R. FROM HAMMOND AND PONCHATOULA)

Carl Drude, Jr., Chairman, Route 1, Box 79, Ponchatoula, Louisiana 70454
Leslie Lavigne, Vice-Chairman, Route 1, Box 237, Ponchatoula, Louisiana 70454
Bert C. Howes, Regular Member, Route 2, Box 240, Ponchatoula, Louisiana 70454

COMMUNITY XII (CHAMP COOPER SCHOOL)

Claude D. Eastman, Chairman, Loranger, Louisiana 70446
Robert R. Harper, Vice-Chairman, Robert, Louisiana 70455
F. M. Bardwell, Regular Member, Route 2, Box 226, Ponchatoula, Louisiana 70454

OFFICE PERSONNEL

Dan C. Webb, County Office Manager	Route 3, Box 135 Amite, Louisiana 70422
Dannie E. Walker, Jr., Acting County Office Manager	Route 2 Amite, Louisiana 70422
Robert H. Wilson, AA&MQ and CR Clerk	Route 3, Box 177-C Amite, Louisiana 70422
Lois L. Jones, ACP Clerk	720 N. Duncan Avenue Amite, Louisiana 70422
Melford R. Richardson, Counter Clerk	Route 1, Box 211-A Independence, Louisiana 70443
Alice T. Miller, Administrative and Price-Support Clerk	Route 3, Box 113-F Amite, Louisiana 70422
Grady Richardson, Field Employee	Route 1, Box 204 Independence, Louisiana 70443

GIVES REPORT ON SERVICES RENDERED THROUGH ACP IN 1964

The 1964 Tangipahoa Parish Agricultural Conservation Program (ACP) shared with farmers in the cost of establishing selected conservation practices needed to improve and protect their soil, water and woodland resources. The ACP was administered by the locally elected Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation (ASC) Parish Committee.

The Parish ACP Development Group, composed of the ASC Parish Committee including the County Agent, and designated representatives of the Soil Conservation Service and Forest Service developed the Parish ACP. In doing this, the group consulted with the Governing Body of the Soil Conservation District and got recommendations from ASC Community Committeemen and other Agricultural Agencies and groups with Agricultural interests.

The program was designed so that - along with conservation education, technical services and other conservation efforts - it would be most useful in meeting local conservation problems.

The practices, number of Farms, Extent and Cost-Shares earned in the 1964 ACP through the Tangipahoa Parish ASC are as follows:

CONSERVATION PRACTICES

Name of Practice	No. of Farms	Acres Treated	Amount
Practice A-2 Establishment of a Permanent Vegetative Cover for Soil Protection or as a Needed Land-Use Adjustment	93	1084.0	$11044.00

Name of Practice	No. of Farms	Acres Treated	Amount
Practice A-4 Treatment of Farmland by Liming to Permit the Use of Legumes and Grasses for Soil Improvement and Protection	427	6175.0 (10755 tons)	$45597.00
Practice A-7 Establishment of a Stand of Forest Trees on Farmland for Purposes Other Than the Prevention of Wind or Water Erosion	2	21.0	144.00
Practice B-1 Improvement of an Established Permanent Vegetative Cover for Soil or Watershed Protection	103	1690.0	15842.00
Practice B-5 Constructing Wells for Livestock Water	1	1 Well	47.00
Practice B-7 Constructing or Enlarging Earthen Dams and Reservoirs for Livestock Water as Means of Protecting Vegetative Cover or to Make Practicable the Utilization of the Land for Vegetative Cover	50	53 ponds	6782.00
Practice B-9 Construction of Permanent Cross Fences as a Means of Protecting Established Vegetative Cover	2	169 rods	110.00
Practice C-9(1) Constructing or Enlarging Permanent Open Drainage Systems to Dispose of Excess Water on Farmland	1	71 acres	328.00
Practice C-9(2) Spreading Spoil Banks on Old Drainage Ditches	1	111 rods	48.00

Name of Practice	No. of Farms	Acres Treated	Amount
Practice C-14 Constructing Dams, Pits or Ponds for Irrigation Water	3	3 ponds	588.00
Practice D-1 Establishment of a Vegetative Cover in the Fall for Soil Protection and Improvement	560	13556.0	60514.00
Practice D-2 Establishment of Vegetative Cover of Summer Legumes for Soil Protection and Improvement	262	1159.0	5878.00
		TOTAL	$146922.00

The above was administered on approximately 1200 farms throughout Tangipahoa Parish. In addition to the above, the local ASCS also rendered services to 248 cotton farmers, 16 Tung Oil Loans, 6 Wool Growers, 19 Conservation Reserve Farmers, Commodity Credit Corporation Emergency Livestock Feed Program consisting of 21, 135,371 pounds of Corn and Milo Maize and 135 Feed Grain Farmers (taking corn-land out of production).

We would like to point out that for every dollar the Government spends, the farmer spends at least the same. In addition, he paid for any needed land preparation, fertilizer spreading, seeding, etc.

This information was compiled and edited by the County Office Manager and Staff of the Tangipahoa ASCS Parish Office.

Signed: D. C. Webb

Dan C. Webb
County Office Manager
Tangipahoa Parish ASC

MONTHLY ASCS NEWSLETTER FOR JANUARY, 1965 No. 1

# # # #

rates for the 1965 program. Carefully review the notice and consider participating in the 1965 Feed Grain Program. For further information call the ASCS Office.

AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION PROGRAM: The 1965 program is under way and farmers are reminded to make their request for cost-share assistance prior to starting work on a conservation practice. Under the 1964 program, farmers of the parish received approximately $138,759.59, in the form of cost-share assistance for performing a conservation practice as outlined in the parish handbook. Before performing a conservation practice on your farm, inquire at the ASCS Office as you may be eligible for cost-share assistance. Remember, this program is designed to assist you, the farmer, in carrying out needed soil and water conservation practices.

MEASUREMENT SERVICES: There are several different types of measurement services available to farmers this year, who participates, in planting their cotton allotments, feed grain program (taking cornland out of production) or measurement of crops before regular compliance.

The purpose of premeasurement is to help the farmer guard against either overplanting or underplanting his crop allotment. Overplanting, either through inaccurate measurement by the farmer or through incorrect information about the size of permanent fields, can often cause unnecessary expense for fertilizer, seed, and soil treatment. Underplanting can cause loss of farm income. Of course there is a charge for this service which will be announced at a later date of which you will be notified of these charges.

BE CAREFUL: When driving in a school zone - - S T O P for crossings - L O O K for children B E E X T R A C A U T I O U S DON'T SHATTER A DREAM!

CHUCKLE: Timmy came home from school with his January report card which was anything but good. When his mother saw it she cried out, "What happened this month?"
"Why, nothing unusual," answered Timmy, "you ought to know things are always marked down right after Christmas."

THOUGHT FOR TODAY: Don't wait for your ship to come in - row out to meet it.

We will see you next month by means of our newsletter.

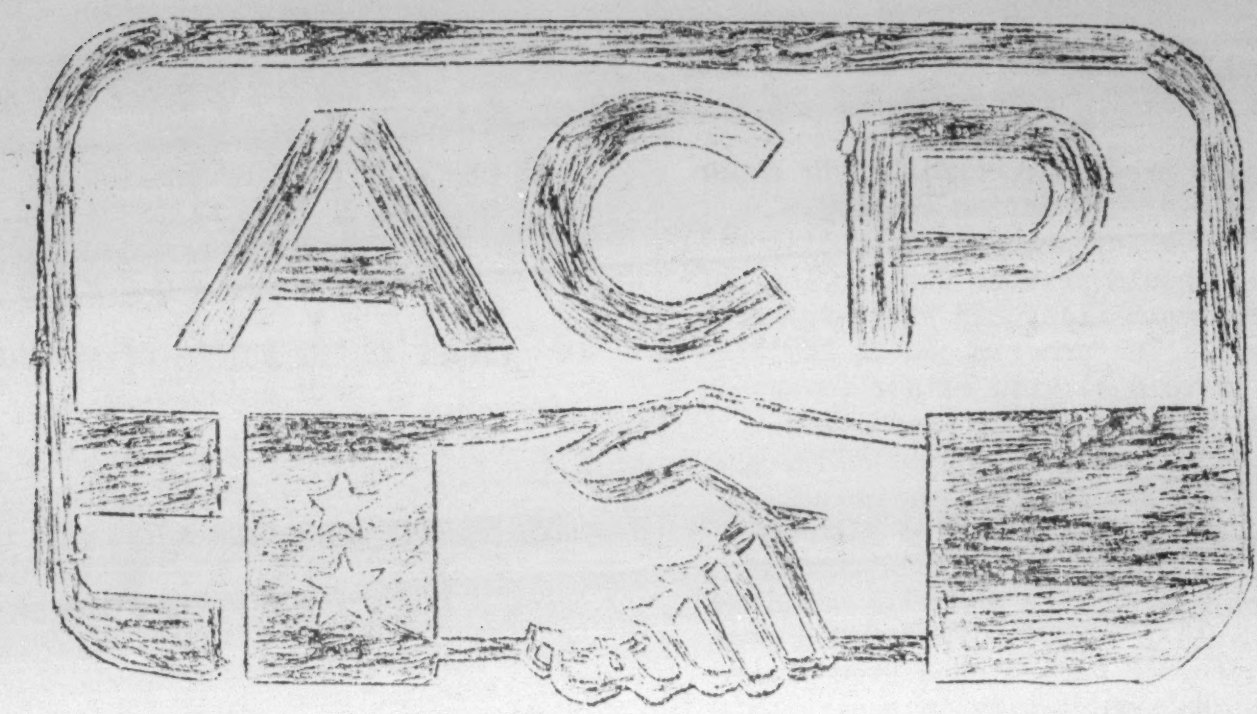
Until then - - Stay happy - - and so long!

D. C. Webb

Dan C. Webb
County Office Manager
Tangipahoa Parish ASCS

MONTHLY ASCS NEWSLETTER FOR FEBRUARY 1965 NO. 2

AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION PROGRAM



A CONSERVATION PARTNERSHIP

TANGIPAHOA PARISH ASCS NEWS

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OFFICE HOURS
MONDAY THROUGH FRIDAY
8:00 A.M. - 4:30 P.M.

Editor - Dan C. Webb
Ass't Editor - Dannie E. Walker, Jr.
Telephone - Amite 8751

ASCS PARISH OFFICE, MONROE D. FINCH BUILDING, P. O. BOX 247, AMITE, LOUISIANA

##

FARM POLICY IN THE YEARS AHEAD-- Nat'l. Agricultural Advisory Commission Report - Cotton - "The type of cotton program used for the first time in 1964 should be continued," said the NAAC. "If the large stocks on hand at the beginning of the 1965 season are not reduced, the spread between the price received by growers who comply with their domestic allotments and the price received by those who do not should be adjusted to obtain more participation in the acreage reduction part of the program. While we do not propose the substitution of bale or poundage quotas to replace acreage controls at present, we believe that this change in the program deserves serious consideration in the future.

Discussing program alternatives, the Commission said: "The alternatives to this (1964) general type of program are not attractive. Return to a high domestic price would cause further erosion of the domestic market and would bring in even more imports of cotton textiles. The national allotment would have to be cut below the 16 million acre minimum. A completely free market for cotton would sharply reduce prices to growers..."

"An important change in the future, one requiring legislation, would be the substitution of bale or quantity quotas for acreage allotments," said the NAAC. If quantity quotas were in use, growers would be free to use any production practice they might choose in order to produce their permitted number of bales efficiently. The net income retained from a given gross income would be larger for many farmers under a quantity quota system than under acreage allotments.

"Reducing production costs through research offers one of the best long-range possibilities of easing the difficulties facing cotton . . . . "

"MORE"

"The present program recognizes the major requirements of the cotton economy - - competitive export prices, a domestic mill price that should prevent further loss of markets to synthetics, and price support for growers. The program can be administered so as to deal with either favorable or adverse changes in the production - utilization balance..."

1965 FEED GRAIN PROGRAM: The sign-up period for the 1965 feed grain program started on February 8, and will continue through March 26, 1965. Feed Grain producers having an established feed grain base have the opportunity to participate in this program and "divert" corn acreage from production. Participation in the program reduces production of corn, decreases surplus grain thereby reducing storage and transportation costs to the government, and help increase income of farmers. Visit your ASCS office today.

AN OUNCE OF FIRE PREVENTION IS WORTH GALLONS OF FIRE EXTINGUISHER.

INVEST IN THE FUTURE OF AMERICA--
BUY E BONDS.

MAKE "SAFETY NOW" YOUR MOTTO FOR 1965

D. C. Webb

Dan C. Webb, County Office Manager
Tangipahoa Parish ASCS Office

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service
Tangipahoa ASC County Committee
P. O. Box 247
Amite, Louisiana 70422
OFFICIAL BUSINESS

POSTAGE AND FEES PAID
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

JUDITH C NUSBAUM
FEDERAL PROGRAMS PROJECT
2209 DRYADES STREET
NEW ORLEANS LOUISIANA

MONTHLY ASCS NEWSLETTER FOR MARCH 1965 NO. 3

AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION PROGRAM

TANGIPAHOA PARISH ASCS NEWS

A CONSERVATION PARTNERSHIP

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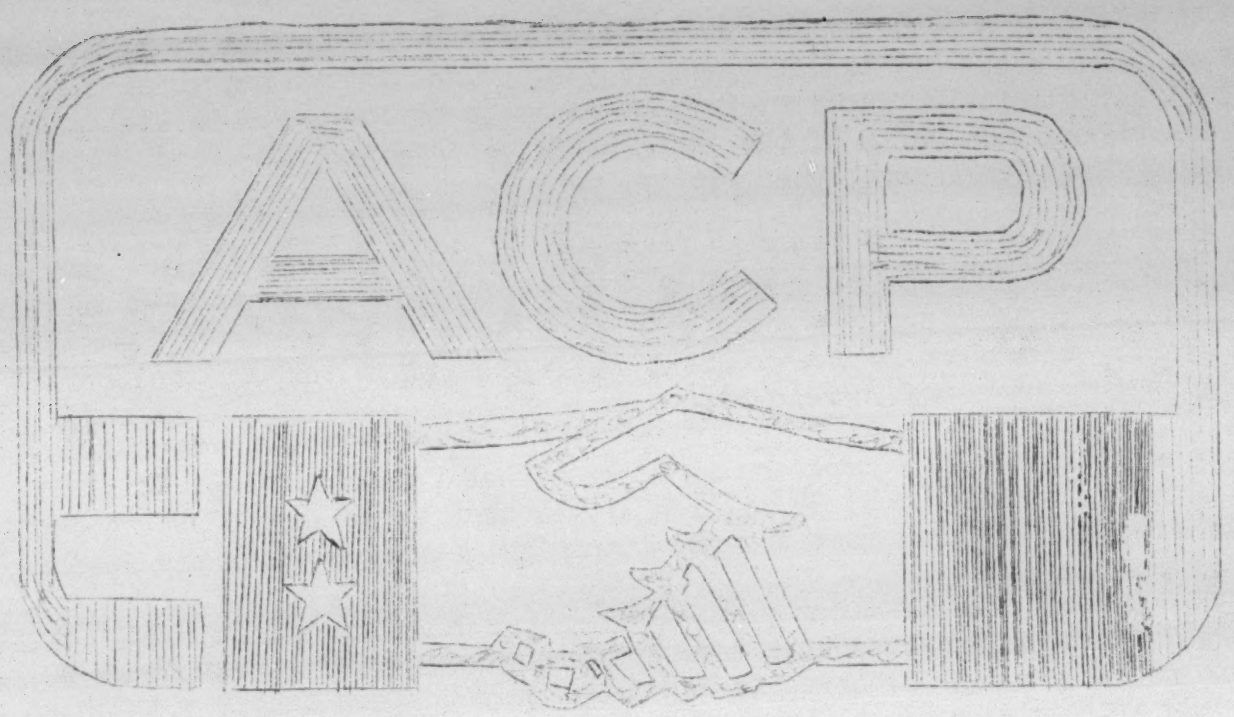
MONTHLY ASCS NEWSLETTER FOR MARCH, 1965 #3 Page 2
# # # #

MONTHLY ASCS NEWSLETTER FOR APRIL 1965 NO. 4

AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION PROGRAM



TANGIPAHOA PARISH ASCS NEWS

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LOOKING AT FARM PROGRAMS FROM INSIDE THE CITY LIMITS: Only 7 Americans out of 100 live on farms any more. The other 93, living in towns big or small, hear talk -- a lot of it non-facts -- about Government "farm programs," and wonder why farmers need so much help. If the farm programs benefited only the 7, it would be a fair question. But whether we know it or not, all 100 of us benefit.

You may look at it strictly from inside the city limits, and you may not know a rutabaga from a ragweed. You don't need to -- to know the difference between job and jobless, good business or bad, prosperity and poverty. That's the difference between farm programs and no farm programs. And it's a difference important not just to the 7 farmers, but vital also for the other 93 of us in every 100 Americans.

BIGGEST INDUSTRY, BUT SOME OF THE LITTLEST BUSINESSES: All but a handful of the 3½ million American farms are strictly in the little business class. But together they make up the nation's biggest single industry and produce more new wealth every year than any other.

You hear about the giant automobile industry-- a good year in Detroit signals national prosperity, a bad year recession and unemployment. But farming employs more workers than transportation, public utilities, steel and the auto industry put together--6½ million of them. Its "plants" make payrolls in practically every county in the country - often the biggest one. The 13½ million farm people make a payroll that--when farm income is good--can really boost national prosperity, or -- when it is low -- shake down recession.

"MORE"

Farmers keep another 6 million jobs going in towns and cities just by buying what they use to farm with--about $29 billion worth a year of machinery, motor vehicles, gasoline and oil, tires, chemicals, repairs, freight hauls, bank loans for working money. They buy another $15 billion worth of the same things city people buy--food, clothing, furniture, houses and appliances, electricity, dental and medical care.

YOUR $44-BILLION-CUSTOMER AND THE FARM PROGRAMS: So there's the farmer--your 44-billion dollar customer for just about everything city people make or do or move or sell. That's not the customer to whom any man would wish hard times if he wants to keep his job or business going. When farm income crashes, it smashes right through the roof of your house in town or your store on Main Street.

The main purpose of the farm programs is to keep that from happening. It's not easy to do in an industry carried on by 3½ million little businesses spread over a continent, exposed to every weather and pest hazard, competing with each other and fiercely with the rest of the world.

Nevertheless, the farm programs have made considerable progress. But there's still a long way to go before farmers have incomes that would compare fairly with those of the 93 out of 100 of us who are not farmers.

WHAT THE FARM PROGRAMS HAVE DONE FOR YOUR CUSTOMER--AND YOU: With the help of farm programs, farmers are getting about $12½ billion a year in net income after paying their farm business costs. It would take about $3½ billion more to give them parity of income. But at the low point in recent years -- 1957 -- they got only just over $11 billion. A fairer share makes them better customers for towns and cities.

The new farm programs initiated in, and since, 1961 raised net income per farm about $1,000 a year, from the low of $2,465 it reached in 1955, up to over $3,500 at present.

Even now, the average member of a farm family only has 63 cents of spendable income for every $1 in the pocket of the average nonfarm resident. But in 1955 and 1956, he only had about 50 cents.

WHAT "NO PROGRAM" WOULD MEAN TO YOUR CUSTOMER--AND YOU: What would happen to your 44-billion-dollar customer if the farm programs were jerked out and even this modest progress cancelled?

Many independent studies of the result have been made, including several by Universities and two by Congressional Committees. Their consensus comes pretty close. It averages about like this:

Farmers would have about $5 billion a year less net income to spend with you--a cut of nearly half. In desperation, they would increase production of major commodities; surpluses would increase. And instead of about 100,000 farmers a year now leaving farms, a quarter-million a year would come to town. They'd be looking for jobs where -- though a record 72 million people have jobs -- there are still 3.8 million looking for them, according to July 1964 figures.

We will see you next month by means of our newsletter. Until then - stay happy - and so long!

D. C. Webb

Dan C. Webb
County Office Manager
Tangipahoa Parish ASCS

MONTHLY ASCS NEWSLETTER FOR MAY 1965 NO. 5

AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION PROGRAM

ASCS NEWS

TANGIPAHOA PARISH

A CONSERVATION PARTNERSHIP

ACP BOOSTS WILDLIFE PRACTICES, RECREATION: ACP cost-sharing assistance primarily for wildlife practices is being used increasingly by farmers to provide benefits to nonfarm people. Such practices include establishing food and cover plots, developing or restoring shallow water areas for wildlife, and building ponds for fishing.

Under this phase of the Agricultural Conservation Program, 1964 fiscal year expenditures for cost-sharing with farmers amounted to more than $1.4 million -- or double those for the previous year.

In some areas, the program has generated considerable interest among sportsmen's groups, and they have become very conscious of the extent to which conservation-minded farmers contribute toward improved wildlife food and habitat. For instance, when local sportsmen's clubs were ready to release pheasants in one New York county, they requested the names of wildlife practice participants and released birds on the farms of these farmers.

The sportsmen have also been active in encouraging landowners to take part in the program, and they plan to help gain additional program participation. One club promised to ask farmers to plant at least 100 acres of bird food plots in its area. Where there is increased interest in the program it sometimes is possible for the county to be allotted extra financial assistance for additional ACP cost-sharing.

This office would like to remind farmers that ACP wildlife practices thus benefit them in more than one way. Besides improving the farmland, protecting it from wind and water erosion, the conservation work helps bolster the income the farmer gets from his land by providing additional recreational opportunities for nonfarm people.

-MORE-

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MONTHLY ASCS NEWSLETTER FOR JUNE 1965 NO. 6

AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION PROGRAM

TANGIPAHOA PARISH ASCS NEWS

A CONSERVATION PARTNERSHIP

# # # #

JUST A REMINDER: That June 15, 1965 is the final date for accepting your applications, requests for cost-shares under the permanent type pasture practice consisting of bahia grass and fertilizer. The deadline as shown above is also the final date for issuing purchase orders under this practice. Therefore, we suggest if you are still planning on using this practice that you had better get busy and get your applications in as this closing date isn't long off. DON'T FORGET!

SAFETY - A SERIOUS THOUGHT: If everyone who drives a car could lie a month in bed With broken bones and stitched up wounds, or fractures of the head, And then endure the agonies that many people do, They'd never need to preach safety any more to me or you.

If everyone could stand beside the bed of some close friend, And hear the doctor say, "No Hope" before that fatal end, And see him there unconscious, never knowing what took place, The laws and rules of traffic I'm sure we'd soon embrace.

If everyone could meet the wife and children left alone, And step into a darkened home where once the sunlight shone, And look upon "The Vacant Chair" where Daddy use to sit, I'm sure each reckless driver would be forced to think a bit.

If everyone who takes the wheel would say a little prayer, And keep in mind those in the car depending on his care, And make a vow, and pledge himself to never take a chance, The great crusade for safety would suddenly advance.

THOUGHT FOR TODAY: Nothing comes easy that is done Well.

CHUCKLE: A mother was astonished, recently, when her young son began his bedtime prayer with a solemn, "Dear Howard". "But that is not God's name", protested the mother. "Yes, it is," the boy assured her. "They taught us in Sunday School, "Our Father Who Art in Heaven, HOWARD be Thy Name."

We will see you next month by means of our newsletter.

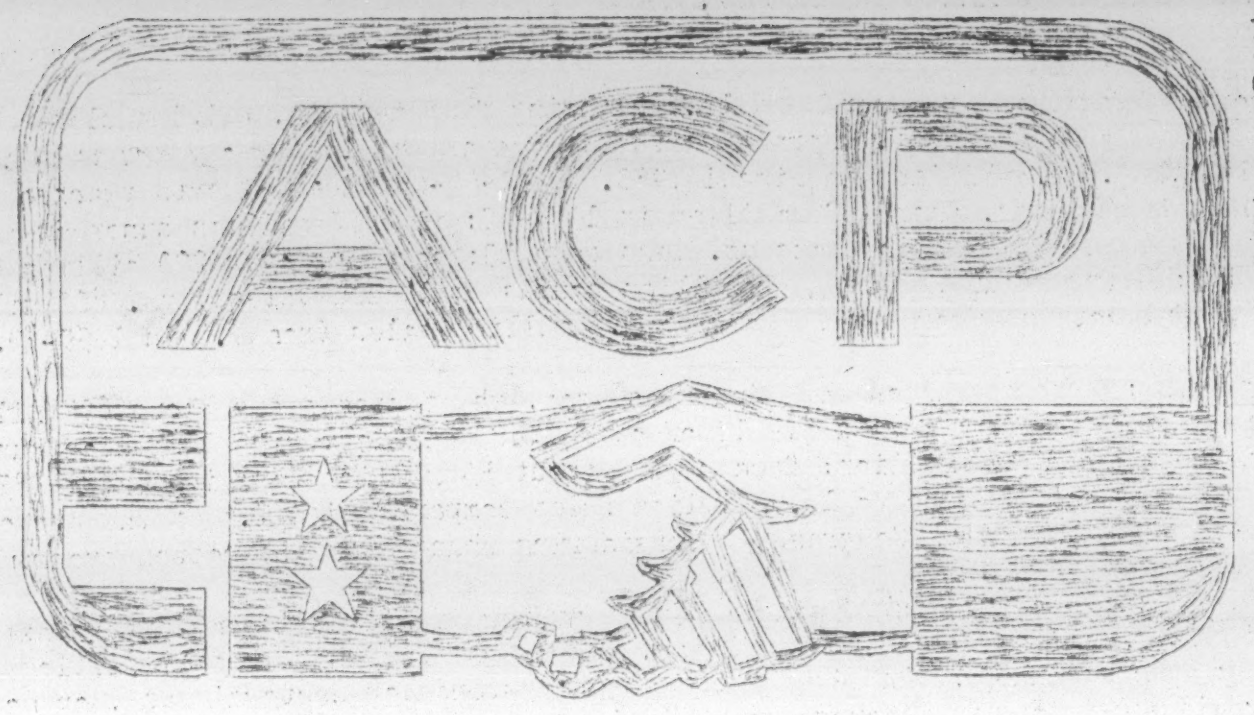
Until then - Stay Happy --- and so long!

L C Webb

Lan C. Webb
County Office Manager
Tangipahoa Parish ASCS

MONTHLY ASCS NEWSLETTER FOR AUGUST 1965 NO: 8

AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION PROGRAM



TANGIPAHOA PARISH ASCS NEWS

A CONSERVATION PARTNERSHIP

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PARISH OFFICE, MONROE D. FINCH BUILDING, P. O. BOX 247, AMITE, LOUISIANA 70422

FLASH ANNOUNCEMENT: This office will start taking requests from farmers for fall practices August 16, 1965 including Ryegrass, Crimson Clover, Bahia Grass, Limestone, etc. Even though requests for cost-shares are being taken at this time, purchase orders will not be issued until September 1, 1965.

The sign-up will be on a first come first serve basis, therefore, if you are interested, please come in as soon as possible and place your request. DON'T FORGET!

MID-YEAR 1965 PROGRESS REPORT ON U. S. AGRICULTURE: Here's the substance of what Secretary Freeman told the Senate Agriculture Committee:

Gross farm income: 1965 will likely show an increase of about $1.25 billion over 1964.

Realized net income: Should show about $600 million increase even though farm expenses are rising; at estimated $13.5 billion it would be highest since 1953.

Per farm net income: Now estimated at $4,000, compared with $3,727 in 1964, up about a third compared with 1960.

Farm income increases non-farm jobs and income: Gross farm income, up $4 billion in 1964 compared with 1960, permitted farmers to increase their buying of automobiles by over $600 million, other capital goods such as machinery by another $400 million, fertilizer and lime by $400 million, for example. With income up another $1.25 billion in 1965, the flow of income to industry and its workers will rise.

"MORE"

Exports: Continue at record levels, expanding farm markets, helping close U. S. balance of payments deficit. Farm exports in each of the last two years have topped $6 billion, vs. $4.5 billion in fiscal 1960. In 1964-65 wheat exports reached 725 million bushels vs. about 500 million in 1959-60; rice 42 million hundredweight vs. 29; feed grains 20 million tons vs. less than 13; soybeans over 200 billion bushels vs. 140; dairy products nearly 7 billion pounds (milk equivalent) vs. 800 million in 1960. But cotton exports were down to 4.5 million bales from 7.2 in 1959-60.

Carryovers: At the end of the 1964-65 season, wheat stocks are about 825 million bushels compared with a peak (1961) of over 1,400 million; rice 7 million hundredweight instead of 12 million; feed grains about 55 million tons instead of 85 million. But cotton stocks are up to 13.5 million bales compared with 7.6 at the end of the 1960-61 season, and the Congress is considering changes in the cotton program.

Food Costs: Will take only about 18.3% of average family's income after taxes, vs. 20% in 1960. If food cost that 20% now, consumers would have had $7 billion less to spend on other things. That's as much as they spend for doctors' care, or more than for radio and TV sets, records and musical instruments.

Abundance is shared with Americans: USDA food programs are reaching over 40 million adults and school children each year. The volume of food distributed through domestic programs has increased from 900 million pounds in 1959-60 to 2.1 billion in 1964-65.

Helping build a prosperous Free World: Besides relieving hunger and disaster abroad, our food supplies are helping create better prospects for commercial exports through expediting economic development. Concessional food sales were $1.25 billion in 1964-65, up 37% from 1959-60. Foreign donations were over $250 million, up 53% from 1959-60. Sales and donations of cotton and other non-food products exceeded $200 million this past year.

CONVENTION: The ASC County Convention will be held at 9:30 A.M. in the Agricultural Extension Building, Amite, Louisiana on August 17, 1965 for the purpose of electing the Tangipahoa ASC County Committee to serve from September 1, 1965 through August 31, 1966. The public is invited to attend this convention.

THIS REALLY WORKS: Ask a friend to put down his age. Multiply it by 2, add 5, multiply the result by 50, subtract 365 from the result, then add the change in his pocket (less than $1.00) to your total; next add 115 to it. The answer will be in 4 digits, and the first two will be his age; the last two the amount of change in his pocket.

We will see you next month by means of our newsletter.

Until then - Stay Happy - and so long!

D. C. Webb

Dan C. Webb
County Office Manager
Tangipahoa Parish ASCS

MSS CORE 3
85 SOUTHERN
16-5 REGIONAL

Research Office

ASCS - Louisiana Parishes - Tensas

1964, Oct - Nov

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AGRICULTURAL STABILIZATION AND CONSERVATION SERVICE

St. Joseph, Louisiana
October 30, 1964

Judith C. Nusbaum
2211 Dryades St.
New Orleans, Louisiana

In reply to your inquire dated October 9, 1964 concerning the Tensas Parish ASC County Committee, I am submitting the following information.

Names of Committeemen	Amt. of Land Owned or Leased	Cotton Allotment	Extra Allotment 1964	Other Programs Participating	Years Served
V. C. Rives	3045.0	242.1	8.0	ACP, FG	6
C. D. Guthrie	1428.5	213.8	20.0	ACP	25
E. R. McDonald	15182.5	610.0	20.0	ACP	9
M. P. Guthrie	823.0	96.3	4.0	ACP	15
Glen Ramsey	961.0	68.6	----	ACP	3
S. P. Byrd	217.0	23.8	----	ACP	2
J. R. Coor	1750.0	225.2	5.0	ACP, FG	4
Robt. J. Lancaster	288.0	103.3	6.0	ACP, FG	1
J. T. Sanderson	160.0	33.4	5.0	Wheat	1
Robert Manning	1232.0	142.9	9.0	ACP, FG	2
Roy Hendricks	1740.6	95.8	11.0	---	3
Rex James	512.0	78.8	9.0	ACP	3

Extra cotton allotment acres were apportioned to farms based on written request.

(2) Farmers voting in the last five committeemen elections average approximately 100 per election (94 in '64).

(3)There are 700 farmers on the mailing list. This can vary 25 names more or less each year due to tenant farmers. The list is made up of all active farming operations in the parish.

(4)(5)(6)(7) Farmer committeemen elections in Tensas Parish have always been held by meeting places, and community election dates are set by the State Committee, usually during the month of August. By this method all farmers in the Parish are notified in writing of date, time and place the election will be held. Notices of date, time, place are also posted in all postoffices and other public places (usually six notices) and articles concerning the election are entered

in local weekly newspaper for three weeks previous to election. All farmers are mailed reminder postcards three days prior to the election date. At the election the group of farmers attending elect the committee to represent the community in which the election is held.

All farmers attending the meeting vote, and have the opportunity to nominate other farmers for positions on the committee. The elected committee chairmans representing each community, meet at a later date, not less than 3 or more than 10 days after the community election, and elect the county committee. Due to the election being open to the public there is no reason to monitor elections.

(8) Surveys have never been made concerning elections.

(9) There has never been an appeal filed in this parish concerning committee elections, however, the procedure is the same as for all government Farm Programs.

(10) All allotments (Rice, cotton and wheat) are publicized in the local newspaper.

(11) The community committee meets an average of four times annually or more often if necessary. The county committee meets monthly. Usually there is a full committee in attendance.

(12) The following Government Programs are being carried out in this parish: Cotton allotment; rice allotment; wheat allotment; conservation reserve, S. B.; feed grain program; federal crop insurance; farm storage commodity loans; farm storage facility loans; wool program; agricultural conservation program; and price support.

(13) The local farmers are informed by weekly articles in newspaper, newsletters, personal contacts and letters on individual program changes.

Due to the entire National economy being in a state of emergency and in no position to halt the decline in farm income, nor to correct it, Congress passed the Agricultural Adjustment Act to provide production control on certain specified commodities and authorize payments to cooperation farmers, in the year 1933. The act authorized the establishment of state and local committees for a more effective administration of the programs. The committee system has been continuously in effect with some changes being made in 1936, 1953 and 1960.

On June 13, 1963 Congress requested a committee of specialists outside the department to make a study of the committee system. The review committee consisted of leading specialists and professors

from several different colleges. The report published November 28, 1962, stated the farmer committee method of administrating farm programs was sound and should be continued.

The farmer committee system has worked very successfully in this parish. It has been the opinion that a meeting type election was the best method, due to the fact that the qualifications of each individual nominated could be openly discussed, however, due to the small percentage of farmers attending the election meetings, the group was unanimous in the opinion this year that beginning with the 1965 election, the mail method will be used. All farmers in the parish regardless of race, color, creed, whether he operates a 5.0 acre or 5,000.0 acre farm are urged to participate in committee elections and all program activities. We have no review or appeal cases or to my knowledge no dissatisfied farmers in the parish.

If we can be of further assistance to you please do not hesitate to call on us.

Yours very truly,

R. J. Sasser Jr

R. J. Sasser, Jr.
County Office Manager
Tensas Parish

AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION SERVICE
ST. JOSEPH, LOUISIANA 71366

November 3, 1964

LOUISIANA STATE UNIVERSITY
AND A & M COLLEGE AND
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE COOPERATING

Miss Judith C. Nusbaum
Federal Programs Project
2209 Dryades Street
New Orleans, La.

Dear Miss Nusbaum:

Tensas Parish has formally incoporated an Area Redevelopement Association; a copy of their overall Economic Development Progra m is inclosed.

The following information is supplied in answer to your questionaire of October 27, 1964.

R.E.A.- North East La. Power Cooperative, Inc. , R.E. Holladay Jr., manager, Winnsboro, La.

F.C.A.- Federal Land Bank , % Mr. Blue, St. Joseph, La.

Forest Service- La. Foresty Commission , Winnsboro, La.

Agri. Marketing Service- No local office

F.E.S. - LSU Ag. Ext. Service, Charles B. James, County Agent, St. Joseph, La.

R.A.D.O. -Tensas Area Development Association , St. Joseph, La. Charles B. James, Sec.

SCS - SCS, James P. Barbre, Work Unit Conservationest, St. Joseph, La.

ARS - ARS Dr M. O. Bostwick, Newellton, La.

ERS- Served by State Organization

F coop Service- Non Locally

SRS - Non Locally

Coop State Exp Station Service- North East La. Exp. Station, John Hendrix St. Joseph, La.

F.C. INC. Federal Crop Insurance Corporation, Mr. J. R. Sassar St. Joseph, La

Future plans are outlined in the enclosed OEDP.

Sincerely,

Charles B. James

Charles B. James
County Agent
Tensas Parish

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service
Tensas ASCS Parish Office
Box 1
St. Joseph, La.

Watson Building — TENSAS PARISH ASCS MONTHLY NEWSLETTER — Phone 3502

November

C O T T O N - We are now in the process of establishing 1965 cotton acreage allotments. Notices will be mailed in the very near future. The cotton marketing quota referendum has been set for December 15, 1964. You will be notified at a later date of the time and polling places.

A C P - The Tensas Parish ASC Development Group will meet within the next few days to formulate the 1965 ACP Program. Dollar and cents rates of cost-sharing will be based on the smaller of cost-sharing rates as established in the State ACP Handbook or the parish average cost based on current prices.

I M P O R T A N T - If you have received ACP cost-sharing assistance on your farm for Conservation Practices, you should report the practice as soon as completed. All practices completed must be reported not later than December 31 1964.

W O O L - The 1964 marketing year for wool ends December 31 1964. Any person who has sold wool or unshorn lambs during the calender year of 1964 is entitled for incentive payment. However you must submit your original sales documents not later than the end of the marketing year.

C R O P I N S U R A N C E - If you insured cotton and or soybeans this year, and have a loss, this is to remind you a loss claim must be filed with this office within 15 days after harvest is complete. Crop Insurance Premium are due as of December 31, 1964 and can be paid through this office at your convenience.

P R E M E A S U R E M E N T - Several farms have requested premeasurement of wheat acreage seeded this fall. If you are interested in this service, please contact this office. Wheat farmers who have 98 percent of the parish wheat allotment filed intentions to plant within the farm's allotment for the 1965 crop.

F A R M O P E R A T O R C H A N G E S - We urge you to notify this office of any changes in farm ownership or operators in order that our records will be kept up to date. This is especially important this fall in order that the 1965 notices of allotments will be mailed correctly.

Sincerely yours.

R. J. Sasser, Jr.

R. J. Sasser, Jr.
County Office Manager
Tensas Parish ASCS

OVERALL
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM

By

Tensas Area Redevelopment Association

AN OVERALL ECONOMICAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM FOR

TENSAS PARISH

BY

TENSAS AREA REDEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATION

E. R. McDonald, Sr.
President

G. C. Goldman
Vice President

Charles B. James
Secretary-Treasurer

LEGAL STATUS OF

THE TENSAS AREA REDEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATION

The Tensas Area Redevelopment Association is organized as a non-profit corporation to promote the economic development of Tensas Parish.

The direction and administration of the corporation is vested in a Board of Directors of twenty members. Directors serving on the corporation represent all geographic areas of the parish as well as all economic interests.

Committees are appointed by the Association to aid in the collection of data for each section of this development program.

TENSAS AREA REDEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATION

A. OFFICERS

President	E. R. McDonald, Sr. Newellton, Louisiana President, Tensas Parish Police Jury Cotton Planter, Ginner
Vice President	Carneal Goldman Waterproof, Louisiana Member, Tensas Parish Police Jury Cotton Planter, Ginner
Secretary-Treasurer	Charles B. James St. Joseph, Louisiana County Agent

B. BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Clyde B. Lee	Newellton, Louisiana Cotton Planter Member, Tensas Parish Police Jury
Russell Y. Ratcliff	St. Joseph, Louisiana Cotton Planter Member, Tensas Parish Police Jury
Harvey Trevillion	Waterproof, Louisiana Contractor Member, Tensas Parish Police Jury
E. M. Roberts	Newellton, Louisiana Cotton Planter Member, Tensas Parish Police Jury
R. E. Lancaster, Jr.	Waterproof, Louisiana Lumberman Member, Tensas Parish Police Jury
O. N. Wilds	St. Joseph, Louisiana Mayor, Town of St. Joseph Service Station Operator
Frank Burnside	Newellton, Louisiana Mayor, Town of Newellton Elevator Operator

Louis Preis	Waterproof, Louisiana Mayor, Town of Waterproof Insurance Agent
Howard M. Jones	St. Joseph, Louisiana Businessman Senator, 32nd Senatorial District
S. S. Dewitt	Newellton, Louisiana Cotton Planter Representative, Tensas Parish
A. E. Swanson	Newellton, Louisiana Superintendent of Education of Tensas Parish
William W. Watson	St. Joseph, Louisiana Banker
W. A. Guthrie	Newellton, Louisiana Cotton Planter Member, Tensas Parish School Board
Joe Keyes	Waterproof, Louisiana Merchant
Glen Evans	St. Joseph, Louisiana Clergyman
Dean Doyle	Newellton, Louisiana Banker

Organized Labor is not included on this Committee because there are no representatives of organized labor in Tensas Parish.

C. ARTICLES OF INCORPORATION OF TENSAS AREA REDEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATION

BE IT KNOWN, that on this the 31st day of March, 1964, before me, Notary Public, in and for the parish and state aforesaid, personally came and appeared the several parties, of the full age of majority, whose signatures are subscribed, who declared in the presence of the undersigned competent witnesses, that, availing themselves of the provisions of Louisiana Revised Statutes (1950) Section 12:101 et seq, they do hereby organize a non-profit corporation as defined in R.S. 12:101 (8) under and in accordance with these articles of incorporation:

ARTICLE I - NAME

The name of this corporation is Tensas Area Redevelopment Association.

ARTICLE II - PURPOSES

This organization is organized for the following purposes and to carry out the following purposes:

1) To promote the economic development of Tensas Parish in order to insure employment opportunities, sustain purchasing power and maintain an adequate assessed valuation.

2) To assist by means of loans, or otherwise, new or expanding small business enterprises in Tensas Parish.

3) To work for the improvement of the Parish of Tensas, and to attract industries to this area.

4) To advertise and promote the Parish of Tensas in every way possible.

5) To cooperate with any industries, firms or companies who may desire to commence a business in this territory and to assist them in finding sites for factories or manufacturing establishments.

6) To generally improve the betterment of the entire Parish of Tensas.

7) To buy, acquire, hold, improve, dispose of, deal and invest in real estate, lands, buildings and all kinds of property, real, personal, and mixed, and bills payable and receivable, securities, stocks of other corporations, bonds, and all other kinds of assets.

8) To borrow and lend money, lease property, grant oil, gas and mineral leases and to purchase and acquire said leases, to buy and sell oil, gas and mineral rights and royalties, to operate farms, rent buildings or construct buildings, take options and grant options and generally to conduct and engage in any and all kinds of lawful business, including the borrowing of money, making, executing, accepting and issuing of promissory notes, bills of exchange or other negotiable instruments, including bonds, and to secure the said loan or loans by mortgaging, pledging, hypothecating all or any part of its property, whether real or personal.

9) To do all things necessary and advantageous to the accomplishment of its purposes, and to do all things that a natural person may do in a similar business, except where limited or restricted by law.

10) To take funds and property by bequest, devise, gift or otherwise.

11) To enter into, make, perform and carry out contracts of every kind and sort which may be convenient or necessary to carry out the objectives and purposes of this corporation with any corporation, company or person, whether municipal, private, public or body politic under the Government of the United States or any colony or territory thereof, or of any foreign government insofar as, and to the extent, the same may be done by corporations organized under the Louisiana Non-Profit Corporation Law.

ARTICLE III - DURATION

This corporation shall enjoy corporate existence for a period of ninety-nine (99) years from date hereof.

ARTICLE IV - REGISTERED OFFICE

The location and post office address of its registered office is

1) Location: Court House
Tensas Parish
St. Joseph, Louisiana

2) Post Office Address: Box 6165
St. Joseph, Louisiana

ARTICLE V - REGISTERED AGENTS

The full name and post office address of its registered agents are:

1) Charles B. James, P.O. Box 288, St. Joseph, Louisiana

2) A. Glenn McIntosh, P.O. Box 6165, St. Joseph, Louisiana

ARTICLE VI - BASIS OF ORGANIZATION

A. This corporation shall be organized without capital stock and membership shall be evidenced by certificates of membership.

B. The issuance of certificates of membership to each of the incorporators listed in Article XI of these Articles shall be conditioned on the payment of the fee of Five Dollars ($5.00), and this Association shall be authorized to begin business upon the issuance of fifteen certificates.

C. Each holder of a certificate of membership shall be entitled to one vote.

D. No person shall have any property rights whatsoever at any time in any of the assets or property of this corporation.

ARTICLE VII - DIRECTORS

A. The names of the first directors, and their post office addresses are as follows:

Name	City
1) E. R. McDonald, Sr.	Newellton
2) Clyde B. Lee	Newellton
3) Russell Y. Ratcliff	St. Joseph
4) Harvey Trevillion	Waterproof
5) E. M. Roberts	Newellton

6)	G. C. Goldman	Waterproof
7)	R. E. Lancaster, Jr.	Waterproof
8)	O. N. Wilds	St. Joseph
9)	Frank Burnside	Newellton
10)	Louis Preis	Waterproof
11)	Charles B. James	St. Joseph
12)	Howard M. Jones	St. Joseph
13)	S. S. DeWitt	Newellton
14)	A. E. Swanson	Newellton
15)	William Wade Watson	St. Joseph
16)	Glen Evans	St. Joseph
17)	W. A. Guthrie	Newellton
18)	Dean Doyle	Newellton
19)	Joe Keyes	Waterproof
20)	Louis Preis, Jr.	Waterproof

B. The direction and administration of this corporation shall be vested in a Board of Directors of twenty members. The first Board of Directors shall hold office for one (1) year

C. The qualifications, terms of office, manner of electio compensation, powers and duties of the subsequent directors, the time, place and manner of calling, giving notice of and conducting directors' meetings, and the number of directors which shall constitute a quorum, shall be prescribed by the by-laws.

D. The Board of Directors shall elect the following officers, whose duties, responsibilities and authority shall be established by the Board of Directors:

1) President

2) Vice President

3) Secretary-Treasurer

The following named officers shall hold office for one (1) year and their successors will be elected as provided above:

1) President - E. R. McDonald, Sr.

2) Vice President - Carneal Goldman

3) Secretary-Treasurer - Charles B. James

ARTICLE VIII - DUES AND ASSESSMENTS

A. Each member of this corporation shall pay dues, payable annually as the Board of Directors shall fix. Dues shall be collected by such procedure as may be established by the Board of Directors. The corporation through its Board of Directors may levy special assessment which shall be payable and collected in the same manner as is provided for dues.

B. The nonpayment of dues or assessments upon reasonable notice shall authorize a cancellation or suspension of membership by the Board of Directors, provided that the Board of Directors may adopt from time to time such policy for the re-instatement of members expelled or suspended by this article as they deem advisable.

ARTICLE IX - MEETINGS OF MEMBERS

A. At least one meeting shall be held of the members of this corporation each calendar year. This meeting shall take place on the first Friday of the month of September, or in the event that that day is a legal holiday, on the first Friday which is not a legal holiday. It shall be the duty of the President,

and upon his failure and neglect, then of the Secretary or any other officer or member, to mail notice at least ten days prio to this annual meeting to all members entitled to be present.

B. Special meetings of the members of this corporation m be called at any time by the President or the Board of Directo

C. Meetings may be held at any place.

D. No business transacted at a members' meeting shall be valid unless a quorum is present. A quorum shall consist of fifty-one (51) per cent of the membership present in person or by proxy.

ARTICLE X - BY-LAWS

The Board of Directors shall have the power to make, amenc and repeal by-laws to govern this corporation provided they are in accordance with and do not conflict with these articles.

ARTICLE XI - INCORPORATORS

The names and addresses of the incorporators of this corporation are as follows:

	Name	City
1)	E. R. McDonald, Sr.	Newellton
2)	Clyde B. Lee	Newellton
3)	Russell Y. Ratcliff	St. Joseph
4)	Harvey Trevillion	Waterproof
5)	E. M. Roberts	Newellton
6)	G. C. Goldman	Waterproof
7)	R. E. Lancaster, Jr.	Waterproof
8)	O. N. Wilds	St. Joseph
9)	Frank Burnside	Newellton

10)	Louis Preis	Waterproof
11)	Charles B. James	St. Joseph
12)	Howard M. Jones	St. Joseph
13)	S. S. DeWitt	Newellton
14)	A. E. Swanson	Newellton
15)	William Wade Watson	St. Joseph
16)	W. A. Guthrie	Newellton
17)	Joe Keyes	Waterproof

DONE AND SIGNED in the Parish of Tensas, State of Louisiana on this the 31st day of March, 1964, in the presence of the undersigned competent witnesses and me, Notary Public, after due reading of the whole.

WITNESSES:

s/ Thompson L. Clarke

s/ Ernestine S. Wixson

s/ All (17) Incorporators

Marion Post (Seal)
Notary Public

Filed and Recorded
April 7, 1964 at 3:00 P.M.
by Clerk of Court

Corporation Record
B Tensas Parish Page 304
Entry No. 66,077

COMMITTEES THAT COMPILED INFORMATION FOR THE OVERALL ECONOMIC REDEVELOPMENT PROGRAM

History and General Description of the Area -
Mr. Philip B. Watson, Jr., Chairman

Population - Mrs. Nancy B. Clark, Chairman

The Labor Force - Mr. J. A. Kitchen, Chairman

Land and Agriculture - Mr. Charles B. James and
Mr. John A. Hendrix, Co-chairmen

Other Resources

Non Agriculture Business - General - Mr. Whitfield Jones

Industrial - Mr. S. S. Dewitt, Chairman

Mineral Development - Mr. Philip B. Watson, Jr., Chairman

Water - Mr. James P. Barbre, Chairman

Area Services and Facilities

Power - Mr. Bill Burris, Chairman

Communication - Mr. V. T. Ford, Chairman

Educational Facilities - Mr. A. E. Swanson, Chairman

Health and Medical Facilities - Mrs. Birdie Mae, Chairman

Housing - Mrs. Effie W. Lofton, Chairman

Recreation - Mr. S. S. DeWitt, Chairman

Transportation - Mr. R. E. Fulton, Chairman

Finance - Mr. William W. Watson, Chairman

HISTORY AND GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF TENSAS PARISH

Tensas Parish was named for a tribe of Indians who lived within its present boundaries when it was first settled by the French.

The French explorer, LaSalle, gives us the first record of a tribe of "Taensas" Indians, who had their main village on a lake which he described as "an ancient oxbow formed by the Mississippi." This is Lake St. Joseph, in the northern part of the Parish, on which the town of Newellton is now located.

Penicaut, who was with Iberville on his trip up the Mississippi in 1700 wrote: "On the 12th of April we left Natchez and coasted along to the right for a distance of 12 leagues. . . we landed to visit a village situated four leagues in the interior. These Indians are called the Tensas."

The Parish is rich in legends of the early Indian inhabitants and the days of Spanish rule. It was part of the territory ruled by the Spanish commandants, from their old seat of government at Concordia, now Vidalia.

There is a story that Bayou L'Argent (French for "silver") was named for a Spanish sloop which was sent up the Mississippi from New Orleans to pay the soldiers who were fighting the Indians. The crew mutinied on the voyage, scuttled the ship, killed the officers, and made off with the money. Some of the mutineers were later apprehended, but many of them escaped.

Tensas Parish is situated on the northeastern part of the State and is bounded on the north by Madison Parish; on the east the Mississippi River forms its entire irregular boundary, separating it fom the State of Mississippi; on the south it is bounded by Concordia Parish; and on the west by Catahoula and Franklin Parishes.

In its early days, the chief visitors to the Parish were the traders and chasseurs (hunters) from Canada who went up and down the Mississippi. There was little incentive for settlement at first. But apparently its first permanent settler was John Densmore, who built a house and store on the site of the Farrar house in the present town of St. Joseph. This spot became known as Densmore's Landing, a shipping center for a large section of the country between the Mississippi and Tensas Rivers Densmore ran a ferry between his landing and Rodney, Mississippi

During the closing years of the 18th and early years of the 19th centuries, others beside Densmore built homes nearby. Among them were William Bantz, George West, Zenos Preston, Elam Bowman, James Bullen, Col. Isaac Harrison, Scott and Jeremiah Watson, J. W. Briscoe, Gen. C. G. Dahlgreen, Rodney King, Joshua James, and James McGill.

Scott Watson developed the first plantation on Lake Bruin in 1812; James McGill built "Sunnyside" on Lake Bruin Island; Jerry Watson set up the "Panola" plantation north of St. Joseph; and A. J. Watson chose land on Lake St. Peter.

The towns of St. Joseph, Waterproof and Newellton grew up as centers of the large plantation system. St. Joseph, the Parish seat, is supposed to have been named by a Jesuit priest who came down the Mississippi and viewing the unexplored territory, applied the names of patron saints to the series of cut-off lakes in this section; Lake St. John, Lake St. Peter, and Lake St. Joseph.

Waterproof, a true misnomer, has been the subject of many jokes in time of rainy seasons and floods, for on a few occasions the town has been under two and three feet of water!

Abner Smalley, one of the earliest citizens of Waterproof, gave a reason for the unusual name in one of his favorite stories: One day he was standing high and dry on a strip of land surrounded as far as the eye could see by water, waiting for a steamboat to land for its usual re-fueling of cordwood. As the boat came into land, the jovial captain took in the scene, then called to Mr. Smalley: "Well, Abner, I see you're waterproof."

Supposition of early citizens places the first settlement of Waterproof at 1830 or earlier. Pioneers, coming down the river in flatboats or coming from the north and east in covered wagons, stopped in Waterproof on their way to Texas on the Old Texas Road. It was used in covered wagon days as the highway between Mississippi and Texas. Travelers crossed the river at Rodney, just opposite Waterproof, and old settlers told stories of as many as 50 covered wagons crossing in one day.

Tired by their long journey and attracted by the rich fertility of the soil, many of the travelers stopped in the settlement and made their homes there. Some engaged in farming and others in trading. The Waterproof of that time, about two and one-half miles south of the present site, is now well out into the Mississippi River. Two moves, necessitated by caving banks, changed the town of Waterproof to its present location, where it has been since 1880.

The town of Newellton first was settled by the Rouths in the early 19th century. In 1832, Edward Drumgould Newell, a young merchant of Port Gibson, Mississippi, fell in love with a Miss Dorsey. He asked her father, a wealthy planter, for his consent to their marriage. But he was refused on the grounds that he was not a landowner and therefore the young lady's social inferior.

No one in the vicinity was willing to sell land at that time, so young Newell went with an old Indian chief who showed him the present site of Newellton with its many acres of good delta soil. So he bought 10,000 acres from the federal authorities in Monroe for $1.25 an acre. And it was here that he brought his bride and her 12 slaves in 1835, thus marking the beginning of the town named Newellton.

One of the most important events in the agricultural and industrial development of the section came in 1834 when Edward Newell and his brother, Dr. Thomas Newell, invented a cotton press which brought considerable wealth and economic advantage to the region.

Edward Newell also was one of the leaders who bought a printing press in 1852 and turned it over to Andrew Marschalk. Marschalk established the Tensas Gazette, which has been in continuous operation since, except for the period during the Civil War. It now is owned and published by Mrs. Paul A. Myers, Jr.

Like its neighbor parish, Catahoula, Tensas was a part of Concordia Parish until it was created by legislative act, Act. 61, approved March 17, 1843, during the administration of Governor Andre Bienvenu Roman.

After the organization of the Parish, the first police jury met at Waterproof on May 5, 1843. St. Joseph became the Parish seat and a courthouse was built. The town grew slowly at first since there were no railroads in the Parish.

Among the first white children in the Parish was Albert Bondurant who was born in 1824. He became captain of the Tensa Rifles during the Civil War and was owner of the plantation "Pleasant View," on the Louisiana side of the Mississippi opposite Bruensburg. Much earlier, Andrew Jackson operated a store and a track for blooded horses in Bruensburg.

Pleasant View figured largely in Tensas during the Civil War. While Captain Bondurant was at the front with his company he left his wife in charge of the plantation. In 1863, when news came that General Grant was marching through Louisiana on his way to Vicksburg, Mrs. Bondurant, with the help of the slav on the plantation, burned 100 bales of cotton (valued at $600 per bale) to keep them from falling into the possession of the

northern troops. Then she fled to Texas and stayed there until the end of the war.

When Grant's forces found the burned cotton, they shelled the plantation house as reprisal, but the building was not destroyed. It later was used by Grant as his headquarters in the march on Vicksburg. Years afterward, when the house was torn down because of the encroachments of the Mississippi, dozens of cannon balls and shell fragments were found deep in the timbers.

The oldest place of worship in the Parish is believed to be the Wesley Chapel, built about 1852 on a site 10 miles west of St. Joseph on Delta Plantation. The building is still standing, with a quaint old cemetery nearby. Many of the pioneer residents of the Parish are buried there.

The first church dedicated to any particular denomination, according to Mrs. Eli Tullis, who came to St. Joseph by boat in 1853, was the present Christ Episcopal Church, erected in 1871, which faces the Court House Square in St. Joseph.

Some of the favored early educational institutions for boys of the section were Oakland College, a Presbyterian school at Rodney, Mississippi; Chamberlain-Hunt Academy at Port Gibson, Mississippi; and Jefferson College at Washington, Mississippi. In these early days it was thought that girls, of course, would be married, and there was little need for education in home-making.

Apparently, the public school system of the Parish was begun about the year 1874, in a one-room frame building located

in St. Joseph. Increasing attention has been paid to the school facilities in the Parish until today an excellent and extensive school system has been developed.

A number of fine old homes still are in use in the Parish, despite their age. Many are elaborate in design and construction, and all are intimately identified with the history of the region before the Civil War.

"Lakewood," the Watson home on the shores of Lake Bruin, was built by Captain A. C. Watson, a Civil War officer. A "well-authenticated" report tells that Captain Watson withdrew his entire fortune of $80,000 in gold from the banks in the opening days of the war. He used part to equip the Confederate regiment he commanded and buried the remainder, some $20,000 on his plantation for safekeeping. He recovered a portion of the money following the war, but evidently not all of it. Some years ago $5,000 was discovered in a jar buried in the flower garden on the grounds of the plantation.

Tensas has an area of 413,440 acres. The land consists of alluvial and wooded lowlands. Farming and cattle raising are the principal occupations of the residents, and the chief crops are cotton, soybeans, corn, hay and wheat. Beef and dai cattle operations are extensive and increasing in value and importance annually.

Many portions of the Parish still are covered with dense growths of oak, cypress, tupelo, elm, gum, hackberry and other hardwoods. The extensive forest resources of the Parish have played an important part in its economic development. At

present, there is a large sawmill at Newellton, and loggers and pulpwood cutters operate throughout the Parish.

One of the most important enterprises in the Parish is the Northeast Louisiana Experiment Station, located just north of St. Joseph, operated under the College of Agriculture of Louisiana State University and A & M College. The Experiment Station has contributed a great deal to the improvement of agricultural methods throughout Louisiana.

Beginning with the Holly Ridge and Lake St. John oil field in the early 1940's, large reserves of oil and gas have been discovered in the Parish, which have aided in the stable economic growth of the area. Gasoline plans, including re-cyclying operations, are located in the Lake St. John, Locust Ridge and Killen's Ferry Oilfields. Numberous pipelines and compressor stations have been constructed to other fields in the Parish, including the new and extensive Buckhorn Field.

In addition to its rich natural resources, Tensas Parish contains unexcelled facilities for outdoor recreation, including hunting, camping, fishing and water sports. The Lake Bruin State Park on Lake Bruin and the Chicago Mill Game Management Area on Tensas River accomodate thousands of visitors and sportsmen each year, and other hunting and fishing areas can be found throughout the Parish.

POPULATION

Population Trends

In 1900 Tensas Parish, according to the United States Census, had its greatest population, a total of 19,020. The following census of 1910 showed 17,060 or an approximate decrease of 2,000. The greater decrease in population occurred in the next decade, since figures showed only 12,085, some 5,000 less than in 1910 and 7,000 less than in 1900. In 1930, however, a gain was made to 15,096; and in 1940, a further gain of a few hundred to the figure 15,940.

Another drop of nearly 3,000 occurred during the next ten years, for in 1950 the total was 13,209. Latest figures available, based on the 1960 census, show a decrease to 11,796.

TABLE I

POPULATION BY MINOR CIVIL DIVISIONS - 1910 - 1960

	1960	1950	1940	1930	1920	1910
Total Parish	11,796	13,209	15,940	15,096	12,085	17,060
Ward 1	1,028	1,375	1,785	2,298	1,159	2,156
Ward 2	3,066	3,200	3,992	3,076	1,786	2,755
Newellton town	1,453	1,280	789	627	541	424
Ward 3	3,095	3,123	3,988	4,308	3,667	4,878
St. Joseph town	1,653	1,218	1,096	864	734	740
Ward 4	681	936	1,131	819	917	931
Ward 5	226	364	427	479	794	1,225
Ward 6	2,611	2,755	2,771	2,341	2,045	3,011
Waterproof town	1,412	1,180	592	420	340	445
Ward 7	1,089	1,456	1,846	1,776	1,717	2,104

TABLE II

COMPOSITION OF THE POPULATION, 1960

SEX, RACE AND NATIVITY	
Total population	11,796
Male	5,609
Female	6,187
Native (all races)	11,753
White	4,096
Nonwhite	7,657
Foreign born (all races	43
White	32
Nonwhite	11
Native Parentage	11,685
Percent native white	38.4
Percent foreign born white	0.1
Percent nonwhite	65.1

TABLE III

AGE, RACE AND SEX, 1960

	All Classes			White		Nonwhite	
	Total	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Total	11,796	5,609	6,187	2,044	2,084	3,565	4,103
Under 1 Yr.	295	159	136	43	37	116	99
Under 5 Yrs.	1,593	795	798	227	207	568	591
5- 9 Yrs.	1,712	848	864	244	254	604	610
10-14 Yrs.	1,479	733	746	218	249	515	497
15-19 Yrs.	1,095	559	536	217	194	342	342
20-24 Yrs.	466	203	263	82	87	121	176
25-29 Yrs.	407	179	228	90	99	89	129
30-34 Yrs.	475	184	291	102	123	82	168
35-39 Yrs.	547	218	329	117	152	101	177
40-44 Yrs.	573	266	307	137	143	129	164
45-49 Yrs.	626	285	341	137	128	148	213
50-54 Yrs.	621	286	335	131	118	155	217
55-59 Yrs.	541	261	280	104	92	157	188
60-64 Yrs.	453	218	235	79	66	139	169
65-69 Yrs.	426	199	227	55	58	144	169
70-74 Yrs.	300	140	160	40	54	100	106
75 & Over	482	235	247	64	60	171	187
Under 18 Yrs.	5,594	2,796	2,798	848	854	1,948	1,944
65 & Over	1,208	574	634	159	172	415	462

TABLE IV

COMPOSITION OF THE RURAL-NON FARM POPULATION, 1960

Total rural-non farm population	7,181
White	2,733
Male	1,337
Female	1,396
Nonwhite	4,448
Male	1,987
Female	2,461
Age	
Male, All Ages	3,324
Under 5 Yrs.	443
5 to 9 Yrs	522
10 to 14 Yrs.	414
15 to 19 Yrs.	296
20 to 24 Yrs.	81
25 to 29 Yrs.	116
30 to 34 Yrs.	145
35 to 39 Yrs.	161
40 to 44 Yrs.	161
45 to 49 Yrs.	165
50 to 54 Yrs.	185
55 to 59 Yrs.	143
60 to 64 Yrs.	134
65 to 69 Yrs.	82
70 to 74 Yrs.	108
75 Yrs. & Over.	128

TABLE IV RURAL-NON FARM (Continued)

Female, All Ages.	3,857
Under 5 Yrs.	517
5 to 9 Yrs.	508
10 to 14 Yrs.	456
15 to 19 Yrs.	257
20 to 24 Yrs.	164
25 to 29 Yrs.	162
30 to 34 Yrs.	199
35 to 39 Yrs.	205
40 to 44 Yrs.	201
45 to 49 Yrs.	196
50 to 54 Yrs.	204
55 to 59 Yrs.	176
60 to 64 Yrs.	178
65 to 69 Yrs.	172
70 to 74 Yrs.	111
75 Yrs. and over.	151

TABLE V

COMPOSITION OF THE RURAL-FARM POPULATION, 1960

Total Rural Farm Population	4,615
White	1,403
Male	734
Female	669
Nonwhite	3,212
Male	1,551
Female	1,661
Age	
Male, All Ages	2,285
Under 5 Yrs.	352
5 to 9 Yrs.	326
10 to 14 Yrs.	319
15 to 19 Yrs.	263
20 to 24 Yrs.	122
25 to 29 Yrs.	63
30 to 34 Yrs.	39
35 to 39 Yrs.	57
40 to 44 Yrs.	105
45 to 49 Yrs.	120
50 to 54 Yrs.	101
55 to 59 Yrs.	118
60 to 64 Yrs.	84

TABLE V RURAL-FARM (Continued)

65 to 69 Yrs.	117
70 to 74 Yrs.	32
75 Yrs. & Over	67
Female, All Ages	2,330
Under 5 Yrs.	281
5 to 9 Yrs.	356
10 to 14 Yrs.	290
15 to 19 Yrs.	279
20 to 24 Yrs.	99
25 to 29 Yrs.	66
30 to 34 Yrs.	92
35 to 39 Yrs.	124
40 to 44 Yrs.	106
45 to 49 Yrs.	145
50 to 54 Yrs.	131
55 to 59 Yrs.	104
60 to 64 Yrs.	57
65 to 69 Yrs.	55
70 to 74 Yrs.	49
75 Yrs. & Over	96

TABLE VI

MARRIED COUPLES AND FAMILIES BY RACE - 1960

	All Classes	White	Nonwhite
Married Couples	2,066	967	1,099
With Own household	2,024	941	1,083
With Own children under 6	693	307	386
With own children under 18	1,252	683	569
With husband under 45	750	418	332
With own children under 18	677	385	292
Families	2,590	1,035	1,555
Husband wife families	2,024	941	1,083
With own children under 6	778	297	481
With own children under 18	1,495	704	791
Unrelated individuals	683	170	513
Persons under 18 years old	5,600	1,701	3,899
Living with both parents	3,758	1,552	2,206

TABLE VII

YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED BY RACE AND SEX - 1960

	Totals				
	Total	White	Nonwhite	Sex	All Classes
Persons 25 yrs. old & over	5,427	2,177	3,250	M	2,481
				F	2,946
No. school yrs. completed	634	54	580	M	313
				F	321
Elementary: 1 to 4 years	1,556	245	1,311	M	838
				F	718
5 to 6 years	918	203	715	M	335
				F	583
7 years	400	181	219	M	162
				F	238
8 years	363	247	116	M	153
				F	210
High School: 1 to 3 years	529	351	178	M	210
				F	319
4 years	576	513	63	M	247
				F	329
College: 1 to 3 years	240	211	29	M	110
				F	130
4 years or more	211	172	39	M	113
					98

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THE LABOR FORCE

The parish economy is predominately agricultural, with approximately 1,100 workers in this industry. There appears to be more than an adequate supply of workers available in the parish.

Since World War II, farming has become more and more mechanized. The oil and gas industry, in keeping abreast of modern trends, is in a rapid transition to automation. Therefore, because of these trends, less workers, both skilled and unskilled are needed and many have been forced to leave the area. For example, in 1940 Tensas Parish had 3,860 workers employed in agriculture. In 1950 this was reduced to 2,306 workers. In 1960 there was a further reduction to 1,084 persons in agricultural employment. Percentage wise, from 1950 to 1960, agricultural employment dropped 53.0 percent. Many of these workers, especially the nonwhites, have out-migrated to larger cities in the North and West hoping to locate industrial work. The skilled and semi-skilled workers in the oil and gas industry have transferred to the larger plants located elsewhere.

TABLE I *

EMPLOYMENT STATUS

	Total	Male White	Female White	Male Nonwhite	Female Nonwhite
Total, Persons 14 Years Old & Over	7,281	1,428	1,379	1,933	2,541
Labor Force	3,057	1,058	322	1,161	561
Civilian Labor Force	3,057	1,058	322	1,161	561
Employed	2,908	1,025	311	1,104	468
Unemployed	149	33	11	57	48
Not in Labor Force	4,224	370	1,057	772	2,025
Inmate of Institution	0	0	0	0	0
Enrolled in School	1,018	147	170	314	387
Other, Under 65 Years Old	2,221	118	738	149	1,216
Other, 65 Years Old & Over	985	105	149	309	422

* Source: 1960 U. S. Census and/or
State of Louisiana
Department of Labor
Division of Employment Security

TABLE II

CLASS OF WORKER

	Total	Male	Female
Number Employed in Agriculture	1,084	1,024	60
Private Wage & Salary Workers	735	679	56
Government Workers	8	8	0
Self Employed Workers	338	334	4
Unpaid Family Workers	3	3	0
Number Employed in Non-Agriculture	1,824	1,105	719
Private Wage & Salary Workers	1,178	711	467
Government Workers	342	178	164
Self Employed Workers	282	212	70
Unpaid Family Workers	22	4	18

No break out of nonwhite available.

TABLE III

EMPLOYMENT BY OCCUPATION

Occupation	Total Employment	Male White	Female White	Male Nonwhite	Female Nonwhite
Professional, Technical & Kindred Workers	200	89	53	14	44
Farmers & Farm Managers	330	180	0	146	4
Managers, Offices & Propr's, Exc. Farm	169	123	30	12	4
Clerical & Kindred Workers	134	34	100	0	0
Sales Workers	153	75	50	13	15
Craftsmen, Foremen & Kindred Workers	169	116	4	49	0
Operatives & Kindred Workers	577	251	18	295	13
Private Household Workers	274	0	10	0	264
Service Workers, except. Private Household	166	42	35	21	68
Farm Laborers & Foremen	476	74	4	350	48
Laborers, except Farm & mine	234	30	0	204	0
Occupations not Reported	26	11	7	0	8
Total Employment	2,908	1,025	311	1,104	468

TABLE IV

EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY

	Total	Male	Female
Employed	2,908	2,129	779
Agriculture, Forestry & Fisheries	1,092	1,032	60
Mining	109	105	4
Construction	123	119	4
Manufacturing	202	198	4
Transportation, Communication & Util.	98	82	16
Wholesale & Retail Trade	462	321	141
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	37	15	22
Business & Repair Services	8	8	0
Personal Services	369	53	316
Entertainment & Recreation Services	19	19	0
Professional & Related Services	243	81	162
Public Administration	108	69	39
Industries, Not Reported	38	27	11

TABLE V

COVERED EMPLOYMENT

Latest Available Information December 1962

Mining	72
Construction	41
Manufacturing	144
Transportation, Communication & Utilities	2
Wholesale & Retail Trade	175
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	19
Service & Miscellaneous	6
Government*	5
Total	464

*This information not complete

LAND AND AGRICULTURE

A. Land Classification

1. Rural

Tensas is a delta parish with rich, alluvial soils. Sandy to silt loam soils are located near the Mississippi River and near old river beds and bayous. Land located further away from waterways becomes heavier and is usually defined as heavy, black, clay soil. There are 398,720 acres of land in Tensas. Approximately 245,000 acres of land is devoted to agricultural production. Over 105,000 acres are devoted to pasture and forage crops. Approximately 8,000 acres are planted to corn or are set aside in feed grain program. From twenty-two to twenty-five thousand acres are devoted to cotton production, and approximately 15,000 to 17,000 acres to soybeans. Minor crops grown are oats, wheat, sorghum, and a few special crops such as alfalfa, and lespedeza.

According to the 1959 census of agriculture, woodland pastures consist of 52,041 acres and woodland not pastured 64,319 acres.

2. Municipal

There are three towns in Tensas Parish, namely Newellton, St. Joseph and Waterproof.

The governing bodies of these towns consist of a Mayor and Town Council.

B. Agricultural

1. Cotton

(a) Kind and Amount

Tensas Parish produces approximately 21,000 acres of cotton on 663 farms. This represents the chief cash crop grown in the parish and is responsible for the major portion of the agricultural income. A high quality upland cotton is produced in the parish.

(b) Value

In 1962 the cotton crop represented a total of $5,534,650. This high income crop represents about one-half of the total value of agricultural products produced in the parish.

Six very modern cotton gins operate in the parish and there are adequate sources of mechanization equipment and dealers in agricultural chemicals.

2. Livestock

(a) Kind and Amount

Approximately 706 farms in Tensas Parish raise livestock. The beef cattle population is estimated

to be nearly 30,000 head. There are approximately 128,000 acres of land devoted to pasture of which nearly 105,000 acres are in well developed grazing land. The remainder is woodland pasture.

(b) Value

In 1962 the livestock industry represented a sale value of approximately $2,382,000. This can best be shown by the following table:

Livestock	Value Sold
Beef	$2,000,000
Dairy (Milk sales)	25,000
Poultry (Market Eggs)	40,000
Broilers	3,000
Sheep	39,000
Swine	125,000
Horses & Other	150,000

3. Other Crops

(a) Value

In 1962 the value of crops and forestry products was approximately $8,038,123.

This can best be shown by the table on the following page.

Crop	Value
Corn	$ 85,825
Cotton and Cottonseed	5,534,650
Hay	100,000
Milo	1,500
Oats	57,200
Pecans	2,450
Rice	17,846
Soybeans	605,182
Tomatoes & Plants	8,600
Commercial Vegetables	10,000
Wheat	270,000
Forest Products	1,344,870

C. Production Shifts in Important Crop

A great transition from hand labor to mechanization has occurred in the past 10 years. An example of some of the tremendous strides in agricultural mechanization can best be illustrated by the following facts:

Over 90% of the cotton grown is treated with pre-emergence chemicals and approximately 80% of the crop is treated with herbicidal oils, flame cultivation, or post-emergence weed control chemicals.

Well over 90% of the acreage is harvested with mechanical pickers and all of the cotton gins in the parish are equipped to handle machine picked cotton. All segments of the parish's agriculture are mechanized.

D. Parish Activities and Committees in Agriculture

Agencies and organizations devoted to service to agriculture are:

LSU Agricultural Extension Service

Soil Conservation Service

The Soil Conservation District Board of Supervisors

Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation County Committee

Farmers Home Administration

Agricultural Department - Newellton High School

Northeast Louisiana Experiment Station

E. The Northeast Louisiana Experiment Station

The Northeast Louisiana Experiment Station was established in early 1929 as a part of the LSU Agricultural research program in order that Northeast Louisiana could have adequate research.

Senator C. C. Brooks in 1928 introduced and obtained passage of a legislative enabling act authorizing Police Jurors of eleven Northeast Louisiana Parishes to appropriate funds for establishing the Station.

The Tensas Parish Police Jury purchased 160 acres of land and other Parishes contributed $23,000 for buildings and equipment. LSU subsequently purchased 158 acres making a total of 318 acres in the Experiment Station. The land was deeded to LSU with the stipulation that it maintain and operate an Experiment Station. C.B.Haddon wa

appointed Superintendent in 1929 and served continuously until his retirement as Superintendent Emeritus, June 30, 1954. John A. Hendrix, Assistant Superintendent was elevated to Superintendent.

The Station has provided experimental leadership in producing higher yielding crops, and in transisting agriculture from mules and men to machinery and chemicals.

F. Weed Control

Weed control research began at the Northeast Louisiana Experiment Station, St. Joseph, Louisiana in the late 1940's. Through an era of expanding research selective herbicides have been evaluated and recommended to the grower for use on most agronomic crops.

Movement of the southern labor force to other areas of the country during the last decade brought about the need for more economical techniques to be used in crop production. Cotton has been affected by the reduction in quantity and quality of labor.

Cotton mechanization has evolved due to this scarcity of labor. This includes weed control, insect control and defoliation.

Commercial companies now screen their new agricultural chemicals before they are placed in the hands of the College agricultural experiment stations. This has allowed the experiment stations to conduct more intensive field research.

Approximately 35% of the Station's physical acreage is now devoted to weed control research, primarily in cotton. To a lesser extent weed control research is conducted with corn, soybeans, pastures, fencelines and ditch banks. Research is also designed to keep abreast of the problem of chemical accumulation in the soil by soil sampling and greenhouse bio-assays using known susceptible crops

Cotton research data on herbicides at the Station indicate that a relatively constant amount of hoe labor is required when recommended chemical weed control practices are followed. On the other hand hoe labor requirements fluctuate widely when strictly non-chemical practices are utilized. This provides an excellent opportunity for the grower to adjust to the scarcity of labor.

G. Entomology Research

The safe and economical control of insects presents one of the greatest problems confronting farmers in this area. For many years, cooperative research has been conducted by personnel of the Northeast Louisiana Experiment Station and the LSU Department of Entomology. In 1955, this cooperative program played a major role in the detection of resistance to the chlorinated hydrocarbon insecticides in the boll-weevil and in determining alternate control measures.

Subsequent to 1955 this program on the Northeast Louisiana Experiment Station has been steadily expanded to meet

the increasing need for research in entomology. Furthermore, as agricultural programs have become more complex problems have been created which require cooperative efforts by trained specialists in many fields. In certain projects currently in progress on the Northeast Station, research in entomology has been integrated with research in other phases of crop production in an effort to determine more efficient over-all farming programs. The Station has also played an increasingly important role in testing new candidate insecticides. The physical plant provides excellent facilities for research on new chemicals as they are developed by industry. With the ever increasing problem of insect resistance to insecticides this phase of the program has become of vital importance to this area.

H. Livestock Research

Farm Steer Beef Production Program investigations are made comparing various management practices that will determine a more efficient utilization of grass, stored roughages, and concentrate feeds. Starting with weanling calves each fall, the goal is a slaughter steer of the desired market grade that will return the most profit to the farmers.

Feeding a grain supplement to calves grazing winter pastures of Fescue or Ryegrass has not been as profitable as grazing without the grain supplement.

The grazing of summer pastures, either Coastal or Common Bermuda, with the addition of a grain supplement has

been more profitable than grazing without the grain supplement.

In the drylot fattening of steers and heifers it was found that heifer calves are usually two to three dollar per hundredweight cheaper when purchased each fall than steer calves. They usually fatten faster on the same amount of feed and when sold bring the same price per pound as do the steer calves if the slaughter grade is the same.

I. Northeast Louisiana Experiment Station Results

TABLE I

COTTON LBS. PER ACRE

Variety	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	6 Year Average
Stoneville 7A	815	769	1045	1266	1151	1290	1056
Stardel	876	865	951	1162	1170	1340	1052
Deltapine Smooth Leaf	861	849	924	1207	984	1330	1026
Fox 4	901	706	1005	1183	1109	1140	1007
Stoneville 3202	771	722	861	1163	1151	1218	981
*Auburn 56				1191	1004	1254	1150*

* 2 year average for wilt area

TABLE II

SOYBEANS BUSHELS PER ACRE

Variety	1959	1960	1961	1962	4 Year Average	Average Maturity Date
Hill	48.7	48.1	49.4	35.6	45.5	Sept. 25
Dorman	48.3	47.9	49.0	38.5	45.9	Sept. 18
Hood	59.5	33.8	49.0	48.4	47.7	Oct. 14
Hill	51.7	36.3	48.8	51.7	47.1	Oct. 23
Jackson	44.3	44.9	44.4	50.5	46.0	Nov. 1
Bienville	44.1	43.7	46.9	44.7	44.9	Nov. 6

All varieties were hand harvested and threshed.

TABLE III

CORN BUSHELS PER ACRE

Variety	1960	1961	1962	3 Year Average
Yellow:				
DeKalb 1225	123.9	114.2	112.6	116.9
Dixie 18	120.2	118.8	111.8	116.9
Dixie 22	118.6	119.0	118.5	118.7
Coker 67	118.0	117.3	121.0	118.8
Funk's G-720	120.8	122.9	114.8	119.5
Funk's G-730	115.8	118.0	114.5	116.1
Dixie 55	132.7	126.6	127.6	129.0
Coker 811	120.2	110.8	113.7	114.9
Coker 811 A	-----	122.7	126.6	119.5
PAG 653 A	-----	119.7	127.3	123.8

TABLE IV

OATS IN BUSHELS PER ACRE

Variety	1958 - 1962 Average
Suregrain	83.6
Victorgrain 4893	95.5
Moregrain	86.7
Nortex 107	93.0 4 yr. average
Alber	93.0 3 yr. average
Cammellia	69.4 3 yr. average

TABLE V

WHEAT IN BUSHELS PER ACRE

Variety	1958 - 1962 Average	Years in Test
Atlas 66	39.5	5
Coker 47-27	32.4	1
Coker Coastal	35.8	5
Bledsoe	34.1	3
Anderson	35.3	4
Knox	40.1	1
Ace	43.9	2
Vermillion	36.5	1

TABLE VI

COTTON FOLLOWING WINTER COVER CROP AND DIFFERENT RATES OF NITROGEN

Treatment	Pounds of Seed Cotton					
	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	5 Year Average
Check	478	1035	1073	770	747	821
40 lbs. of nitrogen	1122	2004	1845	1865	1812	1730
Hairy Vetch	1341	1677	1373	2022	1787	1652
80 lbs. of nitrogen	1540	2352	1562	2205	2034	1979

OTHER RESOURCES

A. NON AGRICULTURAL BUSINESS GENERAL

There are three trade centers within the parish, all of which are about the same size. These three towns are on a line which would run parallel to the river, with Waterproof being in the southern part of the parish, St. Joseph, center and Newellton being located in the northern part. St. Joseph is the parish seat. Estimates are that 95% of all business in the parish is conducted in these towns.

Tensas parish has approximately 11,500 people with a relatively low per capita income of $763.00 in 1961 and rising slightly to $770.00 per capita in 1962. This figure represents 3,000 households in Tensas with each household averaging $2,875.00 per year.

It is interesting to note how the income is broken down insofar as it will give an idea of the potential market for low, middle, upper middle and high priced items.

Income	Up to $2,500	$2,500 to $4,000	$4,000 to $7,000	$7,000 to $9,999	Above $10,000
% Hslds	73.4	9.9	11.0	2.4	3.3
% Income	41.5	11.9	22.3	7.3	17.0

Below is listed the types of businesses, the number of each in Tensas parish, and the per cent of total sales for each:

Business	Number	Per Cent
Grocery Stores	40	17.15
Restaurants and Cafes	12	1.17
Saloons, Bars, etc.	8	3.26
Dairy Products	1	.00
Miscellaneous Food Stores	2	.17
Department and Ready to Wear	11	2.89
Farm Stores	1	.15
Variety Stores	2	1.33
Drug Stores	5	3.63
Jewelry-Leather and Sporting Goods	1	.04
Fedd and Seed	3	1.85
Hardware	3	6.62
Other General Merchandise Stores	5	5.50
New & Used Motor Vehicle Dealers	5	30.66
Automotive Parts, Accessories	2	1.34
Service Stations	13	2.52
Garages and Repair Shops	2	.49
Automotive Chain Stores	1	.21
Furniture Stores	1	.50
Electrical and Appliance Stores	3	7.17
Liquefied Petroleum Gas	3	3.69
Store and Office Equipment	1	.27

Business	Number	Per Cent
Lumber and Building Materials	3	3.29
Hotels, Rooming Houses and Tourist Courts	3	.08
Laundries, Cleaning and Pressing	3	.48
Warehouses and Compresses	1	.02
Shoe Repair Shops	1	.03
Machine and Welding	1	.10
Miscellaneous Service Groups	1	.02
Petroleum Refineries	1	.23
Fertilizer Plants	1	.05
Ice Manufacturers	1	.08
Iterant Vendors	3	1.33
Funeral Parlors	1	.05
Bait Stands	1	.01
Miscellaneous	1	3.64

B. INDUSTRIES OF TENSAS PARISH

1. Parks Lumber Company
   Newellton, Louisiana
   Sawmill

2. Newellton Elevator Company
   Newellton, Louisiana
   Cotton Warehouse

3. Delta Gin Company
   Newellton, Louisiana
   Public Gin

4. Federal Warehouse & Compress Company
   Newellton, Louisiana
   Cotton Warehouse

5. Planters Gin Company
   St. Joseph, Louisiana
   Public Gin

6. St. Joseph Grain Elevator Company
   St. Joseph, Louisiana
   Commercial Grain Elevator

7. Goldman Elevator Company
   Waterproof, Louisiana
   Commercial Grain Elevator

8. Texas Road Gin
   Waterproof, Louisiana
   Public Gin

9. Burn Gin Company
   Waterproof, Louisiana
   Public Gin

10. Service Gin Company
    St. Joseph, Louisiana
    Public Gin

11. Philip Petroleum Company
    Gas Gathering Plant - Locust Ridge Plant

12. California Company Recycling Plant
    Lake St. John Plant

C. MINERAL DEVELOPMENT

Beginning with the discovery of the Holly Ridge and Lake St. John Oil fields in the early 1940's, Tensas Parish has enjoyed a stable and continuous mineral development until today there are some twenty producing oil and/or gas fields situated in the Parish.

The giant Lake St. John Oil Field situated in the South end of Tensas Parish is the site for a recycling plant which has been in operation for many years, and sales of oil and gas from this field are expected to continue for another ten to fifteen years.

The largest of the more recent discovered fields are Killen's Ferry, Locust Ridge, Rodney Island and Buckhorn, which was discovered in 1960. Natural gas extraction plants are located at both Locust Ridge Field and Killen's Ferry Field, and the plant at Locust Ridge, operated by Phillips Petroleum Company, also purchases gas from the Buckhorn Field and numerous small fields. The supply of natural gas available exceeds the demand, there being numerous shut-in gas wells in the Parish.

D. WATER

The average normal annual rainfall for Tensas Parish is 52.99 inches. Average normal rainfall by months is as follows:

Month	Inches
January	5.37
February	5.22
March	5.98
April	5.16
May	5.02
June	3.79
July	4.70
August	3.30
September	2.40
October	2.30
November	4.38
December	5.37

The source of this information is the Northeast Louisiana Experiment Station.

Surface Water Resources of Tensas Parish - General*

Tensas Parish is one of the alluvial parishes and lies completely within the old flood-plain of the Mississippi River. The parish has an area of 665 square miles, and except for small areas opposite Palmyra Lake and Waterproof cut-off, the Mississippi River forms its entire eastern boundary. The Tensas River forms most of its western

* Source: U. S. Dept. of Interior, Geological Survey

boundary, and it is adjoined by Concordia Parish on the south and Madison Parish on the north. The parish is heavily wooded and, except for the natural alluvial levees along old abandoned meanders of the Mississippi River which criss-cross it, much of Tensas Parish is swampy lowland, especially the areas in the northwest corner of the Parish between Tensas River and Bayou Macon; the country between Lake St. Joseph and Hard Times Bend of the Mississippi River; along Clark's Bayou, and west and southwest of the town of St. Joseph.

Owing to the flat topography the major water problems in the parish are drainage and flood-control which are of importance in the order named. As a result of the comprehensive flood-control plan of the Corps of Engineers, U. S. Army for the Lower Mississippi River Basin, flood control along the Mississippi River is an accomplished fact. However, there is still the flood-control problem along Tensas River which may result from heavy rains upstream or occasional backwater caused by extremely high stages along the Mississippi and Lower Red River.

Aside from the Mississippi River and the Tensas River which forms most of its eastern and western boundaries the principal streams in the parish are Bayou Vidal on the northern boundary, Bieler's and Clark's Bayous and Big and Little Choctaw Bayous. Within the parish are numerous lakes, the largest and more important of which are Lakes St. Joseph, Bruin and Fletcher.

Stream-Flow Records

No records of daily discharge have been collected in Tensas Parish but the U. S. Geological Survey in cooperation with the Department of Public Works and the Corps of Engineers, U. S. Army has, since 1938 collected records of daily discharge on Tensas River at Tendal, Louisiana, and Bayou Macon near Delhi, Louisiana. Prior to 1938 daily discharge records were collected by the Army Engineers at these stations from 1935. Daily discharge records have also been collected on the Mississippi River at Delta Point, Louisiana near Vicksburg, Mississippi, since 1928 by the Army Engineers and since 1931 by the U. S. Geological Survey.

Although the sites at which these discharge records were collected are in Madison Parish, the sites are only a few miles upstream from Tensas Parish and for streams of such size the records collected are closely indicative of stream flow in those portions of the same streams within or adjoining Tensas Parish.

In addition to the daily discharge records collected records of stage have been collected by the Corps of Engineers, U. S. Army on the Tensas River at Newlight, Louisiana since 1942 and at Clayton, Louisiana, since 1937 and on the Mississippi River at St. Joseph, Louisiana, February 1881 to May 1885 and since February 1889.

On basis of available discharge records the Tensas River at Tendal, Louisiana, for the nine-year period 1936 to 1945

had an average annual discharge of 305 cubic feet per second. A maximum discharge of 2,720 second-feet occurred on April 10, 1938 and a minimum discharge of 4 second-feet occurred at times in 1936, 1941 and 1943.

For the ten-year period 1935 to 1945 Bayou Macon near Delhi, Louisiana, had an average annual discharge of 822 cubic feet per second. A maximum discharge of 5,330 second-feet occurred on April 13, 14, 1942, and a minimum discharge of 47 second-feet occurred on September 28, 29, 1939.

During the period since 1928 the maximum discharge observed for the Mississippi River near Vicksburg, Mississippi, was 2,080,000 second-feet February 17, 1937 and a minimum discharge of 99,400 second-feet occurred on November 1, 1939.

Floods

Probably the most disasterous flood of recent times to have occurred in Tensas Parish was the Mississippi River flood of 1927. During this flood levee crevasses in the west Mississippi levees north of Tensas Parish allowed large quantities of water to be diverted from the Mississippi River down the Tensas River, Bayou Macon, and other streams in the eastern Ouachita River basin, far in excess of their channel capacities. As a result practically all of Tensas Parish was overflowed. During this flood the elevation of water surface in the Mississippi River was 87.8 feet above mean Gulf level at St. Joseph, Louisiana. On the Tensas

River the elevation of the water surface was 84.1 feet abov mean sea level at Tendal, Louisiana and 67.5 feet above mea sea level at Clayton, Louisiana. At Bayou Macon near Delhi Louisiana, elevation of water surface was 84.7 feet above mean sea level.

Since the completion of the present levee system along the lower Mississippi River possibility of flood damage fro the Mississippi River in Tensas Parish such as was experienced in 1927 has been eliminated. There remains, however, the flood problems along the Tensas River and the smaller streams within the parish which may cause extensive inundation as a result of heavy local rains. Conditions during such periods may be compared with the major flood of 1927 inasmuch as highest recorded stages for high water not caused by levee crevasses in the Mississippi River average about ten feet lower than those for 1927.

Quality of Water

Information on the chemical character of surface water is useful in connection with the location of industrial plants and the selection of sources of public water supplies and the planning of their treatment. The analytical data are also needed for determining the suitability of water for irrigation. The chemical analyses given herein are for spot samples of surface waters collected and analyzed in connection with a preliminary study of the industrial quality of water in Louisiana by the U. S. Geological

Survey under the direct supervision of Mr. W. W. Hastings of the Quality-of-Water Division and in cooperation with the State Department of Public Works. The analyses should be used with care, for as indicated before, they represent results from only occasional spot sampling. Unfortunately the only available samples applicable for Tensas Parish are those taken on Tensas River at Tendal, Louisiana and Bayou Macon near Delhi, Louisiana. For more complete data daily samples should be taken over a period of time to properly determine the average and extremes of conditions.

AREA SERVICES AND FACILITIES

A. POWER

The Louisiana Power & Light Company operates approximately 80 miles of 3 phase transmission line at 34.5 kilovolts feeding three distribution sub-stations located in Waterproof (1500 kilowatts), St. Joseph (6400 kilowatts), and Newellton (6400 kilowatts); 50 miles of 3 phase distribution line operated at 13,8 kilovolts, 180 miles of single phase line at 8 kilovolts, 14 miles of line at 2.3 kilovolts and 5 miles at 4.1 kilovolts serving 3200 residential, 270 commercial, and 50 industrial customers.

The Louisiana Power & Light Company maintains offices at Waterproof, St. Joseph, and Newellton. Copies of curren rates and regulations may be obtained at any office.

The Louisiana Power & Light Company has increased the capacity in all of its distribution sub-stations in Tensas Parish in 1963 and will expand facilities to serve new industrial, commercial, and residential customers as growth demands.

The Northeast Power Cooperative, Inc. operates 20 mile of 13.8 kilovolts 3 phase distribution line and 17 miles of 8 kilovolt single phase line serving approximately 280 customers with offices located in Winnsboro, Louisiana.

The Concordia Electric Cooperative, Inc. operates approximately 8 miles of 8 kilovolt distribution line serving 20 customers with office in Ferriday, Louisiana.

The Louisiana Power & Light Company operates three generating stations in the state: Sterlington, Nine Mile, and Little Gypsy with 938,700 Kilowatts capacity; also 3,000,000 kilowatts available through interconnection with other utility companies.

B. COMMUNICATIONS

Telephone

The system serving Tensas Parish is the Southern Bell Telephone and Telegraph Company with a main swithboard located in St. Joseph, Waterproof, and Newellton.

The area served includes Waterproof, St. Joseph and Newellton. The company is housed in modern buildings. The dial system is used and handles all local service and 60 rural lines which average about 4 parties per line.

Western Union has an office in the Western Auto with services available from 8 A.M. to 6 P.M. This is a direct wire through Tallulah, Louisiana.

Monthly telephone rates in St. Joseph, Waterproof and Newellton are as follows:

Residence . . .	1 Party	$3.10
	2 Party	2.55
Rural .	4 Party	2.05
Rural .	8 Party	2.05
Business . . .	1 Party	8.00
	2 Party	6.50
Rural .	4 Party	6.00
Rural .	8 Party	4.40

Radio and Television

There is no television broadcasting station in Tensas Parish, but reception is very good from the stations in Jackson, Mississippi and Monroe, Louisiana. There is no radio station in the parish, but the stations in Monroe and Tallulah serve the area very adequately.

Postal Services

The following post offices serve the people of the Parish:

Waterproof. . . . . Second Class

St. Joseph. . . . . Second Class

Newellton . . . . . Second Class

Waterproof has one Star Route and two rural routes. St. Joseph has two rural routes and Newellton has two rural routes.

Newspapers

The only newspaper in the parish is the Tensas Gazette located in St. Joseph. A weekly paper is published each Friday. The paper was founded in 1852.

C. EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES*

Schools

1. Number

a. High - 4

(1) White - 3

(2) Colored - 1

b. Grammar - 6

(1) White - 3

(2) Colored - 3

c. Trade Schools - none

d. Colleges - none

2. Accessibility

a. Transportation services - Free transportation for all pupils in private owned buses

3. Organization and Personnel

a. Requirements - Teachers selected to meet state certification requirements - minimum BA degree

b. Salaries - State salary schedule

c. Operating expenses - $1,100,000

4. Enrollment

a. Recent trends - very little change in either white or colored

b. Number students per teacher - Approximately 25

5. Buildings and other facilities

a. Capacity for increased enrollment - a capacity exists for slight increase in all schools

b. Instructional facilities - adequate

* Source: Data available from Parish Superintendent

6. Curriculum

   a. Courses - Academic and vocational courses offered

   b. Extracurricular activities - All major athletic, vocal music, band, club activities are sponsored

Libraries

1. Number and kind (public, private, special) - four in schools and access to parish public library

2. Organization and personnel - combination English and Librarian

   a. Operating expenses - $9,500

3. Number of volumes - 24,000

Maps

1. Parish - showing location of each school and school property

D. HEALTH AND MEDICAL FACILITIES*

Personnel

There are 3 physicians (general practitioners), 10 registered nurses, 1 anesthetist, two registered practical nurses, several practical nurses, and 2 lab technicians who minister to the health needs of the citizens of Tensas Parish.

Vital Statistics

There were 275 babies born in Tensas Parish in 1962, which is a rate of 22.6 (per 1,000 population). One hundred seventeen persons died, a rate of 9.6. Of the deaths 10 were infants under 1 year of age. There was one maternal death. The major causes of death were diseases of the heart, malignant neoplasms, vascular lesions affecting central nervous system, diseases of early infancy, and accidents.

Facilities

There is one clinic in Waterproof and two clinics in Newellton without facilities for surgery. The St. Charles Legion Memorial Hospital in Newellton has 28 beds and up-to-date equipment for treating diseases, taking x-rays, and performing certain types of surgery. Each doctor's office has equipment for x-rays (deep therapy and diagnostic), and basal metabolism equipment. There ware two well equipped labs for disgnostic purposes located in the parish.

* Source: Tensas Parish Health Unit, St. Joseph, Louisiana

Agencies

The Tensas Parish Health Unit is the official health agency with headquarters in St. Joseph. There was a physician who served as director of Tensas and Franklin parishes until March 1, 1963. He spent two days each week in Tensas The personnel of this office consists of one nurse, one sanitarian, one clerk, and a part-time custodial worker.

The health unit is supported by federal, state, and local funds. Locally, the Police Jury contributes $6,860 and the School Board $1,500 per year.

Services Available at Tensas Parish Health Unit

General immunization and medical maternity clinics are held in Waterproof the first and third Wednesday of eac month. Immunization clinics are held in Newellton on the second and fourth Wednesdays of each month. Child health and maternal nursing conferences, and immunization clinics are held in St. Joseph at the Health Unit on Mondays. X-ra clinics are conducted monthly by a regional x-ray technicia In addition pre-school round-ups are conducted with special school health programs planned and carried on in cooperatio with the local school authorities. Children with crippling conditions are referred to a regional clinic in Monroe, and those with heart defects are sent to a special clinic in Ruston. The health nurse does home visiting, education, an follow-up on communicable diseases, such as tuberculosis and V.D., and certain chronic diseases.

Sanitation

Wells and the water plants in the parish are inspected periodically and reconditioned if necessary. Mosquito control measures are practiced and rat eradication campaigns are conducted annually in each of the towns.

St. Joseph, Waterproof and Newellton have bi-weekly garbage collection with St. Joseph and Waterproof disposal behind the levee and Newellton into a land fill trench. The Town of St. Joseph has installed a municipal sewerage system and an oxidation pond. The Town of Waterproof has applied for government assistance for installing a municipal sewerage system.

There are no pasteurization plants in the parish, but 95 percent of all the milk used comes from outside the parish and is pasteurized. Dairy barns are inspected periodically and herds are tested for tuberculosis and Bang's disease.

All food handling establishments and markets are inspected monthly including school cafeterias. Samples of water, milk, milk products and certain foods are collectly periodically and sent to the lab for examination.

E. HOUSING

According to the U. S. Census of 1960, there were 3,616 housing units in Tensas Parish, of this 3,100 were occupied. A total of 1956 units or 63 per cent, were occupied by non-whites; 2,269 units were listed as needing major repairs or having no private bath. Therefore, in 1960, 62.5 per cent of all the dwelling units were classifi as being sub-standard.

This picture has improved during the past three years. Records show that 78 building permits were issued for new dwellings (standard) in the three towns. Farmers Home Administration records show loans for 19 new houses (standard) and loans for repairing 18 houses, bring them from sub-standard to standard classification.

The following tables show housing conditions in 1960:

TABLE I

CHARACTERISTICS OF HOUSING

(U. S. Census of Housing, 1960)

	All Dwelling Units by Occupancy and Tenure						
	Total Dwelling Units	Total Occupied	Owner Occupied	Renter Occupied	Occupied by Nonwhite	Vacant Seasonal	Vacant Available for Sale or Rent
PARISH TOTAL	3616	3100	1377	1723	1956	276	73
Rural Non-Farm	2559	2043	960	1083	1284	276	73
Rural-Farm	1057	1057	417	640	672		39
Town of Newellton	492	474	272	202	298		3
Town of St. Joseph	591	530	297	233	340		36
Town of Waterproof	466	437	266	171	299		4

TABLE II

CHARACTERISTICS OF HOUSING

(U. S. Census of Housing, 1960)

	All Housing Units by Condition and Plumbing							
	Total Dwelling Units	Sound Construction			Deteriorating			Dilapidated
		Total	With All Plumbing Facilities	Lacking Some or All Facilities	Total	With All Plumbing Facilities	Lacking Some or All Facilities	
PARISH TOTAL	3616	1266	879	387	948	236	712	1402
Rural non-farm	2559	914	690	224	697	203	494	948
Rural-farm	1057	352	189	163	251	33	218	454
Town of Jewellton	492	196	159	37	97	52	45	199
Town of St. Joseph	591	215	186	29	213	68	145	163
Town of Waterproof	466	193	144	49	141	30	111	132

TABLE III

CHARACTERISTICS OF HOUSING

(U. S. Census of Housing, 1960)

	Housing Units - Renter Occupied by Condition and Plumbing							
	Total Renter Occupied	Sound Construction			Deteriorating			Dilapidated
		Total	With All Plumbing Facilities	Lacking Some or All Facilities	Total	With All Plumbing Facilities	Lacking Some or All Facilities	
Rural non-farm	1083	233	186	47	262	70	192	588
Rural farm	640	97	15	82	168	13	155	375

TABLE IV

CHARACTERISTICS OF HOUSING

(U. S. Census of Housing, 1960)

	Housing Units in Structure				Age of Structure			
	One-Family Dwelling	Two-Family Dwelling	Apartment Houses	Trailer (mobile)	Less Than 10 Yrs.	11-20 Yrs. Old	21-30 Yrs. Old	31 Yrs. and Older
PARISH TOTAL	3462	108	42	4	708	854	936	1,118
Rural non-farm					569	633	647	710
Rural-farm					139	221	289	408

TABLE V

CHARACTERISTICS OF HOUSING

(U. S. Census of Housing, 1960)

	Average Rooms per Housing Unit		Median Monthly Rental	Source of Water			Sewage Disposal		
	Owner Occupied	Renter Occupied		Public System or Private Company	Individual Well	Other	Public Sewer	Septic Tank or Cesspool	Other or None
PARISH TOTAL	4.9	3.6	28	1466	1336	754	9	1451	2156
Rural non-farm	4.8	3.5	28	1466	653	426	9	1216	1320
Rural farm	5.2	3.7			743	328		235	836
Town of Newellton	5.1	3.5							
Town of St. Joseph	4.9	3.0							
Town of Waterproof	4.7	3.3							

F. RECREATION

Recreation and tourists are two of the biggest assets to this parish due to the beautiful lakes - Lake Bruin, Lake St. John and Lake St. Joseph - and to the Tensas River. All of these streams are very good for fishing and the lakes are good for skiing and all kinds of water sports The parish has a Tulip Festival which attracts many tourists Tensas Parish is along Grant's March and historical markers point out scenes to interested tourists.

Tensas has some of the best hunting in the state.

The town of St. Joseph is being restored so that it will look like a typical steamboat town of the 1800's.

G. TRANSPORTATION

Tensas Parish has adequate transportation facilities, and access to highways, railways, water ways and air ports.

Highway facilities are excellent. U. S. Highway 65, a main U. S. highway is the principal North-South highway. It intersects U. S. Highway 80 in Tallulah, which is just north of Tensas Parish. U. S. Highway 65 also intersects U. S. Highway 84 at Ferriday, which is just south of Tensas Parish; U. S. 65 also connects with various state roads.

State highways connect various areas of the parish.

The Missouri Pacific Railroad operates in the parish with stations in Newellton, St. Joseph, and Waterproof.

The Arrow Coach line operates north-south bus service and has stations in the three towns of the parish.

The Redball Motor Line and Missouri Pacific freight line operate truck service.

The Mississippi River forms the eastern boundary of the parish. Bondurant's Landing on the River has potential to be developed into a port facility. Good roads exist to the landing.

The Newellton airport is a hard surface airport. Other landing facilities are available in the parish.

H. FINANCE

The financial needs of the community are served primarily by the two banks in the parish, the Bank of St. Joseph and Trust Company with an office in St. Joseph and Waterproof and the Tensas State Bank, located in the town of Newellton. The two banks enjoyed combined resources of slightly under $11 million at the end of 1963. Their combined loans amounted to approximately $4 million.

Both banks have increased their capital in the last few years and now each can lend in excess of $100,000 to one borrower. The Tensas State Bank recently remodeled and expanded its physical facility, and the Bank of St. Joseph and Trust Company plans to begin construction shortly on a new bank building.

Long term mortgage financing is provided for by several institutions in Monroe, Vidalia, and Natchez. Small consumer loans are made by Gulf-Co Finance Company in St. Joseph.

PROJECTS RECOMMENDED FOR AREA REDEVELOPMENT

AGRICULTURE

Agriculture is one of the major industries in Tensas Parish. Many farmers' families have inadequate living standards. Farm family income should be raised by increasing farm sizes, providing better markets, selecting alternate crops, increasing mechanization and the use of agricultural chemicals, and by better trained agriculture labor.

Livestock production and marketing should be expanded. Income from forestry and specialized crops should be increased. Agriculture potentials are tremendous, and every avenue must be investigated to increase efficiency in agricultural production, and in marketing, distribution and utilization of farm products, as well as conservation, wise use, and development of natural resources.

MUNICIPALITIES

The municipalities and residential areas of the parish should be developed so that they are healthy, sanitary, comfortable, safe and attractive. Public utilities such as gas, water, electricity and telephones should be expanded. Also sewer and garbage facilities should be improved. Efforts must be made to continuously improve medical facilities and to induce doctors, dentists, nurses and other health technicians to locate in the parish.

Waterproof, St. Joseph and Newellton, the three municipalities in the parish now own their own water and gas systems, but only the Town of St. Joseph has a municipal owned sewerage system and all three towns are in need of improved streets and drainage which would include construction of curbs and gutters and storm sewers where necessary.

The Town of St. Joseph has at present an application pending with the Housing and Home Finance Agency to accomplish such street and drainage improvements. The preliminary engineering studies have been made and financing is feasible if this grant is approved.

The Town of Waterproof also has on file with the Housing and Home Finance Agency an application for a grant under the accelerated Public Works Program for the construction of a sanitary sewerage system. Preliminary engineering studies have also been made in connection with this project and the financing is feasible if this grant is approved.

TOURISM AND RECREATION

The development of tourism offers many advantages to Tensas Parish. Tourism can stimulate business and increase employment. Natural resources in the parish afford an excellen opportunity for the expansion of tourism. The lakes, rivers, and bayous and other bodies of water in the parish should be developed. Facilities to enhance hunting, fishing, water skiiing, swimming, picnicking, nature study and other outdoor sports should be encouraged.

Plans should be made to expand the spring Tulip Festival and to improve other florial displays. Also St. Joseph should continue its project to reconstruct the town as a Riverboat town of the 1800's. Efforts should be made to encourage touris to visit Tensas Parish where Grant made his famous march, where there are homes and plantations steeped in history and where nature has provided rich soil and abundant wildlife.

Recreation facilities for the young and old should be developed so that adequate leisure time relaxation is provided as well as physical fitness training.

A tax has been voted and preliminary plans and specifications have been obtained for the restoration of the Tensas Parish Library Building in the Town of St. Joseph. This building, one of the oldest in the parish, should serve as a guide for the maintenance and restoration of other old building and plantation homes in the parish. The establishment of a museum in the Library Building or other suitable location in St. Joseph is planned and will provide an additional inducement to tourists.

Facilities at the Lake Bruin State Park between St. Joseph and Newellton are constantly being improved and expanded, and efforts will be made to encourage the expansion and addition of tourist accommodations on or near Lake Bruin. A planned water control system which controls the level of Lake Bruin, Lake St. Joseph and Clark's Bayou has already been installed and is in operation.

INDUSTRY

Efforts should be made to up-grade industry in the parish and encourage new industries to locate in Tensas. The creation of an industry park would help facilitate this. Improved transportation facilities, and training of skilled, semi-skilled and unskilled labor would be beneficial.

MINERALS

Tensas Parish has enjoyed a great deal of drilling activity over the past decade and more than twenty producing oil fields have been located in the parish. The California Company operates a recycling plant below Waterproof and Phillips Petroleum Corporation operates a gas gathering plant between St. Joseph and Waterproof. It is hoped that other related industries may be induced to locate in the parish because of the ready accessibility of natural gas and oil products.

The aggressive development of our rich supply of minerals, with due regard to conservation practices, is of great importance to the economic future of Tensas Parish.

Another project under study is the commercial development of what is reportedly one of the major salt domes in the country located in the Mississippi River bottom adjacent to Tensas Parish.

Humble Oil Company operates a gas gathering plant in the Killen's Ferry Field in the northwest portion of the parish.

The supply of natural gas in the parish greatly exceeds t demand and there already exists an extensive gas gathering pi

line system for its use. Special efforts will be made to attrac additional plants which use natural gas as a source of power or as a raw material from which other products may be manufactured.

EDUCATION AND CULTURE

Tensas Parish has a history rich in tradition. The people of Tensas are dedicated to the idea of making economic and social progress without sacrificing certain time-honored ties with the past. A tax was recently passed to provide funds for the restoration of the Library which is the oldest building in St. Joseph. Work is to begin shortly on this project.

A major improvement has taken place in all three towns in the past few years in the way of commercial construction. Water proof has a shopping center of which many more populated cities would be proud. St. Joseph has completed a pilot project on main street and plans to revitalize the appearance of the entire main street commercial area. Newellton enjoys a new office building as well as a hard surface landing strip.

Tensas residents are continually looking in the direction o new ideas to more firmly entrench the cultures and traditions of the area in harmony with social and economic progress.

The schools in the parish have active Parent-Teacher groups that are seeking constant improvement in the school curriculum and the physical facilities. Some discussion has been had of consolidating two of the schools, and whether or not this transpires, some major improvement in the physical plants is anticipated.

PORT FACILITIES

Its location on the Mississippi River is one of the major advantages of Tensas Parish for industrial attraction. Therefore, it appears essential that this advantage should be utilized by the development of a port facility. Engineering studies indicate that Tensas is adjacent to one of the rare natural port sites due to the extreme depth of the river at this point. It is hoped that such a port facility would be of great assistance in inducing industry to utilize this great natural geographical advantage. River transportation has been too long ignored by this area, and business leaders in Tensas now recognize the essentiality of developing a port facility to provide this necessary vehicle for industry.

MSS CORE -
85 SOUTHERN
16-6 REGIONAL

Research Office

ASCS - Louisiana Parishes - Terrebonne to Winn

1964, October - 1965, July

AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION SERVICE
HOUMA, LOUISIANA 70361

LOUISIANA STATE UNIVERSITY
AND A & M COLLEGE AND
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE COOPERATING

November 6, 1964

Miss Judith C. Nusbann
Federal Programs Project
2209 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana

Dear Miss Nusbann:

In reference to your letter of recent date, the following programs function in Terrebonne Parish. I am also listing local person in charge whom you may contact for more information about the program:

Rural Electrification Administration - Mr. P. R. Hall
Magnolia Ave.
Houma, Louisiana

Farm Credit Administration - Mr. Robert Martin
South La. Production Credit Association
Napoleonville, Louisiana

Soil Conservation Service - Mr. Cecil Pesnell
500 School St.
Houma, Louisiana

Agricultural Research Service - Mr. E. V. Abbott
Little Bayou Black
Houma, Louisiana

Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service - Mr. M. T. Bascle
P. O. Box 143
Houma, Louisiana

Federal Extension Service which is known as the Cooperative Agricultural Extension Service because the program is sponsored by the Federal, State University (LSU) and local Police Juries and School Board.

Our programs are educational designed to assist local people with many of their problems.

I am enclosing a bulletin "The Cooperative Extension Service" which has a complete explaination of Federal Extension work.

Hoping this will assist you with your project, I am

Sincerely,

Richard L Sonnier

Richard L. Sonnier
County Agent
Terrebonne Parish

RLS:ipd

Enclosure

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

AGRICULTURAL STABILIZATION AND CONSERVATION SERVICE

UNION ASC COUNTY COMMITTEE
Box 456
Farmerville, Louisiana
December 8, 1964

Miss Judith C. Nusbaum
2211 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana

Dear Miss Nusbaum:

We submit the following for your information:

1

1965 ASC COUNTY COMMITTEEMEN:	Amt. of Land Owned	Size of Cotton Allot.	Amt. of Extra Allot. Rec. Annually	Participation in Other Programs	No. of Years Served
A. R. Cook	562.0	28.0		FG, CR	12
F. M. Wade, Jr.	1381.0	20.3		DAP, CR	6
Joe C. Barron	535.0	112.9		DAP	3
Ralph Bennett	214.0	36.7		DAP	5
T. W. Elliott	518.0	66.3		FG, ACP	3

1965 ASC COMMUNITY COMMITTEEMEN:	Amt. of Land Owned	Size of Cotton Allot.	Amt. of Extra Allot. Rec. Annually	Participation in Other Programs	No. of Years Served
J. B. Albritton	381.0	31.9			3
Gladen Hearn	304.0	32.0		DAP	5
Beasley Ramsey	80.0	0			
Herbert Beasley	533.0	52.1			
Leamon Turnage	85.0	0			1
Elmer Antley	452.0	0			1
Robert S. Allen	320.0	0			1
T. W. Andrews	100.0	7.0		CR	6
Ollie B. Crow	242.0	0		CR	
Dwight Platt	125.0	0		CR	
Ralph Bennett	214.0	36.7			5
Percy Wade	990.0	20.8		CR	2
Bobby Elkins	166.0	0			
Joe M. Risinger	80.0	0			
B. D. Holloway	364.0	0			
T. W. Elliott	518.0	66.3			3
D. B. Jackson	69.0	44.9			6
H. D. Telford	25.0	0		ACP	10
Tommy Green	550.0	56.5		DAP	
Ross Reeves	241.0	0		ACP	
John T. Savage	94.5	0		ACP	3
J. C. Allen	85.0	0		ACP	
D. E. Holman	91.5	0		ACP	
F. C. Foster	230.0	0		ACP	1
Ernest Cartlidge	33.0	0		ACP	

2. We had the following participation in the last 5 elections:

1960 . . . . 349 votes	1962 . . . . 788 votes	1964 . . . . 803 votes
1961 . . . . 765 votes	1963 . . . . 790 votes	

3. We have approximately 1298 farmers on our mailing list. The list is made up from those participating or ones eligible to participate.

4.

1960 (50)	1961 (51)	1962 (50)	1963 (41)	1964 (41)
Herbert Beasley	J. B. Albritton	J. B. Albritton	Spence Allen	J. B. Albritton
M. P. Compton	Mrs. May Aulds	Herbert Beasley	T. W. Andrews	Herbert Beasley
J. A. Denton	Herbert Beasley	M. L. Cherry	Elmer Antley	J. A. Denton
J. M. Dozier, Sr.	M. L. Cherry	J. A. Denton	John Medlin	Cliff Dumas
Gladen Hearn	J. A. Denton	Cliff Dumas	Dwight Platt	Gladen Hearn
Minor Hudson	Cliff Dumas	C. B. Hayes	B. L. Reppond	Earl Hicks
Sam Phelps	C. B. Hayes	Gladen Hearn	Coy Smith	Beasley Ramsey
E. E. Rugg	Gladen Hearn	Minor Hudson	A. G. Taylor	Leamon Turnage
J. M. Tettleton	Minor Hudson	Sam Phelps	Elmer W. Wilson	Robert S. Allen
Leamon Turnage	J. M. Tettleton	Leamon Turnage	Joe C. Barron	T. W. Andrews
T. H. Allen	Leamon Turnage	T. H. Allen	John C. Bennett	Elmer Antley
T. W. Andrews	T. H. Allen	T. W. Andrews	Henry Byram	Ollie B. Crow
R. E. Harrell	T. W. Andrews	Clayton Day	W. H. Cole	Clayton Day
Murray Hudson	Clayton Day	J. B. Johnston	C. D. Elkins	W. A. Love
Jim Johnston	Murray Hudson	A. C. Pardue	J. H. Elkins	Geo. W. Love
Dwight Platt	J. B. Johnston	O. N. Reeves	W. C. Harrison	Dwight Platt
O. N. Reeves	A. C. Pardue	Burros Reppond	Glenn Holley	Elmer Wilson
J. C. Vestal	O. N. Reeves	John Smith	Alvin McCormick	Ralph J. Bennett
L. P. Wheelis	J. C. Vestal	L. P. Wheelis	J. C. Nash	Bobby Elkins
Elmer Wilson, Jr.	J. D. Vestal, Sr.	Elmer Wilson, Jr.	Percy Wade	W. C. Harrison
J. A. Auger	Elmer Wilson, Jr.	John C. Bennett	T. W. Elliott	B. D. Holloway
Earl Beaird	Joe Barron	Henry Byram	Dewey Evans	Joe M. Risinger
Ralph Bennett	John C. Bennett	W. H. Cole	James A. Farris	Percy Wade
W. H. Cole	Henry Byram	C. D. Elkins	Tommy Green	T. W. Elliott
Gordon Futch	Harold Cole	J. H. Elkins	W. H. Hamilton	E. O. Farrar
Glenn Holley	C. D. Elkins	W. C. Harrison	D. B. Jackson	Alvin Farris
Alvin McCormick	J. H. Elkins	B. D. Holloway	Dayton Jones	Tommy Green
J. C. Nash	Alvin McCormick	Alvin McCormick	H. D. Telford	D. B. Jackson
J. B. Odom	Carl Nash	J. C. Nash	Tim Bayles	Dayton Jones
Kenneth Wade	Kenneth Wade	Percy Wade	Cleo Foster	Ross Reeves
M. C. Aycock	Oran West	T. W. Elliott	D. M. Hammonds	H. D. Telford
C. C. Colvin, Jr.	Odis Farrar	F. M. Farrar	Laz Joiner	J. C. Allen
Omer Elliott	Alvin Fuller	Odis Farrar	W. W. Leggett	Ernest Cartlidge
Odis Farrar	Tommy Green	Tommy Green	Thurman Rugg	C. H. Dillard
Geo. D. Holland	Geo. D. Holland	Geo. D. Holland	John T. Savage	F. C. Foster
D. B. Jackson	D. B. Jackson	D. B. Jackson	Cliff Dumas	D. M. Hammonds
O. B. Lee	Dayton Jones	Dayton Jones	Gladen Hearn	Robert Hartwick
M. I. Moore	James H. Jones	Oren Lee, Sr.	Earl Hicks	B. E. Holman
Hubert Reeves	O. B. Lee	J. D. Price	Geo. W. Miller	John T. Savage
H. D. Telford	H. D. Telford	H. D. Telford	Sam Phelps	Charlie Whitehead
L. H. Albritton	T. W. Elliott	J. C. Allen	Leamon Turnage	Arthur Woodall
Ford Antley	J. V. Allen	Tim Bayles		

4. (continued)

1960	1961	1962	1963	1964
Roy Bayles	Ralph Ashby	Cleo Foster		
Tim Bayles	Tim Bayles	G. P. Foster, Jr.		
Henry Farley	Dan Calhoun	J. D. Frasier		
D. M. Hammonds	C. H. Dillard	D. M. Hammonds		
L. H. Joiner	G. P. Foster, Jr.	J. M. Hinton		
Edward Lewis	D. M. Hammonds	Thurman Rugg		
Ira Tidwell	L. H. Joiner	John T. Savage		
Fred M. Wade, Sr.	John T. Savage	Fred M. Wade, Jr.		
	Fred M. Wade, Sr.			

5. Yes

6. County Committee

7. August, 1965

8. One crop survey is made annually in summer.

9. We have an Appeals Handbook (6-AO).

10. Extra allotment is publicized by newsletters, post cards, newspaper articles, radio, meetings, and personal contacts.

11.

	COUNTY COMMITTEE	COMMUNITY COMMITTEE
1959	20	1
1960	23	3
1961	29	6
1962	23	4
1963	18	4
	Av. Attendance - 3	Av. Attendance - 10

12. The following programs are being carried out in Union Parish:

a. Soil Conservation
b. Crop Allotment
c. Soil Bank
d. Agricultural Adjustment

13. Newsletters, post cards, Newspaper Articles, radio, meetings, contacts.

Yours truly,

Carland Wade

Carland Wade, ASCS
Parish Office Manager

FG = Feed Grain Program
CR = Conservation Reserve Program - Soil Bank
ACP = Agricultural Conservation Program
DAP = Domestic Allotment Program

VERMILION

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AGRICULTURAL STABILIZATION AND CONSERVATION SERVICE

Abbeville, Louisiana
October 19, 1964

Miss Judith C. Nusbaum
2211 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana

Dear Miss Nusbaum:

We are enclosing a list of our committeemen for 1965 in Vermilion Parish. We are also listing below the answers to the questions you asked and we are premitted to answer and able to answer:

(1) d. Participation in other programs - See 12 below

e. Number of years served - Unknown

(2) How many farmers voted in the last five year elections? Average 2000 per yr.

(3) How many farmers are on your mailing list? 2600

(4) Names of people on ballot in each of the 5 years? See 2 above

(5) Are elections held by Mail? Yes

(6) Who moniters elections? Count Committee

(7) When are committee elections held? July 1965

(9) What is the procedure for appeal: By filing a request

(10) Where is extra allotment publizied? Newspaper

(11) How many times did the Community Committee meet in last 5 years? Twice a yr. County Committee? - 16 times per year. How many attended (average) 95%

(12) Which of the following ASC Orograms are being carred out in the parish: (a) Soil conservation, (b) Crop Allotment, (c) Soil Bank, (d) Agricultural adjustment, (e) CCC Purchasing? All of them

(13) How are the local farmers informed of these programs? Newspaper and Circular letters.

Yours very truly,

J. M. Delcambre, Office Manager
Vermilion ASC Parish Office

JMD/bb

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service
Abbeville, Louisiana

The results of the election held July 31 - August 10, 1964 for Community Committeemen in Vermilion Parish were as follows:

Ward 1

Chairman - - - - Perfay Broussard
Rt 1 Box 606, Erath, La.
Vice-Chairman - Frank F. Romero
Rt 2 Box 148-A, Abbeville, La.
Member - - - - - John Alvin Richard
Rt 1 Box 239, Youngsville, La.
1st Alternate - Weby Lange
Rt 2 Box 175, Abbeville, La.
2nd Alternate - Henry Bares
Rt 1 Box 240, Youngsville, La

Ward 2

Chairman - - - Dalton Domingue
Rt 1 Box 360, Erath, La.
Vice-Chairman - Dudley Belaire
Rt 1 Box 225, Erath, La.
Member - - - - Roy Thibodeaux
Rt 1 Box 361-C, Erath, La.
1st Alternate - William Montet
Rt 1 Box 144, Erath, La.
2nd Alternate - Renes Prejean
Rt 1 Box 177, Erath, La.

Ward 3

Chairman - - - - Lawrence Faulk
Rt 2 Box 459-D, Abbeville, La.
Vice-Chairman - Dudley John LeBlanc
Box 1011 Coulee Kinney, Abbeville, La.
Member - - - - - Russell Chauvin
Rt 2 Box 673, Abbeville, La.
1st Alternate - Paul Ed Broussard
Rt 3 Box 450, Abbeville, La.
2nd Alternate - Ceva Richard
Rt 1 Box 84, Erath, La.

Ward 4

Chairman - - - -Lurby Broussard
Rt 1 Box 229-A, Maurice, La.
Vice-Chairman - Esson Clark
Rt 1 Box 372, Maurice, La.
Member - - - - Rex Simon
Rt 1 Box 212-B 1, Maurice, La.
1st Alternate - Harold Dartez
Rt 1 Box 124-D, Maurice, La.
2nd Alternate - Presley J. Broussard
Rt 1 Box 256, Maurice, La.

Ward 5

Chairman - - - - Dewey Leger
Rt 2 Box 275, Kaplan, La.
Vice-Chairman - Noah Foreman
Rt 2 Box 368, Kaplan, La.
Member - - - - - John Landry
Rt 2 Box 213, Kaplan, La.
1st Alternate - Dewey Lalande
Rt 2 Box 232, Kaplan, La.
2nd Alternate - Winfred Foreman
Rt 1 Box 334, Maurice, La.

Ward 6

Chairman - - - Lovelace P. Hebert
Rt 3 Box 333-A, Kaplan, La.
Vice-Chairman- Russell Langlinais
Rt 1 Box 74, Abbeville, La.
Member - - - - Guy P. Trahan
Rt 3 Box 298, Kaplan, La.
1st Alternate- Robert Greene
Rt 1 Box 82, Abbeville, La.
2nd Alternate- Harvey Stelly
Rt 1 Box 188, Abbeville, La.

Ward 7

Chairman - - - - Roy Lee
Rt 3 Box 119, Abbeville, La.
Vice-Chairman - J. Norman Choate
Rt 3 Box 113, Abbeville, La.
Member - - - - - Raywood Bernard
Rt 3 Box 105, Abbeville, La.
1st Alternate - J. E. Tessier
Rt 3 Box 70-C, Abbeville, La.
2nd Alternate - Francis Lacour
Rt 3 Box 174-D, Abbeville, La.

Ward 8

Chairman - - - H. G. Hardee, Jr.
405 Boatner St., Gueydan, La.
Vice-Chairman- Milton Reese
Rt 1 Box 120, Gueydan, La.
Member - - - - E. A. Freeland
Rt 1 Box 348, Gueydan, La.
1st Alternate- Freddie S. Broussard
Rt 1 Box 299-B, Gueydan, La.
2nd Alternate- Walter Potier
Rt 1 Box 24-A, Gueydan, La.

Ward 9

Chairman - - - - Eddie Abshire
Rt 1 Box 216, Kaplan, La.
Vice-Chairman - Gaston Herpin
Rt 2 Box 53, Kaplan, La.
Member - - - - - Jules C. Eleazar
Rt 2 Box 54, Kaplan, La.
1st Alternate - Preston Faulk
Rt 2 Box 118, Kaplan, La.
2nd Alternate - Lloyd Savoy
Rt 2 Box 388, Abbeville, La.

THE RESULT OF THE COUNTY CONVENTION WAS AS FOLLOWS: 1965 COUNTY COMMITTEE

Chairman - - - Joseph Mouton
Rt 3 Box 43, Abbeville, La.
Vice-Chairman- Garland Stelly
Rt 1 Box 187, Abbeville, La.
Member - - - - Alvie Broussard
Rt 1 Box 296, Gueydan, La.
1st Alternate- Perfay Broussard
Rt 1 Box 606, Erath, La.
2nd Alternate- Dalton Domingue
Rt 1 Box 360, Erath, La.

Federal Programs Project
2209 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana

October 27, 1964

Mr. A. J. Stevens
Vernon County Extension Agent
Box 559
Leesville, Louisiana 71446

Dear Mr. Stevens:

I am doing research into the application of Federal Programs in the State of Louisiana, and am particularly interested in the Rural Area Development Programs as they function in each Parish. The following is a list of information which I am very anxious to obtain, and will appreciate any help you are able to give me.

(1) Which of the following programs function in your parish? (Please indicate the approximate number of farmers participating in each program, and give the name and address of the local person in charge):

a. Rural Electrification Administration ✓ office in Natchitoches (Lot) 1500
b. Farm Credit Administration
c. Forest Service ✓ Leesville, La - none at present
d. Agricultural Marketing Service ✓ Out leasing
e. Federal Extension Service ✓ J. Stevens County agent 1800
f. Rural Areas Development Office
g. Soil Conservation Service ✓ Clint Harris Lees - 350
h. Agricultural Research Service
i. Economic Research Service
j. Farmer Co-op Service ✓ Earl Fletcher, Rosepine, 500
k. Statistical Reporting Service —
l. Cooperative State Experiment Station Service ✓
m. Federal Crop Insurance Corporation —
n. Others ASC - C J Bolgiano - 1250 Leesville La

(2) What plans do you have for future development involving the above agencies?
May all possible use of ther Service

Any information you can give me on the above matters in your parish will be most helpful. I will also appreciate any literature you can send me concerning programs in your parish.

Thank you very much.

Sincerely,

Judith C. Nusbaum

(Miss) Judith C. Nusbaum

Southern Regional Office
Federal Programs Project
2209 Dryades Street

November 12, 1964

Mrs. Jewel Britt
Vernon Parish Registrar of Voters
Courthouse
Leesville, Louisiana

Dear Mrs. Britt:

I am doing research on voter registration statistics in the state of Louisiana, and am very anxious to obtain the following information. I will certainly appreciate any assistance you are able to give me.

(1) Number of people registered
   a) in the parish
   b) in each ward
   c) in each precinct

(2) Number of people registered, by sex
   1) in the parish
   2) in each ward
   3) in each precinct

(3) Number of people registered by race (white, non-white, other)
   a) in tho parish
   b) in each ward
   c) in each precinct

(4) Number of people who registered by a mark rather than signature
   a) in the parish
   b) in each ward
   c) in each precinct

Any information you are able to give me on the above matters in your parish will be most helpful.

Sincerely,

(Miss) Judith C. Nusbaum

Leesville, Louisiana, _____, 19____

Douglas Fowler
State Custodian of Voting Machines
Baton Rouge, Louisiana.

Dear Mr. Fowler

The Wards, Precincts, and Actual Number of Registered Voters in the Parish of Vernon are listed as follows:

WARD No.	PRECINCT No.	PRECINCT NAME White male	White fem.	Black male	Black Fem	mark Wht	mark Blk	No. OF VOTERS
1	1	115	134			2		249
1	2	218	258					476
1	3	409	436					845
1	4	55	54	25	25	4	4	159
1	5	344	306	32	49	10	2	731
1	7	141	161	11	15	4	2	328
1	8	133	121			1		254
1	9	35	34			1		69
1	10	102	87			2		189
1	11			214	247	[illegible]	10	461
2	1	328	289			9		617
2	2	71	58	1	2		1	132
2	3	340	353			10		693
2	4	108	110	20	21	2		259
3	1	100	93			2		193
3	2	48	43	7	5	2		103
3	3	45	39			2		84
3	4	136	104			4		240
3	5	129	105			1		234
4	1	58	63			1		121
4	2	38	34			1		72
4	3	221	217			3		438

I hereby certify that the above is taken from the records of my office as of the_____

day of_____, 19____.

_____
Registrar of Voters

(If any important changes in location of polling precincts or number of voters in each are made please advise Custodian of Voting Machines.)

05-74

_____, Louisiana, _____, 19____

Douglas Fowler
State Custodian of Voting Machines
Baton Rouge, Louisiana.

Dear Mr. Fowler

The Wards, Precincts, and Actual Number of Registered Voters in the Parish of

are listed as follows:

WARD No.	PRECINCT No.	PRECINCT NAME						No. OF VOTERS
		White		Black		Mark		
		M	Fe	M	F	W	B	
5	1	349	326			13		675
5	3	110	105			13		215
5	5	115	90			5		205
5	6	38	37			3		75
6	1	56	49			2		105
6	2	44	38					82
6	3	243	226			8		469
6	5	22	20					42
7	1	513	466			12		979
7	2	22	22	6	4			54
7	3	33	24					57
7	4	74	60			7		134
8	1	85	79			2		164
8	2	147	119			3		266
8	3	91	82			2		173
		White		Black		Who mark		
		males	Female	M	F	W	B	
Grand Total		5116	4842	316	368	132	19	10,642

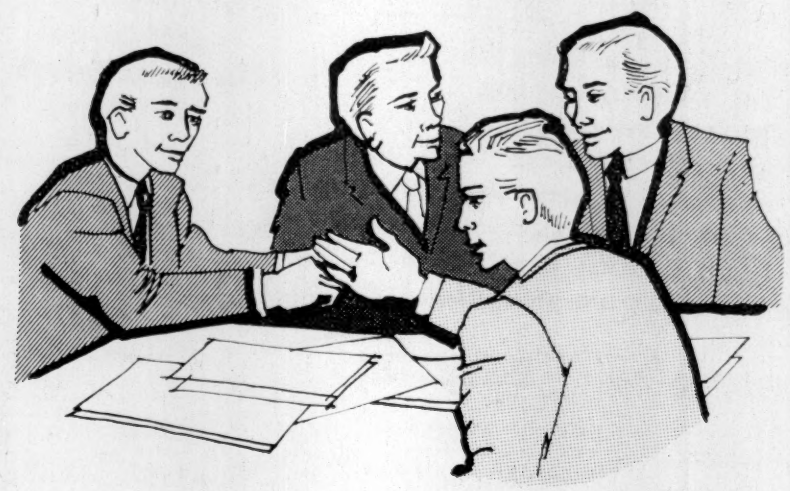
I hereby certify that the above is taken from the records of my office as of the_____ day of_____, 19____.

_____
Registrar of Voters

(If any important changes in location of polling precincts or number of voters in each are made please advise Custodian of Voting Machines.)

05-74

Brief Economic Facts



Vernon Parish

V E R N O N P A R I S H

INTRODUCTION

This leaflet has been prepared for the purpose of sketching a few recent fundamental socio-economic indicators of the parish. Admittedly, several relevant variables are not presented and you are urged to consult appropriate references for more detailed information.

HIGHLIGHTS

Population down 4%.
Per capita buying income up 22%.
Retail sales down 21%.
Average size of farm up 34%.
Average income per farm up 214%.
School age population down 8%.
High school graduates up 66%.
Expenditure per pupil up 103%.

POPULATION

1950	1960	% Change
18,974	18,301	-3.5

MEDIAN* FAMILY INCOME

1950	1960	% Change
$1,281	$2,788	117.6

*Middle

EFFECTIVE BUYING INCOME

	1956	1961	% Change
Total (000)	$17,890	$18,793	5.0
Per capita:			
Parish	$848	$1,033	21.8
Louisiana	$1,276	$1,431	12.1
U. S.	$1,682	$1,967	16.9

AVERAGE COVERED EMPLOYMENT

Industry	Parish Employment	Parish % of Total	Louisiana % of State Total
4th. Quarter, 1956			
Mining.....	10	.7	7.9
Construction....	174	11.4	10.2
Manufacturing...	238	15.6	26.6
Transportation, Communication, & Utilities....	146	9.6	12.5
Trade.....	729	47.8	29.1
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate....	40	2.7	4.3
Service.....	186	12.2	9.1
Other.....	---	---	.3
Total.....	1523	100.0	100.0
4th. Quarter, 1961			
Mining.....	38	3.8	8.1
Construction....	58	5.9	8.8
Manufacturing...	130	13.1	25.3
Transportation, Communication, & Utilities....	90	9.1	12.8
Trade.....	416	42.0	29.6
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate....	55	5.5	5.3
Service.....	171	17.3	9.6
Other.....	33	3.3	.5
Total.....	991	100.0	100.0

INDUSTRIAL TAX EXEMPTIONS

Year	Amount	New Permanent Jobs
1960	$108,000	25

For years missing from 1956 through 1961, no tax exemptions issued.

SEVERANCE TAX COLLECTIONS

Parish Fiscal Year 56-57	Parish Fiscal Year 61-62	Parish % Change	Louisiana % Change
$11,123	$10,078	-9.4	81.6

GENERAL INDICATORS

Indicator	Parish 1956	Parish 1961	Parish % Change	Louisiana % Change
Average weekly earnings...	$45.67	$51.55	12.9	19.5
Retail sales ($000).....	18,471	14,592	-21.0	12.8
Assessment ($000).....	12,736	14,820	39.0	30.4

MINERAL PRODUCTION

Year	Value	Rank (In Order of Importance)
1952	Figure Withheld	Sand & Gravel (1957 Listing)
1961	$3,031	Petroleum, Natural Gas

HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS

Year	Total* Houses	Owner Occupied	Renter Occupied	Vacant
1950	5,887	3,802	1,483	602
1960	7,541	4,186	1,168	2,187

*Excludes Non-Resident Dwelling Units

EDUCATION

	1952	1962
School age population	7,664	7,028
High school graduates	163	270
Mean enrollment per school	368	471
Teaching staff	190	238
Teachers with 4 or more years of college	62%	91%
Expenditure per pupil	$228	$463
Bonded debt per school age child	$98	$225
Investments in buildings, sites, and equipment	$1,628,088	$5,887,799

	Parish 1952-1962	Louisiana 1952-1962
School age population	Down 8%	Up 36%
High school graduates	Up 66%	Up 91%
Mean enrollment per school	Up 28%	Up 87%
Teaching staff	Up 25%	Up 57%
Professional training	Up 47%	Up 21%
Expenditure per pupil	Up 103%	Up 81%
Bonded debt per school age child	Up 130%	Up 166%
Investment in facilities	Up 262%	Up 183%

AGRICULTURE

	1959
Total acres woodlands	622,304
Percent total land in woodlands	71.5

	1949	1959
Number of farms	1,991	1,398
Average size of farms (acres)	52.3	70.0
Farm Income:		
Total	$1,052,877	$2,324,138
Livestock & livestock products	$698,186	$2,181,000
Crops	$354,691	$143,138
Average per farm (Parish)	$529	$1,662
Average per farm (Louisiana)	$1,979	$4,499

Prepared by:

Agricultural Extension Service, College of Agriculture, Louisiana State University

Louisiana Department of Commerce and Industry

Louisiana Department of Education

Division of Research, College of Business Administration, Louisiana State University

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service
January 25, 1965

ASCS NEWSLETTER

Washington Parish ASCS
Franklinton, Louisiana
Tel: 839-3416

Office Hours -
Monday thru Friday
8:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m.

THIS IS IMPORTANT - -

The date for releasing or requesting additional cotton allotment has been moved up to Friday, January 29th. We would also like to have all request for new grower cotton allotments by this same date. However, February 15th is the final date for requesting new grower allotments.

Farmers who have unwanted cotton allotment to release, need additional acreage, or need a new grower cotton allotment are urged to contact the office this week.

SIGN UP - 1965 FEED GRAIN PROGRAM AND COTTON PROGRAM - -

Next month, beginning February 8th, farmers will begin to sign up under the 1965 feed grain and cotton domestic allotment programs. They will be able to sign up through March 26th.

Under the 1965 Cotton Domestic Allotment Program farmers are required to sign up. The loan rate has been reduced from 30¢ to 29¢ for middling 1-inch cotton. The price support payment rate has been increased from 3¢ to 4.35¢ per pound times the farms normal yield. Farmers signing domestic allotment agreements must live up to the agreement or lose both payment and benefits of the loan program.

MEASUREMENT SERVICE - -

Each year when we check farms in the parish we find several instances where farmers have unintentionally overplanted, fell way short of what they intended to plant, or failed to set aside enough diverted acreage to qualify under the various programs. In many cases the farmer loses several dollars due to these errors in judgement. This headache, or loss, could be avoided by taking advantage of the measurement service offered by the office.

Measurement service staked (formerly called premeasurement) is available for all allotment, cotton or feed grain crops and diverted acreage. You may request any part of or all of your allotment, permitted and diverted acreage under the feed grain program to be measured and staked.

The cost for measurement service staked will be:

Premeasurement - $6.50 per farm, plus 50¢ an acre

Measurement prior to adjustment - $5.00 per farm, plus 50¢ per plot over 2

Establishment of official acreages - $5.00 per farm, plus 50¢ per plot

Measurement of total cropland - $5.00 per farm, plus 5¢ per acre

Measurement of crops before regular compliance - $5.00 per farm, plus 50¢ per plot

W. P. Greer, Office Manager

WASHINGTON

Research Project
2209 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana

February 9, 1965

Bogalusa Chamber of Commerce
421 First Avenue
Bogalusa, Louisiana

Gentlemen:

Will you please send me a complete list of all businesses in your area with 100 or more employees?

Thank you very much.

Sincerely,

Judith C. Nusbaum

(Miss) Judith C. Nusbaum

RECEIVED
FEB 15 1965

CROWN ZELLERBACH CORPORATION
Bogalusa, Louisiana

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service
Washington Parish ASCS Office
P. O. Box 370
Franklinton, Louisiana
March 1, 1965

A Conservation Partnership

Dear Friend:

I have been thinking. I find this very painful for me.

What I have been thinking about is -- Why we have some of the best farmers in the State right here in Washington Parish - and many more not doing so well. What is the difference?

Maybe some have been thinking and others haven't. Some dairymen have herd averages of 10,000 pounds or better, while the parish average is about half this much. Some cotton farmers are making near 2 bales per acre - while the parish 5 year average is 321 pounds. Some corn farmers are making up near 80 bushels of corn per acre - while the parish average is about 35 bushels per acre.

WHAT IS THE DIFFERENCE between these high producers and the low producers. This didn't JUST HAPPEN.

It is probably due to THINKING - management - planning - record keeping - culling - fertilization - soil building - pastures - terraces and many other things that come under the head of good management. Work alone is not the answer.

C A N Y O U U S E $ 2 5 0 . 0 0 ? ? ? ?

The Agricultural Conservation Program (ACP) has helped many farmers improve their management practices that dealt with improvement of their soils.

Many are being helped each year to build good pastures - terraces - liming - legumes - ponds, etc.

Two new practices have been added by the ACP Development Group. They are as follows:

1. For farms with no improved pastures. (limited to maximum of 5.0 acres)

	Cost Per acre	ACP Pays	Farmer Pays
Lime (2 tons)	$ 17.00	$ 11.90	$ 5.10 Spread
Bahia (30 lbs.)	10.20	8.40	1.80
6-24-24 (300 lbs.)	11.10	9.72	1.38
Ammonium Nitrate (100 lbs)	3.70	3.30	.40
TOTALS	$ 42.00	$ 33.32	$ 8.68

Common Bermuda may be substituted for bahia grass. Other fertilizers may be used.

2. Establishment of Contour Stripcropping To Protect Soil From Wind or Water Erosion. Payment: $3.50 per acre (for field) - Plus approximately 50% of the cost of lime, seed and fertilizer required for planting the the strips.

This practice is included in the program primarily for the benefit of the row crop farmer who wishes to use tractor equipment.

Fields will be laid out so as to eliminate "point rows" and the equipment will always turn on a sodded strip. Strips will be laid out and planted to such crops as lespedeza to prevent erosion. It is expected that cotton yield per acre will be up since this compares somewhat with skip-row planting. Where skip-row planting has been used - yields have been increased up to 40%.

For farmers who want to "tractor farm" and use a mechanical cotton picker this practice is just about a must. By mechanizing, a farmer can expand his operation. Many farmers are doing this by renting their neighbors farm.

Now is the time to get started on this practice.

There are many other practices that may be used to improve your farm. Here are some:

	Cost	ACP Pays	Farmer Cost
Lime (first 10 tons)	$ 8.50 per ton	$ 5.95	$ 2.55
(Above 10 tons)	8.50 " "	4.20	4.30
Ammonium Nitrate	75.00 " "	40.20	33.80
Superphosphate (20%)	36.00 " "	16.00	20.00
Potash (60%)	56.00 " "	30.00	26.00
Bahia	34.00 cwt.	14.00	20.00
Ponds (1000 yard) Approx.	220.00	110.00	110.00

There is no substitute for a good pond. It will pay for itself.

Terraces (approximately 5,000 ft. per 10.0 acres)
Approximate cost $200.00 - ACP pays $100.00 and farmer pays $100.00.

Spring will soon be here. Now is the time to make plans. Contact your ASCS Office for more details and other practices.

Sincerely yours,

W. P. Greer
Office Manager

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service
March 26, 1965

ASCS NEWSLETTER

Washington Parish ASCS
Franklinton, Louisiana
Tel: 839-3416

Office Hours -
Monday thru Friday
8:00 a.m. - 5:00p.m.

THE "TOP MILLION" AMERICAN FARMS

What Is a "Family Farm", and Is It an Efficient Unit?

Many definitions of "family farm" are hard to pin down. Here's one that can be measured: A family farm is a business in which the operating family are risk-taking managers who do most of the farm work. The labor force of the average farm family is equivalent to about 1½ man years. So, if the farm uses 1½ or more man years of hired labor, the family isn't doing most of the farm work, and it's a larger-than-family farm. This could mean a 5.0 acre strawberry farm in Tangipahoa Parish or a 2,000 acre beef cattle farm in Northeast Louisiana.

It's true that most "small" farms (annual sales under $10,000) are family farms, but it's false logic from this to conclude, as some do, that all family farms are "small," and therefore "too small" to be efficient producers or income-earners.

As a matter of fact, family farms are showing efficiency by accounting for an increasing proportion of production, and moving rapidly up into the larger size groups. In 1949 there were 334,000 over-$10,000-sales family farms, but by 1959 there were 650,000, a 95% increase in 10 years, bringing family farms to 79% of the "top million" class. In 1944, family farms accounted for 66.5% of farm marketings, but by 1959 70%.

The proportion of family farms in the over $40,000 sales bracket has increased rapidly, too. By rough estimate, less than 20% of the farms in this upper bracket of the over-$10,000 class were family farms in 1949, but by 1959 were 40%.

CUR LOCAL ECONOMY

Many of us, our Chambers of Commerce and others, are constantly thinking of improving our economic position by bringing more smokestacks into the area. This is not bad. But, I sometimes wonder how many times we think of improving our economic position - say by doubling our agricultural production per unit. Do we ever stop to think how many more million dollars we could bring into our area by this method. This would not only improve our own economic position but that of our farmers and profits would be increased tremendously which would permit them to buy more of the so-called luxury items that most of us expect today. Some may say this can't be done. I would like to point out that records show that it has been done and will be done in the future.

We have made much progress in the field of soil conservation. There is still a long way to do. We do not believe that we have all of the answers as to how is the best way of keeping our top soil on top of our hill lands while being cultivated. Undoubtedly research will give us the answer sometime in the future. Today, we have an abundance of land. Sometime in the future this will not be the case. There will not be enough land to go around. This will mean that a high percentage of all of our land will be intensively cultivated for the production of food stuffs and fibers for our ever growing population. We will have to find the answer as to how to hold these soils in place while being intensively cultivated. The answer will have to be found before this need arises.

1965 FEED GRAIN PROGRAM

The sign up under the 1965 Feed Grain Program will end Friday, March 26. Under the present law, this is the last year of this voluntary feed grain reduction program. If it is continued Congress will have to take action.

When this program was put into operation we had a surplus of feed grains of over 85 million tons. Most of this was in Government warehouses. The annual storage bill was a pretty hefty figure. Due to the low prices of feed grains, the production of livestock was stepped up to the point that livestock prices dropped tremendously.

It is hoped that by the end of 1965 the surplus of feed grains will have dropped to approximately 45 million tons, which is the figure that is considered as a safe margin for feed grains in the event of some National emergency.

What farmers and Congress will do to continue to hold down production of feed grains is a matter of conjecture at this point. It appears that something will have to be done.

W. P. Greer

W. P. Greer, Office Manager

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service
May 25, 1965

ASCS NEWSLETTER

Washington Parish ASCS
Franklinton, Louisiana
Tel: 839- 3416

Office Hours -
Monday thru Friday
8:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m.

PERFORMANCE --

Performance reporters are beginning work in the field this week. This is an annual job of measuring cotton, feed grain and in some cases diverted acreage. Many farmers who have not planted any corn and have diverted acreage under the feed grain agreement have already called at the office and pointed out the acreage that is being set aside. Farmers who are not planting corn and are diverting the same acreage that they have diverted under some previous program may report performance at the office. This will save a farm visit by a reporter. A certain percentage of these farms will be spot checked.

It is important that the farm operator, or his authorized representative, assist the reporter by pointing out to him the various crops and the corn acreage that he is renting. He should also point out small plots that should be deducted from crops being measured.

We hope to complete this job in about a month. After performance work has been completed, we expect to be authorized by our state office to begin making payments under both the feed grain and the cotton programs.

Your cooperation will be deeply appreciated.

LIVESTOCK FEED PROGRAM REQUESTED --

The Parish Disaster Committee has filed a request with the Louisiana State Disaster Committee requesting that Washington Parish be declared a disaster area due to the long drought that we have experienced.

Over the week end most of the parish received some rain. The general opinion is that while this was a wonderful rain it was not enough to cure our problems. Much more rain will be needed to bring our pastures back and permit the planting of corn, silage, hay and supplemental grazing crops. Ample rain would be a far greater asset to our farmers than the Livestock Feed Program. There is no substitute for good grass.

COTTON AND CORN YIELDS WILL BE REVIEWED BY COMMITTEEMEN --

Within the next few days the parish committee will call in members of the various community committees to study cotton and corn index yield figures that have been established for farms in the parish. These figures will be studied very carefully by the committeemen.

NUMBER FAMILY SIZE FARMS GROWING --

We have heard and read in many places that the Department of Agriculture's policy is to preserve the family farm. This is correct. The family size farm is more than holding its own. Let's not mix up "little family farm" and "family-size farm." Little farms are almost all family farms but it doesn't follow that family farms are all small, in these days of machinery. The average farm has the equivalent of 1½ man years of farm labor. So if they hire less than 1½ man years, the family is still doing most of the work, and the operator is exercising immediate supervision. Nowadays, a good-sized farm operation can be run with a little less than 3 men - where back in the 1930's many more were used. Family farms selling $10,000 or more of products a year make up the fastest growing class of American farms, their number is up 95% from 334,000 in 1949 to 650,000 in 1959, and still increasing. Family size farms put 71% of all farm products on the market in 1959, compared with only 67% in 1944.

HOLIDAY --

This office will be closed on Monday, May 31, 1965, in observance of Memorial Day.

W. P. GREER
Office Manager

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service
June 25, 1965

ASCS NEWSLETTER

Washington Parish ASCS
Franklinton, Louisiana
Tel: 839-3416

Office Hours -
Monday thru Friday
8:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m.

A MILESTONE HAS BEEN PASSED - -

By the time you read this we probably will have completed our field work for this year. We have used Negro reporters for the first time. They have done a reasonably good job. We want to express our deep appreciation to the farmers in this parish for the fine spirit of cooperation during this transitional period. We realize that this is a change from the past and that most of us naturally resist changes.

Again, we would like to say thank you for your cooperation as it is deeply appreciated by the parish committee and the office personnel.

Since performance is about completed we will begin to make preparations to pay off under the 1965 Feed Grain and Cotton Programs. It will probably be the latter part of July before we actually get underway. Once started, we hope to complete this job in a very few days.

Any of you that have adjustments yet to be made in diverted acreage or planted acreages should attend to this matter immediately. Delays sometimes cause trouble.

LIVESTOCK FEED PROGRAM

Many of you are aware that we have attempted in the last few weeks to get approval for the inauguration of the Livestock Feed Program.

About the time we expected to get the program we began to get showers scattered pretty well all over the parish. These showers have been wonderful and have been of great help. They, however, have not solved our problem.

Nevertheless, the opinion advanced by the State Disaster Committee is that an inspection team coming into the area at the present time would turn down our request for this program. The State Committee advised us that if our condition worsened we could again reapply based on the conditions at the time of the new application.

Mr. Athan Brumfield, Chairman of the Washington Parish Disaster Committee, stated that as soon as he felt that we could justify such a program to our State and National Disaster Committees, necessary steps would be taken to have the program inaugurated. In the meantime, let us hope that we will get ample rain to grow the grass that we need. This is still the cheapest feed that a livestockman can have.

PROMOTION OF NATURAL BEAUTY OF THE COUNTRYSIDE ---

Many of you have already heard of the National movement to beautify our rural areas. Three-fourths of our land area is taken up by our National farms. To have a beautiful Nation, therefore, it behooves us to begin thinking of making our rural areas or farms very attractive. One does not need to have an elaborate home to make the grounds and surrounding areas well kept and beautiful.

As we travel through our countryside, we see some of the finest homes anywhere. Many of these homes are very modern and the surrounding grounds have been beautified and are really beginning to set a pattern for beautiful rural homes. On the other hand, we see other homes, while very nice homes, that have old automobiles, trucks, pieces of machinery and etc., parked or dismanteled in the front or along the roadside near these homes. This certainly distracts from what might be a beautiful homesite.

I was born and reared in the rural areas. I well remember what rural homes used to look like. There is nothing that gives me more pleasure today than to drive through the country and observe nice farm homes.

Sincerely yours,

W. P. Greer

W. P. Greer, Office Manager

1 — Fwd —

CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY
Southern Regional Office
2209 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana
Phone (504) 523-7625

July 5, 1965

These have been prepared for the national Media — Chas

National News Editc

Dear Sir:

The Bogalusa Civic and Voters League announced recently that it intends to commence mass direct action in the near future, in an attempt to secure the basic rights of citizenship for the Negro residents of Bogalusa, Louisiana.

The recent murder of O' Neal Moore, one of the two Negro Deputy Sheriffs in Washington Parish, was preceded by continuous harassment of the Negro community. This harassment and intimidation continues. Pickets have been molested. Shots have been fired into homes. Prisoners have been beaten while in the custody of the police. The streets in the Negro sections of Bogalusa are poorly paved, and street lamps are almost non-existent. The schools provided for the Negro children are poor in quality and are still segregated.

Ten days ago, fourteen Negro citizens of Bogalusa and two CORE workers filed a suit in Federal District Court in New Orleans against seven state, parish, and city law-enforcement officers and officials, including the Mayor, the Commissioner of Public Safety, and the Chief of Police.

The suit charges the defendants with depriving and conspiring to deprive, under color of law, the plaintiffs, and other Negro citizens of Bogalusa, of rights, privileges, and immunities guaranteed to them by the Constitution and the laws of the United States.

The plaintiffs have asked for a preliminary injunction, a permanent injunction, and $425,000 in damages.

The hearing for the preliminary injunction was completed last Friday. District Court Judge Homer W. Christenberry is expected to hand down a decision in the case this week. The Associated Press and United Press International filed stories about the hearing, June 28, July 1, and July 2, 1965.

We have enclosed a few pages of background information on Bogalusa and summary of incidents that have taken place in and around that city in the past six months. We hope that these may prove to be of some use to you.

Sincerely yours,

Charles Currier
Community Relations Department

CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY
Southern Regional Office
2209 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana
Phone (504) 523-7625

The city of Bogalusa is located in Washington Parish, sixty miles north of New Orleans, a few miles from the Mississippi boundary. Bogalusa is the largest city in the parish, with almost 27,000 residents; about 35% of these are Negroes. Negro voters are outnumbered in the parish 15,800 to 1,600, although 34% of the parish's residents are Negroes.

The Crown Zellerbach Corporation. is the only industrial enterprise in the city. The San Francisco-based paper and paper-products firm employs about 3,000 people in its three Bogalusa plants. Two of the four members of the city's governing body, the Commission Council, are Crown employees.

All the company's facilities are segregated. Negro and white employees eat in separate diningrooms, use separate restrooms, receive their pay at separate windows.

There is only one Negro woman on the Crown payroll, although the company employs hundreds of white women.

Crown allows Negro men to hold only low-paying, low-skill jobs. Qualified Negro men are bypassed for better jobs in favor of white men with less seniority and less skill. A Negro man may enter the white "line-of-progression" only by giving up his seniority in exchange for a place at the lowest step on the "extra board" ladder— and then, only if he is able to pass a subjectively administered qualifying test. Less than a half-dozen of the 300-400 Negro men working for Crown have been able to enter this " extra board" in the two years that it has been in existence.

The workers in the Crown plants are represented by two unions— each with two local affiliates, one for white workers, another for Negroes. The two unions are the United Papermakers and Paperworkers Union and the International Brotherhood of Pulp, Sulfite, and Papermill Workers.

The company claims to recruit personnel from college campuses— but it has never hired any graduate of the nearby Baton Rouge campus of Southern University, the largest Negro college in the country.

The city services provided for the Negro residential areas of Bogalusa are generally poor. These areas have poorly paved streets, few street lights. There is neither a Negro physician nor Negro nurse in the city; white doctors treat Negro patients occasionally, as they please. The city-financed Charity Hospital treats Negro patients only during afternoon hours— if there are no whites who desire prior treatment. Hospital officials have made it known that they do not intend to treat patients injured as a result of participation in the demonstrations planned for this week.

Bogalusa's schools are still segregated. And the city's schools for Negroes are far less than equal to the white schools in terms of quality or in terms of money spent on services provided. The city's parks were to be desegregated

but they were closed to all citizens of Bogalusa about six weeks ago, when several Negroes tried to use one of the parks. They have not been reopened.

All places of public accomodation owned by members of the white community are closed to Negroes. A few restaurants served Negro customers for a few days in January, but these reverted to discriminatory practices under pressure from groups of local whites.

The Bogalusa Civic and Voters League is comprised of Negro citizens of Bogalusa who have joined together to gain what they have termed "reasonable minimal requirements to our full citizenship." In a letter sent April 6 to the parish's governing body, the police jury, the League outlined these standards: equal economic opportunity in public and private employment; equal educational opportunities in integrated school facilities; desegregation of all public facilities and accomodations; extension to all the community of sewers, paved roads, bright street lights; adequate enforced housing codes; inclusion of Negroes on decision-making levels within city and parish development boards; removal from city ordinances of all unconstitutional discriminatory laws; employment of Negro policemen with all proper police power.

The League has taken the lead in attempts to integrate the city's places of public accomodation and public facilities, and to widen employment opportunities for Negroes. Representatives of the League have met with the Mayor to discuss city problems.

How large is Bogalusa's Ku Klux Klan? "I've heard estimates of 600 to 1,400 members," says Mayor Jesse H. Cutrer Jr. "I'd assume it's less than 1,000." Mayor Cutrer was quoted in an April 1 article in the Wall Street Journal.

That article, and another in the February 1 issue of The Nation, describe the way in which the Klan prevented a Bogalusa speaking appearance by former Arkansas Congressman Brooks Hays. Hays, reputed to be a "moderate" on integration issues, was to speak about the way in which several other Southern towns had faced their desegregation problems.

The Klan distributed 6,000 handbills in Bogalusa, warning the residents that " We will know the names of all who are invited to the Brooks Hays meeting and we will know who did not attend the meeting.... Those who attend this meeting will be tagged as integrationists and will be dealt with accordingly by the knights of the Ku Klux Klan."

Hays had been invited to the community by six local white men: three ministers, the newspaper publisher, the radio station owner, and an attorney. The six found tacks in their driveways, rocks thrown through their windows, and received threatening phone calls. Local firms advertising on radio station WBOX, owned by one of the six men, were threatened with an economic boycott; 70 of 75 were forced to withdraw their advertisements.

The vestrymen of the church at which Hays was to speak withdrew their invitation. City officials denied permission to use public buildings, although the address was to take place under the auspices of the U.S. Community Relations Service. The program was finally cancelled.

Violence and threats of violence aimed at Negro residents, civil rights workers, and white "moderates" continued in the months that followed the January postponement of the Hays lecture. City policemen and sheriff's deputies have aided mobs of whites in preventing use of a city park by Negro citizens. State troopers did not prevent a white mob of 400 or 500 people attacking and harassing Negroes picketing Bogalusa stores; city police - men encouraged the white bystanders.

The April 1 article in the Wall Street Journal cited several comments made by white residents of Bogalusa on the subject of the Klan. One man put it this way: "The good people of this town may not like the Klan, but they like the idea of integration even less. So they're willing to look the other way and let the Klan do their dirty work." One prominent citizen noted,"We all have talked for years about a takeover by the Negro minority, but here's a community of 22,000 being cowed by an even smaller minority-- the Klan. It's a shame, but people can't speak their minds freely in Bogalusa today."

Those who are in a position to bring Bogalusa along the road to peaceful integration are reluctant to do so. Governor John McKeithen insisted that the broken hand suffered by the CORE worker last February was a "self-inflicted injury." Mayor Cutrer is content to assert "We're trying to set a climate for law and order in the community" but has chosen orderliness over full compliance with United States law.

In a May 17 letter, Assistant United States Attorney-General John Doar wrote to Richard Haley, Southern Regional Director of CORE: "The safety of local demonstrators and other persons is the responsibility of local officials. Although some incidents have occurred in Bogalusa, there is no evidence that local officials are unable to maintain law and order. On the contrary there is indication that the Mayor of Bogalusa and the Governor of Louisiana realize their responsibilities in this connection and are acting accordingly."

Crown Zellerbach has issued a statement noting that the Klan is on the Attorney-General's list of subversive organizations, and that the Company does not approve of any of these or of their goals-- but it has maintained until today its segregationist employment practices. The Crown plant manager was quoted in the Wall Street Journal article as saying, "I can see no evidence of a major problem in Bogalusa." He concedes that there apparently is an organization "taking a strong position on civil rights, but of my own knowledge, I don't know that it's the Klan."

Fourteen Negro citizens of Bogalusa and two CORE workers have brought suit in Federal District Court in New Orleans against the Mayor, the police chief, the sheriff, and several other state and local officials, charging them with conspiracy to deprive United States citizens of rights,privileges, and immunities guaranteed by the United States Constitution.

CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY
Southern Regional Office
2209 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana
Phone (504) 523-7625

July 5, 1965

Summary of Incidents: Bogalusa, Louisiana, January 28-July 1, 1965

Note: This list is not complete; additions from files in our Baton Rouge Office and from Bogalusa files are still coming in. However, the list is accurate with respect to the incidents it describes.

January 28 -- Eighteen establishments were tested under the Public Accomodations section of the Civil Rights Act of 1964. Seven, including Capo's and Dairy Queen, refused service.

Jan. 28 -- While CORE worker Bill Yates was waiting in a car outside the Plaza Restaurant, a group of whites gathered around the car. They made insulting remarks, drew their fingers across their throats, and called him a "Hebrew".

Jan. 28 -- A large group of white men started after CORE worker Steve Miller and several other Negro residents of Bogalusa, who had just succesffuly tested ACME Drug Store. Police intervened before the whites could reach the Negroes.

Jan. 30 -- Tacks were found in the driveway of the home of Robert Hicks, vice-president of the Civic and Voters League, who had been giving shelter to the CORE workers. Tacks were also found in the driveway of the Labor Union Hall, where mass meetings had been held.

February 2 -- At 12:15 A.M., following a massmeeting related to the store testing, Deputy Sheriff Doyle Holiday and Chief of Police Claxton Knight came to the Hicks residence to report that a mob of 200 white people was forming downtown to lynch Yates and Miller, staying at the Hicks home. The policemen offered to escort the CORE workers out of town. After discussion with Mr. Hicks, the two decided to stay. Holiday and Knight refused to protect them , saying, "We have better things to do than protect people who aren't wanted here." Phone calls from across the country to the Mayor, and the threat that the Negro community would defend the CORE workers prevented any violence. Local telephone operators prevented some calls from the north from reaching Bogalusa.

Feb. 3 -- Miller and Yates were followed from one meeting to another by two police cars (meetings were held to discuss testing of public accomodations law). When a car filled with six whites approached them, the police cars disappeared. The two CORE workers were chased at high speeds through the Negro community. At a main intersection, Yates jumped out and ran into a restaurant for help, but was caught by two whites and beaten severely, suffering a broken hand. Miller drove off around the block, as a shot was fired at him and a rock thrown at the car. Another shot was fired at Yates.

Feb. 3 (cont'd) — For the next six hours, the two were besieged in Aubrey's Bar by groups of whites passing by in cars. Reliable reports were made thatmobs of whites were forming in downtown areas. Soon after the beating, police arrived and dispersed a crowd of Negroes who had gathered. They did nothing to stop the cars driven by the white men, and they allowed a group of whites to gather on a nearby corner. At sundown the police withdrew; as the night wore on, phones along the block were cut off. At 10:30. Miller and Yates were given a police escort to Baton Rouge. Yates entered a hospital in New Orleans the next day.

Feb. 5 — A Negro man driving in Washington Parish outside Bogalusa was flagged down by a white man with car trouble. When he stopped to offer aid, several white men jumped out of a nearby ditch, beat him and threatened him.

Feb. 14 — A bomb threat was received at the Hicks home. It was not the first.

Feb. 15 — Five Negroes were eating dinner at the recently desegregated Landry's when two white persons with clubs entered and told them to get out. As they were leaving, one of the Negro men was assaulted by one of the whites.

Later, one Negro boy went to eat at Landry's; one of the white customers put a gun to his head and told him to leave.

Feb. 16 — A Bogalusa telephone operator refused to let the Hicks complete a call to the New Orleans F.B.I. She refused to put through others.

Four Negro boys stopped to get gas in the white part of town. A mob of white teen-agers jumped them and beat all four. Roosevelt Singleton, a midget, was severely kicked around the groin and had to go to a hospital. Several policemen observed the beatings and made no move to stop them.

Feb. 19 — A police car followed the car of Joshua Mundy, a militant Negro leader. After eight miles, the policeman stopped him, charged him with speeding, having an improper muffler, and concealing a weapon. The weapon was on the seat in full view. Bond was set at $500.

Feb. 21 — Yates and Miller and another CORE worker Charles Fenton and two Negroes were chased at 110 mph for 29 miles from Bogalusa to Covington.

Feb. 28 — Rowan Burris, Robert Hicks, and his wife were refused service at the restaurant of the Redwood Hotel. Three minutes after they left, a mob of 20-30 whites came to the hotle looking for them.

Testing of public accomodations continued during the week February 21-28. No establishments, not even those which complied with the public accomoda - tions section of the Civil Rights Act during January, were willing to serve Negroes. Each time a Negro entered an establishment, the manager states that he can neither serve nor protect him. He then makes a phone call and within five minutes a group of white men arrives and forces the Negro to leave.

March 4 --A Negro man was fired after applying to the Sullivan Memorial Trade School. His employer had previosly warned him that this would happen if he applied. The employer, a sub-contractor for Crown Zellerbach, explained "You brought it on yourself. I'm not going to have any picketing around my place." He was referring to the picketing conducted by the Klan of firms complying with Federal equal opportunity regulations.

March 4 -- Rev. H. Bruce Shepherd was halted on the highway by whites. A car of Negroes coming onto the secene dispersed the whites. Reverend Shepherd is one of the six men who invited Brooks Hays to speak in Bogalusa. The Reverend has been warned to leave town or be killed.

March 13 -- A Deputy Sheriff stopped Arthur Ray Mingo on a highway, called Mingo to his car, and ordered him to put his hands inside the car. When Mingo obeyed, he was handcuffed. The Deputy and his passengers got out of the car and beat Mingo about the head. The Deputy told Mingo he'd "better not say a damn thing about it." (Mingo had previously complained to the sheriff about the conduct of the same deputy) When Mingo reported the incident to Sheriff Dorman Crowe, Crowe called in the Deputy and told him to behave better.

March 17 -- Royan Burris, a Negro businessman, was returning home from his shop at 1 a.m. when stopped by the parish K-9 Deputies and by three city policemen. They handcuffed his hands behind his back and drove him to the city police station. When Burris got out of his car there the police slapped and tripped him. Inside the station, the police circled Burris, punched him, and pushed him from one man to another. He fell to the floor and one said, "What are you doing down there, nigger?" When the beating ended, Burris asked to be alloved to make a phone call. The police let the phone ring twice, then snatched it from him, saying, "That's your phone call, nigger." His family learned he was in jail only through an anonymous tip. The Community Medical Center refused him service when they learned the cause of his wounds.

March 25 -- The transmitter building of radio station WBOX was fired into during the night. Ralph Blumberg, owner of the radio station, was one of the six men who had invited Brooks Hays to speak in Bogalusa.

March 25 -- Sidney McGee, one of the three Negro men on the Crown Zellerbach "extra board" narrowly missed death in a trap set for him in one of the plant washrooms. A load of scrap iron was rigged to fall on him when he entered. Management investigated only after a long delay after all evidence had been removed.

March 28 -- A young Negro, Jones Radcliff, was jumped and beaten by four white men after attending a Freedom Rally. He struck one of his attackers, and was subsequently given round-the-clock protection by his friends to prevent the whites from "revenging" his blow.

March 28 -- L. C. Magee's car was forced off the road and into a ditch by a car of whites. Magee's car was overturned. He was on his way home from a Freedon Rally.

March 29 -- During the early morning, a teargas bomb was thrown into the Labor Union Hall of Local 189-A where the Bogalusa Civic and Voters League had just completed a meeting.

March 30 -- Newsmen calling Bogalusa police to check the story of the teargas bomb were told the police knew nothing about it. The police had been seen at the hall checking the occurrence and interviewing victims just after the bombing.

April 7 -- As Bill Yates left the Hicks' home in the morning to enter his car, a green truck, with three white men inside, pulled up and blocked him. The truck had been circling the neighborhood for some time. One man got out of the truck and approached Yates with a blackjack. Yates rolled up the window and started the ignition, recognizing the man as the one who had broken his hand in an earlier incident. The man tried to break through the window, but it held, and Yates was able to put the car in reverse and escape. The truck tried to catch up with him but he managed to return to the Hicks' house, where Mrs. Hicks threatened the whites with a pistol. They left.

April 7 — Klansmen held a meeting in a hall two blocks away from the union hall, where a voters' clinic was in progress. The Klan numbered between 60 and 70 at times. State and federal agencies intervened to prevent violence that night; but they could not stop the burning of a ten-foot cross later that night, or the setting of two black coffins in front of the union hall, with spotlights on them, one of which bore the name Bill Yates.

April 8 -- Three carloads of white men drove by the Hicks home early in the morning, shooting into it. During the day, CORE canvassers, mostly volunteers from the University of Kansas, were followed by four carloads of Klansmen, until they were withdrawn and brought back to the union hall. Meanwhile, the Klan held a lengthy rally, of about 200 persons, two blocks from the hall.

CORE's National Director James Farmer addressed a crowd of about 500 people at Central High School. More than 100 city and state policemen were on hand. At one point, they turned back 32 carloads of Klansmen who attempted to approach the school. The cars of two Negro men had acid poured on them; no other incidents.

April 9 -- A march to City Hall led by Mr. Farmer was halted because of inadequate police protection. One white bystander had seized Farmer by the shirt; a group of whites tried to attack the photographers, and a Negro was placed in a hospital after being hit by a 2-by-4.

A march was completed in the afternoon without incident.

April 14 -- 25 white people gathered around the Negroes picketing J. C. Penny, and the two auxiliary police present left the scene.

April 15 -- Charles Williams was arrested while picketing, for disturbing the peace and for vagrancy. A white counter-picket had hit Williams with a stick, but a policeman who had not seen the incident was persuaded to arrest Williams. He was taken to the city police station, where he saw six hooded men in a room behind an open door marked "Private." One of the men approached Williams in the booking room and said to him, "You black son of a bitch, pull off the damn cap." Williams noticed a law-enforcement organization insignia on the shoulder of the man's shirt; it was either a state trooper's or a sheriff's insignia. No violence took place.

April 15 - About 10:30 p.m., some sort of fire-bomb was thrown into a Negro home on the edge of town. Several Kansas University students, working with CORE during their Easter vacation, had been spending their nights there. The Fire Department was called three times, and refused to come; local people put out the fire.

April 16 - A Negro teen-ager waiting to join a picket line in front of a store was hit by a counter-picket with a sign-stick. The boy was hit again when he turned to face the person who hit him. Medical treatment was needed.

April 17 - A Negro woman was arrested while sitting in her car, 12:30 a.m. She had been helping with voter registration canvassing in the city.

April 19 - City and state police at the picketing covered their badge numbers. Pickets were withdrawn when this was noticed at 11 a.m., but returned in the afternoon.

May 10 - Picketing took place in the morning without police protection. A store owner took a sign from a picketer and destroyed it; he repeated this when another sign was made.

May 11 - CORE worker was slapped while photographing the picketing in front of a Columbia Road store. He was beaten severely the next day in the same situation. City police and state troopers made no effort to intervene until considerable damage had been done.

May 31 - Two pickets were attacked by twenty-five whites and beaten badly. They were treated at Bogalusa's Charity Hospital, financed by the city, where the doctors cursed them and called them "niggers."

New Orleans Channel 6 T.V. men were forced to leave town by white residents.

June 2 - Mrs. Olivia Robertson, arrested May 29 for disturbing the peace, was arrested again, for resisting arrest on the previous occasion.

June 2 - O' Neal Moore, one of the two Negro deputy sheriffs on the Washington Parish force, was shot and killed from a passing car while patrolling with Creed Rogers, the pther Negro Deputy. Mr. Rogers was wounded by the gunfire and remained hospitalized several weeks.

June 3 - Andrew Smith, injured Saturday when knocked down during the Columbia Road picketing, was refused treatment at Bogalusa's Charity Hospital. He was driven to New Orleans for treatment; his arm had become infected.

June 22 - CORE worker Michael Jones was arrested for interfering with an officer and for vagrancy. At the time of his arrest he was making a call from a phone-booth, one half-block from the nearest police officer, and had $27 in his possession.

June 30 - Sixty white people used sling-shots and marbles to harass forty Negro pickets at the Plaza shopping center. The police were called, but they stated that no men were available for protection of the pickets at the shopping center.

June 28 - The hearing on the suit filed against seven state and local law enforcement officers began today. Tonight, the home of Fletcher Anderson was shot into. Mr. Anderson is a plaintiff and a witness in the case.

July 1 - While Robert Hicks was in New Orleans for the hearing, a babysitter at his home received an anonymous phone call threatening the life of Mr. Hicks and the life of every other witness. Mr. Hicks is a plaintiff and a witness in the case.

CROWN ZELLERBACH CORPORATION
1 Bush Street
San Francisco 19, Calif.

OFFICERS:

R. O. Hunt, Chairman
H. L. Zellerbach, Chairman of Executive Committee
P. T. Sinclair, President
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J. B. Gilbert , Senior Vice-president, Marketing
D. J. Benjamin, Senior Vice president, Containers Packaging
O. D. Hallin, Seniro Vice president, Timber
R. T. Kimberlin, Vice Presidnet, Secretary and Treasurer
G. S. Runyan, Vice President, Marketing
W. M. Hearon, Vice President, Research
V. E. McIntyre, Vice President, Newsprint and Printing Paper
R. L. Appling, Vice President, Marketing & Sales
F. G. Armstrong, Vice President, Industrial Relations
F. M. Barnes, Vice president, Administation
M. A. Barr, Vice president Western-Waxide Division
Joseph Blumlein, vice president, Distributor and Chain Store Sales
L. W. Gould, Vice President, N. Y. Corporate Representative
E. A. Mitchell, Vice President, Gaylord Division
E. P. Partland, Vice president, Int'l and Export Sales
H. E. Nylund, Controller

DIRECTORS, with other directorates:

R. O. Hunt
Res: 2518 Pacific Avenue, San Francisco 15, Calif.
Director:
Pacific National Bank, 900 Second Ave., Seattle 11, Wash.
Crocker-Citizens National Bank, 1 Montgomery St., San Fran.
General Reinsruance Co., 400 Park Ave., New York 22, N. Y.
Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce, 25 King St. Toronto
Union Oil Co., Union Oil Center, Los Angeles 17, Calif.
Zellerbach Paper Co., 343 Sansome St. San Francisco
Woodland Savings & Loan Co., Calif.
St. Francisville Paper Co., St. Francisville, La.
(President and Director)
San Fernando Laboratories, San Francisco, Cal.
Trustee-Pacific University
Other details: Age 61, started career as mate and master of ships in Puget sound; entered CZ as accountant and office manager, then up through manufacturing end.

H. L. Zellerbach
Res: 2288 Broadway, San Francisco 15, Calif.
Director:
Pacific National Bank of San Francisco, 333 Montgomery St. San Francisco.
Joseph Magnin, Inc., 77 O'Farrell St. San Francisco

H. L. Zellerbach(cont)
Niantic Corp.,
Newhouse Foundation (Pres.)
San Francisco Art Institute
San Francisco Ballet Guild
Trustee:
Unicersity of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Penn.
Other: Age 71, trained as economist, started with co as personnel direcrot 1917; son William Joseph is pres. of subsidiary Zellerbach paper co.

D. J. Benjamin

Officer of company
No other directorates listed.
Residence: 3095 Pacific Ave., San Francisco 15, California

Wallis B. Dunckel

Res: 200 East 66th St., New York 21, New York
Pres. and Dir: Bankers Trust Co, 280 Park Ave., NYC
Director: American Bank Note Co, 70 Broad St. NYC
Lincoln National Life Insurance Co.,
1301 S. Harrison St., Ft. Wayne, Indiana
Trinity School (Prep school in NY where he went)
Other: Yale, 1922, age 64.

Peter Thomas Sinclair
Pres. of Co.
Director: Wells Fargo Bank, 464 California St. San Francisco
St. Francisville Paper Co. (50% owned subsidiary)
National Association of Manufacturers
Other: Age 56, trained as electrical engineer.
Residence: 2000 Jackson St. San Francisco 9, Calif.

Arthur H. Dean
Lawyer, diplomat, partner Sullivan & Cromwell, 48 Wall St.,
New York 5, New York
Residence: Mill River Road, Oyster Bay, New York
Director: American Bank Note Co., 40 Broad St. NYC 4
Lazard Fund, Inc., 44 Wall St., New York 5, N. Y.
El Paso Natural Gas Co., Texas St. El Paso, Tex.
Cornell Aeronautical Lab., 4455 Genesee St.,
Buffalo 21, New York
Campbell Sout Co., 375 Memorial Ave., Camden 1, New Jersey
National Union Electric Corp., Stamford, Conn.
American Metal Climax Inc. 1270 Ave of the Americas, N.Y.
American Agricultural Chemical Co, 100 Church St. N. Y.
Trustee: Bank of New York, 48 Wall St., New York 15, N.Y.
Carnegie Foundation, 589 Fifth Avenue, New York City

Other: special Ambassador to Korea, 1953-1954: Delegate to 16th, 17th General Assemblies of United Nations; Chm. of U. S. delegation to Geneval Conference on Discontin of Nuclear Weapons Tests, 1961 and 18-nation Disarm. Conf. 1962, 1963 Officer in lots of legal societies, dir. American Economic Association, etc.

F. O. Boylon

Officer of Company, no oth

C. S. Cullenbine
Officer of company, no othe
He's a lawyer who

F. O. Boylon

Officer of Company, no other directorships listed.

C. S. Cullenbine
Officer of company, no other directorships listed
He's a lawyer who was formerly with Gaylord Container.
Pres of board of governors of John Burroughs School(probably in San Francisco area somewhere can find address if you need it) also a director of American Arbitration Association(which is a possible approach. They are supposed to have only high-minded, upstanding citizens.)
Res. 2110 Redington Rd., Hillsborough, Calif.

John B. Gilbert
Res: 50 Hacienda Circle, Orinda, Calif.
Also director of subsidiary Zellerbach Paper, CZ subsidiary, and came up through sales and there.

Otis D. Hallin
Officer of company, no other directorships listed.

D. S. Denman

Res. Kentfield, Cal.
Retired senior VP , age 70. was in charge of timber.

Alfred B. Layton
Res: Diablo, Calif.
Dir. Bank of California, San Francisco, Calfi.
Western Pacific Railroad, San Francisco. Calif.
Chm. Board of Trustees, John Muir Memorial Hospital
(San Francisco?) Can find out) Age 63

Richard A. McDonald
Res: 1038 Ashmount Ave., Oakland 10, Calif, Age 78
Chm exec committee, East Texas pulp & Paper Co.
He was head of Western Waxed Paper before it was absorbed by Crown Zellerbach.

Milton C. Mumford
Res 514 Hollow Tree Ridge Rd. Darien, Conn
President of Lever Bros, Co. age 62. Was with Marshall Field in Chicago for 20 years, lived in Chicago and in 1947-1948 was housing and Redevelopment Coordinator for city of Chicago, Lever Bros. is 390 Park Ave. NYC
Director: Equitable Life Assurance, 1285 Ave. of the American New York Educational Facilities Laboratories, 477 Maidosn Ave. New York City.
Nutrition Foundation, 99 Park Avenue New York
Trustee; Consolidated Edison Co., of NewYork, 4 Irving Place, New York City

SUBSIDIARIE
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C.M. Pigott

Exec. vp Pacific Car & Foundry Co., Renton, Washington

G. J. Ticoulat
Former senior V P in charge of international operations, Washington
Age 65.
Board of Advisors, Santa Clara University,
College of the Holy Name
Director of National Foreign Trade Concil, 10 Rockerfeller Plaza
NYC
Res: 63 Via Hermosa, Orinda, Calif.

G. E. Young
Retired Senior VP of co., no other directorships listed.

Vertrees Young
Res: Young's Road, Bogalusa, La.
Age 72. Went to M I T Mobile , Ala.
Director: Gulf, Mobile & Oil Railroad. a 2,750 mile road from New Orleans and Mobile up along Mississippi to near Chicago, with branch east to Montgomery, Ala.

William J. Zellerbach

Res: 91 Commonwealth Ave. San Francisco
Fourth generation Zellerbach in company.
President of Zellerbach Paper Co., the distributing arm of CZ. Age 45.
Director: Sierra Capital Co., 351 California St., SF 4.(a small Business Investment Co. with assets of $8 million.)

Insurance Investors Fund, 417 Montgomery St., SF 4. Investment co. that invests in insurance securities. $8.7m assets.)

First Western Bank & Trust Co., 548 S. Spring St., Los Angeles 13 (A bank controlled by Greatamerica Corp., a Nevada holding co. owning banks and insurance cos.)

Also Crown Zellerbach has three Directors Emeritus:
W. H. Orrick--2648 Pacific Ave., San Francisco 15. Head of law firm that has represented CZ for years.

C.W. Goodyear---Formerly with Gaylord Container. Lives in Buffalo-don't have address at the moment.

Edwin J. Spiegel---Res; 220 N. Kingshighway, St. Louis 8--Old president of Gaylord Container. Director; First National Bank of St. Louis--General American Life Insurance Co., St. Louis Illinois Central Railroad, Chicago, Ill.---St. Louis Symphony Society---St. Louis Council of Boy Scouts

SUBSIDIARIES:

Crown Zellerbach A. G., Zurich, Switzerland.
Crown Zellerbach, Canada, Ltd., 1030 West Georgia St.,
Vancouver 5,.B.C.
Whose principal plants are at Ocean Falls, British Columbia (pulp mills, newsprint, coarse and tissue paper); Elk Falls (Pulp newsprint, sulphate pulp); Richmond, B. C., (Converting and box making) and Fraser Mills B. C. (Plywood): and S. M. Simpson, Ltd., Vancouver (plywood and veneer). Crown Zellerbach Canada also owns Crown Zellerbach Building Materials, Ltd., Canadian Tugboat, Ltd., Beaty Laminate, Ltd., Bridge Lumber Co., and Northern Pulpwood, Ltd. Total sales, $110 million.

Brown Zellerbach (Panama), Inc.

Norsk Pacific Steamship Co., Ltd., Bahama Islands
(foreign registry for ships in international trade)

Waterway Terminals Co., Oregon
Operator of Public docking, warfage and warehouse facilities on Willamette & Columbia Rivers)

Western Transportation Co., Portland Oregon Barge and towing on same rivers

Zellerbach Paper Co., California (Merchandises paper) 343 Sansome Street, San Francisco 19, California.

St. Francisville Paper Co., Louisiana (50% owned with Time Inc.)

BUSINESS:

One of world's largest paper companies.
Production in 1964

2,083,129	tons paper and paperboard
22,835	tons pulp for sale outside co.
197,601	thousands board feet lumber
297,500	thousands board feet plywood

Products: Newspring, kraft and sulphite paper (much converted into wrapping and paper bags;)kraft paperboard for cartons, fibre shipping containers, packing materials, boxes, paper towels, napkins and facial tissue; waxed paper, plastic packaging, turpentine, Bogol (tall oil-used for paint insecticides, plastics), dimethyl sulfide, plywood, lumber.

Own or controls about 800,000acres of timberland in Washington and Oregon; 540,000 acres in Louisiana and Mississippi; 529,000 acres in Canada.

Sales, 1964: $662,240,000
Net Income, 1964: $46,593,000
Assets, end 1964: $695,205,000

Capacity: Pulp mills, about 57% kraft, 27% groundwood, 16% sulphite.
Paper---32% newsprint and printing paper;
41% coarse paper for bags and wrapping, finer for tissues, towels etc.
27% paperboard for boxes and cartons.
Chemicals (all at Bogalusa)
5 million lbs. dimethyl sulfoxide
10 million pounds dimethyl sulfide
10,000 tons tall oil (resinous oil used in paint, insecticide etc.)
575,000 gallons tuppentine (some of which produced elsewhere)

Converting capacity:
8.5 billion paper bags
2.9 million cases toilet tissue
2.1 million cases paper napkins
4.4 million cases paper towels
.5 million cases facial tissue
.3 million cases waxed paper rolls

St. Francisville (50% with Time Inc.) will have capacity of about 110,000 tons of printing paper by end of 1965.

Plants:

Antioch, California
multiwall bags, grocery bags, toilet tissue, towels, paper napkins, corrugated paper boxes

Port Townsend, Washington
multiwall bags, grocery pages

Camas, Washington
grocery and misc. bags, toilet tissue, towels, napkins

St. Helens, Oregon
grocery and misc. bags

Los Angeles, California
grocery and misc. bags, tissues, towels etc.

Carthage, New York
tissues, towels, napkins, etc.

West Linn, Ore.
Paper towels

Columbia City, Oregon
Lumber & Plywood.

Plants (cont.)

Bogalusa, La.
Multiwall bags, grocery bags, misc. bags, tissue, corrugated and fibre boxes, packing material, paper in sheets, 518,000 tons per yr. of pulp. This is the largest plant. Second is Camas, Washington.

In addition, through the Gaylord Container Division which used to be separate company)

Chicago, Ill,-paper in sheets
Miami, Fla.-Paper in sheets
Plymouth, Mich Paper in sheets
Weslaco, Texas Paper in sheets

Baltimore, O boxes
St. Louis, Mo boxes
Dallas Texas boxes
Houston, Texas boxes
San Antonio, Tex. boxes
Tampa, Fla. boxes
Greenville, S. C. boxes
Atlanta, Ga. boxes
Jersey City, New Jersey
Milwaukee, Wis. boxes
Los Angeles, California boxes
Carol Stream, Ill boxes
Greenville, Ind. boxes
Wauna, Wash. tissues

And through Western-Waxide Division:

San Leandro, California---waxed paper, plastic wrappings, foil
Los Angeles, Cal---Same
Portland, Ore---Same
Orange, Texas--Same

Research Laboratories

St. Louis, Mo.
Camas, Wash.
San Leandro, Calif.
Bogalusa, Louisiana

Minerals Division

owns working interest in 25 gas wells, 1 oil well
override royalty in 10 gas wells, 5 oil wells
76 mile pipeline to plantat Bogalusa.

Sales offices in 24 states, 37 foreign countries.

Lawyers: Orrick, Dahlquist, Herrington, Sutcliffe and Philip S. Ehrlich, San Francisco.

Auditors: Lybrand Ross Bros and Montgomer, New York City

Stock: Offered by Blythe & Co., 14 Wall Street, NYC. Haven't had a recent issue, but in June, 1965, Blythe placed privately $100 million in notes for CZ, probably with insurance companies or pension funds. Blythe also handled loans for old Gaylord Container co.

There are 256,622 shares of preferred stock outstanding, owned by 2,542 shareholders; and 15,286,537 common shares, owned by 25,694 shareholders.

Customers:

There are 65,000 customers in U. S. and Canada.
Difficult to get hold of names of largest ones, as they sell to many small converters as well as chain stores, etc. Zellerbach Paper Co., handles the set-up through jobbers all over the country.

The newsprint is a separate operation saleswise, and among the largest customers are:

Time and Life Magazines
Newsweek
Sunset Magazine
The Denver Post
Many papers in Hearst chain.

CROWN ZELLERBACH - 1963

1. In 1963 Crown ranked 88th in the country in sales. Their sales for that year were $616,570,000.

2. Their assets in 1963 were $ 644,995,000.

3. Their net profets were $ 39,319,000.

4. Their invested capital was $ 434,763,000.

5. They had 25,694 employees

XX

WASHINGTON

1. Names of 1965 ASC Committeemen for Washington Parish.

Name	Amount of Land Each Owns	Size of Crop Allotment 1964	Amount of Extra Allotment Rec'd Annually 1964	Participation in Other Programs (Support, Conservation, CCC) Support - ACP - CR - CCC 1964				No. Years Served
County Committee								
Athan Brumfield	187.0	0	0	No	Yes	No	Yes	3
Claude Magee	296.4	0	0	No	Yes	No	No	20
Edward Morris	160.4	0	0	No	Yes	No	No	2
Community Committee								
R. J. Adams	146.0	0	0	No	Yes	No	Yes	4
Dudley Bankston	157.0	0	0	No	Yes	No	Yes	2
Robert H. Bateman	115.0	0	0	No	Yes	No	No	2
Wilfred Bond	167.0	0	0	No	Yes	No	Yes	4
Jesse L. Branch	38.0	0	0	No	No	No	Yes	2
J. Leamon Brock	68.0	0	0	No	Yes	No	Yes	3
Max L. Brumfield	110.0	0	0	No	Yes	No	No	4
Claude Corkern	205.0	0	0	No	Yes	No	Yes	4
Frank Dillon	122.0	9.9	0.1	No	Yes	No	Yes	4
O. A. Dillon	80.0	10.0	0	No	No	Yes	No	5
Carl Fussell	197.0	0	0	No	Yes	No	Yes	2
Clyde L. Knight	125.0	0	0	No	Yes	No	No	2
Sammy Ingram	60.0	0	0	No	Yes	No	No	1
Luzon Pierce	180.0	0	0	No	Yes	No	Yes	1

Name	:Amount of Land :Each Owns	:Size of Crop :Allotment	:Amount of Extra :Allotment Rec'd :Annually	:Participation in Other Programs :(Support, Conservation, CCC) : Support - ACP - CR - CCC			; No. Years Served
Community Committee Cont'd							
Odell Richardson	95.0	0	0	No	Yes	No	No 2
Ralph Riley	191.0	0	0	No.	Yes	No	No 3
C. C. Robbins	70.0	0	0	No	No	No	No 0
Lawson Schilling	160.0	8.0	0.7	No	No	No	Yes 1
Delos Singley	80.0	0	0	No	Yes	No	No 3
Harold Smith	132.0	13.4	0	No	Yes	No	Yes 4
T. C. Sylvest, Jr.	182.0	0	0	No	No	No	No 2
Walter L. Watson	48.0	0	0	No	Yes	No	No 1
Clyde Westmoreland	110.0	0	0	No	No	No	No 3
G. D. Williams, Sr.	165.0	0	0	No	Yes	No	No 0
Toxie H. Williams	194.0	0	0	No	No	No	No 0
Richard Wood	155.0	0	0	No	Yes	No	Yes 0
B. J. Carter	80.0	0	0	No	Yes	No	Yes 1

2. How Many farmers voted in the last five elctions?

1960	1961	1962	1963	1964
566	1842	1914	1772	1926

3. How many farmers are on your mailing list? How is the list made up? 2385 on mailing list. Any person operating a farm is put on the list.

4. How many people have been on the ballot in each of the last five years? Names

1960 (For 1961 Committeemen) Number - 90

WARD 1	WARD 2	WARD 3	WARD 4	WARD 5	WARD 6
Claude Corkern	Elton Holiday	Athan Brumfield	Billy Ray Mizell	R. J. Adams	Willie Bell
Clyde Crowe	Bassell Miller	Hugh Burris	G. O. Myers	Arnold Boone	Carl Fussell
Willie Crowe	Huey L. Miller	James Burris	Pierce O'Berry	Jessie Carrol	Elzie Galloway
Levert Jones	Charles E. Peterson	Walter Burris	Curtis Pounds	Delos Crain	Jack A. Jones
Shelby Jones	Ralph Riley	J. D. Creel	Cecil Richerson	Kenneth Lang	Van Jones
Fleet Smith	Jewell Simmons	Wilbur Jenkins	Lawson Schilling	Lelvin Pierce	Varnel Jones
Gordon Smith	Walter H. Simpson	Clyde Knight	Densil Sheridan	Reid Pigott	Walter Newman
Lawson Schilling	Harold Smith	W. J. Magee	Ray Stewart	Buford Rogers	Claude Parker
W. D. Walker, Jr.	Preston H. Varnado	Danny McElveen	B. B. Williams	Harvey Seal	William Parker
Frentris Waskom	Malcolm Wascom	George Pittman	Mart C. Williams	Howard Wilks	Leslie Stewart

WARD 7	WARD 8	WARD 9
C. E. Boyles	Fleet Brock	A. E. Bankston
Cecil Ard	Max Brumfield	Chess Bankston
B. J. Carter	O. A. Dillon	Elvie Bankston
Latimore Crain	Melton Magee	Wilfred Bond
Jep Gerald	Woodrow Magee	Dewey Brock
George Rogers	Joe Nielson, Jr.	A. W. Burch
Hollis Singley	Wilber Smith	Jimmy Magee
Edgar Thomas	Willie Smith	Robert McElveen
E. A. Tynes	Fred Thomas	Gary Stafford
Mel Williams	Lacy Thomas	Losa Varnado

1961 (For 1962 Committeemen) Number - 92

WARD 1	WARD 2	WARD 3	WARD 4	WARD 5
Alton Bullock	Malcolm Alford	Herbert Bateman	Louis I. Adams	Shurd Adams
Claude Corkern	Lemon Borck	Madison Bateman	Herman Byrd	Rock G. Knight
Hilton Crowe	Holbern Burch	Athan Brumfield	J. T. Byrd	Henry Miley
Willie Crowe	J. A. Magee	T. C. Brumfield	D. L. Mizell	James L. McKenzie
Otis Jones	Devon Miller	James Burris	Leo Mizell	Charlie McNeese
Fleet Smith	Edward Morris	H. Y. Crain	H. P. Olsen	Dan Pierce
Eddie Stafford	Ralph Riley	Sammie Ingram	G. T. Sheridan	Albert Rester
T. C. Sylvest	Joe Reid Simmons	Clyde Knight	L. A. Smith	Buford Rogers
Austin Varnado	Harold Smith	W. J. Magee	M. A. Stewart	Theordore G. Schilling
Clyde Westmoreland	Malcolm Wascom	George Pittman	B. B. Williams	Martin H. Seal

1961 (For 1962 Committeemen) Cont'd

WARD 6	WARD 7	WARD 8	WARD 9
Carl Fussell	Jessie Baughman	Enoch Bickham	Chess Bankston
Marion Jenkins	Jason Bedwell	Max L. Brumfield	Dudley Bankston
Emile Jones	C. E. Boyles	Frank Dillon	Elvie Bankston
Jack A. Jones	J. I. Blackwell	O. A. Dillon	Wilfred Bond
Shelby Knight	Howard Carter	Clifford Ingram	Dewey Brock
Walter Newman	Bernis S. Gorner	Woodrow Magee	Jesse Galatas
Odell Richardson	Jep J. Gerald	Jake Orr	Elton Miller
D. T. Stewart	Delos Singley	Otto Passman	Glen Miller
J. L. Stewart	E. A. Tynes	Wilbur Smith	R. J. Riley
George Watson, Sr.	Melchisedec Williams	Houston Thomas	Silas N. Schilling
		Simon Thomas II	
		J. J. Warner,Jr.	

1962 (For 1963 Committeemen) Number - 90

WARD 1	WARD 2	WARD 3	WARD 4	WARD 5	WARD 6
Hilton Crowe	Malcolm Alford	Robert Bateman	Herman Byrd	R. J. Adams	Tom B. Bell
Willie Crowe	Wesley Alford	Athan Brumfield	H. S. Hodge	Jessie L. Branch	Carl Fussell
D. C. Fisher	Leamon Brock	Walter Burris	Joseph Landrum	O. E. Breland	Murphy Hickman
Huey S. Husser	Holbern Burch	L. H. Butler	D. L. mIzell	Eli S. Knight	L. Shelton Jenkins
Sherwood Jones	Herbert Condalary	Pope Crain	Pierce O'Berry	L. Brock Knight	Emile Jones
D. W. Loftice	Edward Morris	H. Y. Crain	Doyle Penton	Homer Luster	Jack Jones
Joe Rhares	Ralph Riley	Ottis Creel	O. D. Sheridan	Eli Pierce	Walter Newman
T. C. Sylvest, Jr.	Jake Schilling	W. J. Magee	M. A. Stewart	Harvey Seal	Odell Richardson
Clyde Westmoreland	Joe Reid Simmons	G. H. Pittman	B. B. Williams	James F. Simmond	Leslie Stewart
John Yates	Harold Smith	Charlie Sumrall	M. G. Williams	Leroy Smith	George Watson, Sr.

WARD 7	WARD 8	WARD 9
J. I. Blackwell	Max L. Brumfield	Chess Bankston
C. E. Boyles	N. T. Carter	Dudley Bankston
S. E. Breland	Frank Dillon	Wilfred Bond
W. Latimore Crain	O. A. Dillon	J. E. Fendlason
Bernis Garner	Clifford Ingram	S. E. Fricke
Jep Gerald	Woodrow Magee	Billy Ray Gill
H. Willie Green	Kozzie Payne	R. J. Riley
Clifford Seal	Wilbur Smith	S. N. Schilling
Delos Singley	Fred Thomas	Dorman Stafford
E . A. Tynes	Simon Thomas II	Losa Varnado

1963 (For 1964 Committeemen) Number - 60

WARD 1	WARD 2	WARD 3	WARD 4	WARD 5	WARD 6
Claude Corkern	Malcolm Alford	R. H. Bateman	Luzon Pierce, Sr.	R. J. Adams	Roy Bell
Willie Crowe	Leamon Brock	Henry Y. Crain	Curtis Pounds	Jessie Branch	Perry Creel
Leverett Jones	Holbern Burch	O. P. Crain	Van Sheridan	Melvin Pierce	Leslie Jenkins
Rybyl Seal	Devon Miller	Ottis Creel	Robert W. Stewart	C. C. Robbins	Walter Newman
T. C. Sylvest, Jr.	Edward Morris	Jason Hines	Rufus Thomas	Buford Rogers	Odell Richardson
Clyde Westmoreland	Ralph Riley	Sammy Ingram	Wilk Warner	Harvey Seal	D. T. Stewart
	Joe Reed Simmons	Clyde Knight			
	Harold Smith	W. J. Magee			
		George H. Pittman			
		J. U. Sylvest			

WARD 7	WARD 8	WARD 9
J. I. Blackwell	Max L. Brumfield	Chess Bankston
C. E. Boyles	Frank Dillon	Dudley Bankston
Ed Gerald	O. A. Dillon	Elvie Bankston
J. D. McKenzie	B. J. Smith	Wilfred Bond
Delos Singley	Wilbur Smith	A. B. Creel
E. A. Tynes	Simon Thomas II	J. E. Fendlason

1964 (For 1965 Committeemen) Number 61

WARD 1	WARD 2	WARD 3	WARD 4	WARD 5	WARD 6
Claude Corkern	Malcolm Alford	R. H. Bateman	Joe Landrum	R. J. Adams	Roy Bell
Herbert B. Corkern	Leamon Brock	James Creel	Doyle Penton	Ester Branch	Carl Fussell
Leverett Jones	Holbern Burch	Sammy Ingram	Luzon Pierce	Jess Branch	Jack A. Jones
John Rochester	Earl Forrest	Clyde Knight	Lawson Schilling	C. C. Robbins	Steve Jones
Harry Seal	Edward Morris	W. J. Magee	Van Sheridan	Buford Rogers	Odell Richardson
Hilton Simmons	Ralph Riley	George Pittman	R. W. Stewart	Harvey Seal	Walter L. Watson
T. C. Sylvest, Jr.	Harold Smith		B. B. Williams		
Rex Wallace			G. D. Williams, Sr.		
Clyde Westmoreland					

WARD 7	WARD 8	WARD 9
J. I. Blackwell	Max L. Brumfield	Wilfred Bond
B. J. Carter	Frank Dillon	Dudley Bankston
D. C. Crain	O. A. Dillon	Errol Bankston
J. D. McKenzie	Woodrow Magee	Ben Creel
Delos Singley	Kozzie Payne	Esco Fendlason
Toxie Williams	Wilbur Smith	Jesse Galatas
		Richard Wood

5. Are elections held by mail? If not, How? YES

6. Who monitors elections (counts ballots, watches polls, etc.)? The incumbent County Committee counts the ballots mailed in for Community Committee elections.

7. When are the next community committee elections? County Committee? Community and County Committee - August 1965.

8. How Many surveys are made annually? When? ???

9. What is the procedure for appeal? Appeal procedure for programs - Usually 15 days from date of notice.

10. Where is extra allotment publicized? Open to public on request at all times.

11. How many times did the Community Committee meet in the last 5 years? County Committee? Each year? How many attended (Average)?

County Committee		Community Committee		Average per year
1960	24	1960	1	12
1961	24	1961	9	19
1962	24	1962	3	23
1963	24	1963	1	17
1964	24	1964	1	27

Average of 3 each meeting

12. Which of the following ASC Programs are being carried out in your Parish? ALL
a. Soil Conservation c. Soil Bank e. CCC purchasing
b. Crop Allotment d. Agricultural Adjustment

13. How are the local farmers informed of these programs? News paper, Radio, Newsletter, County Committeemen, Community Committeemen and information supplied by clerks in the ASCS office.

Webster

Research Project
2209 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana

February 9, 1965

Springhill Chamber of Commerce
P. O. Box 574
Springhill, Louisiana

Gentlemen:

Will you please send me a complete list of all businesses in your area with 100 or more employees?

Thank you very much.

Sincerely,

(Miss) Judith C. Nusbaum

International Paper Company Southern Kraft Division	Springhill, La.
International Paper Company Container Division	Springhill, La.
Nations Brothers Packing Company	Springhill, La.
Springhill Lumber Company	Springhill, Louisiana

WEBSTER

Webster
Parish

1965 ASC Committeemen

(1) Name--Chester Krouse--County Committeeman
a. amount of land owned--400 acres
b. size of crop allotment--Cotton-10.0 acres, Wheat-- 5.8 acres.
c. amount of extra allotment received annually- cotton-0, Wheat-5.0 acres.
d. participation in other programs - ACP, Price Support
e. number of years served- 20 years

Name-- H. H. Johnston--County Committeeman
a. amount of land owned - 1280 acres
b. size of crop allotment- Cotton 188.8 acres
c. amount of extra allotment received annually- Cotton - 24.5
d. participation in other programs--Feed Grain, Price Support, ACP.
e. number of years served--5 years

Name--Robert V. Salck--County Committeeman
a. amount of land owned--851.2 acres
b. size of crop allotment-Cotton 40.6 acres
c. amount of extra allotment received annually--none
d. participation in other programs--ACP
e. number of years served--2 years

Name--Rodney R. Martin--Community Committeeman
a. amount of land owned-710 acres
b. size of crop allotment--Cotton- 40.1 acres
c. amount of extra allotment received annually-- 0
d. participation in other programs-Feed Grain, Price Support, ACP
e. number of years served--5 years.

Name--Joseph Wiley---Community Committeeman
a. amount of land owned--80 acres
b. size of crop allottment--0
c. amount of extra allotment receive annualy-0
d. participation in other program--ACP
e. number of years served-- 3 years

Name--Homer Haynes--Community Committeeman
a. amount of land owned-485 acres
b. size of crop allotment-0
c. amount of extra allotment received annually-0
d. participation in other programs- FEED Grain, ACP
e. number of years served- 6 years

Name--Paul D. Slack--Community Committeeman

a. amount of land owned--514 acres
b. size of crop allotment--Cotton-39.1 acres
c. amount of extra allotment received annually- 10 acres
d. participation in other programs -ACP
e. number of years served- 2 years

Name-- George W. Taylor--Community Committeeman
a. amount of land owned-497 acres
b. size of crop allotment--Cotton-82.6 acres
c. amount of extra allotment received annually-5 acres
d. participation inother programs-ACP
e. number of years served--4 years

Name-- J. G. Bradley--Community Committeeman
a. amount of land owned-396 acres
b. size of crop allotment-0
c. amount of extra allotment received annually-0
d. participation in other programs-ACP
e. number of years served--3 years

Name--C. O. Bruner--Community Committeeman
a. amount of land owned--280 acres
b. Size of crop allotment--Cotton-76.4 acres
c. amount of extra allotment received annually-20.0 acres
d. participation in other programs-ACP, Feed Grain
e. number of years served--5 years

Name--Clifton M. Smith--Community Committeeman
a. amount of land owned-604.5 acres
b. size of crop allotment-0
c. amount of extra allotment received annually-0
d. participation in other programs-Feed Grain, Price Support, ACP
e. number of years served--3 years

Name--Cecil Ambrose--Community Committeeman
a. amount of land owned--440 acres
b. size of crop allotment--0
c. amount of extra allotment received annually--0
d. participation in other programs--ACP, price support
e. number of years serve-- 3 years

name-- J. R. Bishop--Community Committeeman
a. amount of land owned--136 acres
b. size of crop allotment--0
c. amount of extra allotment received annually--0
d. participation in other programs--Price Support
e. Number of years served- 5 years

Name-- Wlmard R. Grigsby--Community Committeeman
a. amount of land owned--105 acres
b. size of crop allotment--Cotton 8.5 acres
c. amount of extra allotment received annually--0
d. participation in other programs--ACP, Conservation Reserve, Price support
e. number of years served-- 3 years

Name-- E. Leroy Miller--Community Committeeman
a. amount of land owned--330 acres
b. size of crop allotment--0
c. amount of extra allotment received annually--0
d. participation in other programs--Conervation Reserve, ACP
e. number of years served-- 6 years

Name---Doyle Holley--Community Committeeman
a. amount of land owned--200 acres
b. size of crop allotment--0
c. amount of extra allotment received annually--0
d. participation in other programs-ACP
e. number of years served--2 years

Name-- F. LaVelle Perryman--Community Committeeman
a. amount of land owned-449 acres
b. size of crop allotment--0
c. amount of extra allotment received annually-0
d. participation in other programs--Feed Grain, ACP, Price support.
e. number of years served--2 years

Name-- John M. Robinson--Community Committeeman
a. amount of land owned-485 acres
b. size of crop allotment--0
c. amount of extra allotment received annually-0
d. participation in other programs- price support, ACP
e. number of years served- 1 year

(2) Number of farmers voting in the last five elections--3996

(3) Number of farmers on mailing list--2046. The list is made up of all known farmers in the parish.

(4) Number of people on the ballot in each of the last five years--250.

(5) Elections are held by mail.

(6) Who monitors elections--Election board and present time--ASC Parish Committee.

(7) Next Community elections-County and Community--August 1965.

(9) Procedure for appeal--Handbook

(10) Where is extra allotment publizied--Notices are left public.

(11) Number of times the Community Committee met in the last 5 years--13
Community Committee-each year, 1960-1, 1961-5, 1962-4, 1963-2, 1964-1.
Number attended (average)-12 Community Committeeman

Number of times the County Committee met in the last 5 years-107 times
County Committee--each year, 1960-23, 1961-24, 1962-25, 1963-19, 1964-16.
Number attended(Average)--3 County Committeeman

(12) The following ASC Programs are being carried out in Webster Parish

a. Soil Conservation
b. Crop Allotment
c. Soil Bank
d. Agricultural Adjustment

(13) Farmers are informed of these programs- Cards, letters, radio, television, personal contacts, newspapers, and meetings.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AGRICULTURAL STABILIZATION AND CONSERVATION SERVICE

Port Allen, Louisiana

November 30, 1964

Miss Judith C. Nusbaum
Federal Programs Project
2211 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana

Dear Miss Nusbaum:

Please find enclosed your letter of October 9, 1964, and also answers to the subject questions.

May this information be of benefit to you.

Yours truly,

J. B. LeRay

J. B. LeRay
County Office Manager
West Baton Rouge ASCS

JBL:mgg

Enclosure

FEDERAL PROGRAMS PROJECT
2211 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana

Mr. Joseph P. LeRay, Office Manager
ASCS County Office
Box 498
Port Allen, Louisiana

October 9, 1964

Dear Mr. LeRay:

I am doing research into the application of Federal Programs in the State of Louisiana, and am particularly interested in the Louisiana ASC Farmer Committee System as it functions in each Parish. The following is a list of information which I am very anxious to obtain, and will appreciate any help you are able to give me.

(1) Names of 1965 ASC Committeemen for your Parish
   a. amount of land each owns
   b. size of crop allotment
   c. amount of extra allotment received annually
   d. participation in other programs (support, conservation, CCC)
   e. number of years served

(2) How many farmers voted in the last five elections?

(3) How many farmers are on your mailing list? How is the list made up?

(4) How many people have been on the ballot in each of the last five years? Names?

(5) Are elections held by mail? If not, how?

(6) Who monitors elections (counts ballots, watches polls, etc.)?

(7) When are the next Community Committee elections? County Committee?

(8) How many surveys are made annually? When?

(9) What is the procedure for appeal?

(10) Where is extra allotment publicized?

(11) How many times did the Community Committee meet in the last 5 years? County Committee? Each year? How many attended (average)?

(12) Which of the following ASC Programs are being carried out in your Parish?
   a. Soil conservation
   b. Crop Allotment
   c. Soil bank
   d. Agricultural adjustment
   e. CCC purchasing

(13) How are the local farmers informed of these programs?

Any information you can give me on the above matters in your parish will be extremely helpful.

Thank you very much.

Yours very truly,

Judith C. Nusbaum

(Miss) Judith C. Nusbaum

1. E. W. McNeil

A. None
B. None
C. None
D. A.C.P.
E. Approximately 25 years

M. J. Kahao

A. 933.5
B. None
C. None
D. A.C.P.
E. Approximately 20 years

Robert Bueche

A. None
B. 18.6 (cotton)
C. None
D. A.C.P.
E. 6 years

2. 1005

3. 240 The list is comprised of farmers that participate in programs, or that have participated, or that are eligible to participate.

4. Thirty (Vernon J. Cafarel, Alcide Delapasse, Eraste LaBauve, Carlo Messina, Peter Messina, Louis A. Mouch, Jr., Joseph Rebelle, J. C. Safford, Jr. James A. Thompson, John Younger, Nick Bonanno, James Felps, Carlo Fontana, Jerome Fontana, Sam Gentile, Tony Gentile, Kenneth Kahao, Harold E. Morris, Ivy M. Pulliam, P. Chauvin Wilkinson, Edward J. Adams, Clyde Bohne, Augustine J. Boudreaux, George Chustz, Willie J. Chustz, Percy Delapasse, Bud Guarisco, Clyde Horner, Lance McLin, Nelkin Trabeaux, Jack Sarradet, Jr., Camello Genusa, Charlie Guarisco, Phillip Gremillion, Clarence LeBlanc, Joseph Delapasse, J. C. Reed, M. H. Newsom, Jerome Summers, Allen P. Trabeaux, E. J. Delahaye, Benedict Cline, Sidney Gremillion)

5. Yes

6. The encumbent County Committee

7. Second Tuesday in August of 1965 is the date for the next Community Committee election. County Committee election is approximately 10 days after.

8. None

9. All appeals must be in writing and must be signed by the person making the appeal or by his authorized representative. Each appeal must be supported by a written statement of the facts upon which the appeal is based. An appeal may be made with regards to any recommendation or determination in any program matter. The appeal is to be made on the level at which the recommendation or determination was made.

10. Local weekly newspaper, Baton Rouge daily newspaper, monthly newsletters and special circular letters and personal contacts.

11. Community Committee

A. 16
B. 1959 - 1, 1960 - 1, 1961 - 5, 1962 - 6, 1963 - 3

Average attendance - 7

County Committee

A. 81
B. 1959 - 12, 1960 - 14, 1961 - 19, 1962 - 16, 1963 - 20

Average attendance - 2.5

12. Crop allotment, Soil conservation, Agricultural adjustment

13. Local news media, monthly newsletters, special circular letters, personal letters, personal contacts by Committeemen and by Office Manager.

ASCS NEWS REPORT

Prepared and Published Monthly By
The West Baton Rouge Parish ASCS
Office - Port Allen, Louisiana

YOUR DECEMBER EDITION

Here we are in the last month of the year quickly approaching 1965. Of course 1964 will be a year we will all remember and especially in an agricultural view point. So lets all hope that 1965 will be a fine year and we continue to be blessed with abundance of plenty as afforded everyone by the American Farmer.

* * *

COTTON: Cotton farmers of West Baton Rouge Parish are to vote in the national cotton referendum to be held on Tuesday, December 15, 1964. The polling place for this parish will be the ASCS Office in Port Allen. Eligible voters may cast ballots between the hours of 8:00 a.m. and 6:00 p.m. Purpose of the annual referendum is for upland cotton growers to decide (1) marketing quotas or no quotas, (2) level of price-support to be available for the 1965 crop, and (3) whether the "domestic allotment program" is in effect for upland cotton. "In the vote last year on quotas for 1964 upland cotton crop, 95% of the growers voting approved quotas."

Notices of cotton allotments for 1965 have been mailed to all cotton producers of the parish. For West Baton Rouge, the parish allotment is 908 acres, which is distributed to 62 cotton producers.

* * *

SUGAR: Sugarcane producers of West Baton Route Parish are allowed 15,204.2 acres of sugarcane for the 1965 crop. Acreage limitations is due to proportionate share restrictions being in effect for 1965. As originally established, proportionate shares (acreage allotment) for the parish were 14,402.2 acres, however an additional 752 acres were alloted the parish from the state reserve of 10,000 acres. The acreage allowed for 1965 is 94% of the acreage planted for 1964.

Some good news is the increase in price of raw sugar. Since early November, the price of raw sugar has dropped to a low of 6.03 cents per pound as quoted by the New Orleans Exchange on November 13. For the week ending December 3, the price has climbed to 6.38 cents per pound. This increase is in keeping with the price objective set forth in the Sugar Act.

* * *

AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION PROGRAM: On December 1, 1964, the Parish ACP Development Group met and set up the program for 1965. Only a few minor changes were made from the 1964 program. The 1965 Handbook will be ready by January 1, 1965, the start of the 1965 program. Total allocations for the parish is $19,701 to be earned by the farmers of the parish as cost-share assistance for carrying out a needed conservation practice.

* * *

A FACT: Food is a bargain. Food costs have risen less than the cost of most other items in the cost-of-living index. Transportation costs have gone up 45.7%; housing, 32.5%; rent, 43.1%; medical care, 59.6%. For all food, including that sold in resturants, the increase is only 21.2%.

* * *

HOLIDAYS: This office will be closed on December 25, in observance of Christmas, and also on January 1, for New Years Day.

* * *

A SAFE HOLIDAY IS A HAPPY HOLIDAY.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service
Room 10 - Courthouse
Port Allen, Louisiana

J. B. LeRay

J. B. LeRay, County Office Manager
West Baton Rouge Parish ASCS Office

Office Hours
Monday thru Friday
8:00 a.m. - 4:30 p.m.

Phone: 348-7181
Ext. 310

ASCS NEWS REPORT

Prepared and Published Monthly By
The West Baton Rouge Parish ASCS
Office - Port Allen, Louisiana

YOUR JANUARY EDITION

January marks the beginning of another year, another crop year for different agricultural commodities and the start of our agricultural programs for the year 1965. Basically, programs will remain the same as the past year with the exception of a few minor changes. You will be informed of these changes as they pertain to you and your farming operation.

COTTON: January 29, 1965, is the last day for releasing all or part of your 1965 cotton allotment acreage. Now is the time to decide if to plant or release. Remember, by releasing acreage to the County Committee you allow other cotton farmers of the parish and the state to plant additional cotton. Cotton farmers of the parish desiring additional acreage must have their request in writing and filed in the ASCS office by January 29, 1965. To release cotton acreage or request additional acreage, please contact the ASCS office as soon as possible.

Again in 1965, cotton producers will be eligible to participate in the "Domestic Allotment" Program. By planting within their "Domestic Allotment", producers will be eligible for a payment based on the acreage planted and the established normal yield for the farm. Usually, the "Domestic Allotment" represents a 65 percent reduction from the effective allotment. Producers with an effective allotment 15.0 acres or less will have a "Domestic Allotment" the same as their effective allotment. February 8 through March 26, 1965, is the sign-up period for participation in the "Domestic Allotment" Program. February 15, 1965, is the final date for a farm operator or owner to file an application for a 1965 new farm cotton allotment.

FEED GRAIN PROGRAM: Again this year, there will be a voluntary Feed Grain Program. Basically, the program will be the same as last year, allowing feed grain producers with an established base to participate in the program and earn a diversion payment for removing land from feed grain production. Sign-up period for the program this year is February 8 through March 26, 1965. In the near future producers eligible to participate in the program will receive notice of their base acreage, yields, and payment rates for the 1965 program. Carefully review the notice and consider participating in the 1965 Feed Grain Program. For further information, call the ASCS office.

SUGAR: Certainly the sugarcane growers are thankful that the 1964 harvest season is over, as they still remember "Hilda". However, the 1964 crop year is not completely finished as sugar producers will shortly be receiving "Conditional Payments". This office is working on applications as "Mill Reports" are received. Each producer will be notified as to when he can sign his application for payment.

AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION PROGRAM: The 1965 program is under way and farmers are reminded to make their request for cost-share assistance prior to starting work on a conservation practice. Under the 1964 program, farmers of the parish received approximately $16,500 in the form of cost-share assistance for performing a conservation practice as outlined in the parish handbook. Before performing a conservation practice on your farm, inquire at the ASCS office as you may be eligible for cost-share assistance. Remember, this program is designed to assist you, the farmer, in carrying out needed soil and water conservation practices.

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Phone: 348-7181
Ext. 310

Mail

Research Project
2209 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana

February 9, 1965

Port Allen Chamber of Commerce
P. O. Box 476
Port Allen, Louisiana

Gentlemen:

Will you please send me a complete list of all businesses in your area with 100 or more employees?

Thank you very much.

Sincerely,

Judith C. Nusbaum

(Miss) Judith C. Nusbaum

Not Baton Rouge

"Greater Baton Rouge" is the only one with 100 or more.

ASCS NEWS REPORT

Prepared and Published Monthly By
The West Baton Rouge Parish ASCS
Office - Port Allen, Louisiana

YOUR MARCH EDITION

In review, a few comments about the 1964 sugarcane crop may be in order. The largest acreage ever of 12,863 acres was planted in West Baton Rouge Parish for sugar and seed. For production of sugar, 12,027 acres were used, and 836 acres were used for seed cane. On the 12,027 acres used for sugar, 297,088 tons of net cane was produced. This represents a parish average of 24.7 net tons of cane per acre. Conditional Payments amounted to $360,479.12, paid to fifty-nine eligible sugarcane producers of the parish.

PROPORTIONATE SHARES: All sugarcane producers are reminded that proportionate shares (acreage allotments) are in effect for the 1965 crop. Notices of proportionate shares were mailed months ago. Refer to your notice to prevent from having sugarcane acreage in excess of your share.

For the 1965 crop year, cultivation and production wage rates are as follows:

Tractor drivers	$0.95
Other workers	$0.85

It is important for you to keep accurate records of wages paid.

* * *

1965 FEED GRAIN PROGRAM: For the feed grain producer that has not signed up in the program, it is not too late. March 26 is the deadline. Interest in the program is extremely high as feed grain producers in West Baton Rouge Parish are doing their part to reduce the burdensome surplus of feed grains, to reduce government expense for transportation and storage of the surplus grain, and to prevent further build-up of surplus. To date, 78 producers have signed to participate, agreeing to remove 1237 acres from corn production. This acreage will be diverted to a conserving use.

AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION PROGRAM: In the early 1930's widespread rural poverty and the wasting conditions of lands, forests, ranges, and streams were brought to the attention of the American people. Clouds of dust swept off farms into cities, and silt from once fertile fields clogged streams and reservoirs. Thanks to the Agricultural Conservation Program these conditions don't exist today. With awareness of natural resource value and condition, the majority of people determined that all of us have a responsibility for making good use---conservation use---of even privately owned lands. The generation of the 1930's determined that this, and the next, generation should not be condemned to a lower standard of living. That generation wrote laws to provide funds, technical aid, and policies to encourage farmland conservation and ownership of land by farmers. Since 1936, ACP has been a keystone in the Department of Agriculture's total conservation effort.

This program is designed for you the farmer. The program is to be used by you to carry out conservation practices on your farm. Many of our farmers use this program and many more could, as it is important to perform conservation practices for efficient farming. Here in West Baton Rouge Parish the more popular practices are Establishment of cropland to pasture, Constructing drainage systems, Crowning or corrugating land, Land leveling or shaping to provide surface drainage, Liming farmland to provide conditions favorable to growth of legumes and grasses, Establishment of a summer cover crop or winter cover crop. Remember that the ACP pays about 50% of the cost of performing the practice.

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ASCS NEWS REPORT

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Office - Port Allen, Louisiana

YOUR APRIL EDITION

Beginning with the 1965 crop year, a new method of reporting sugarcane, corn, and diverted acres will be used in West Baton Rouge Parish. Sugarcane producers and Feed Grain Program participants will report acreages in the ASCS office and certify to correctness. To aid the farmer in planning his crops and also in reporting acreages, an aerial photocopy of his farm has been mailed. Entered on the photocopy is the farm's boundary line in red, the farm number, a number for each field, and acreages for fields previously determined by field inspection. In most cases, the acreage figure is official and is net acres, which means eligible deductions have been made. At a later date, each sugarcane producer and Feed Grain Program participants will be notified as to when he may come to the ASCS office and report his acreage. After acreages are reported, a spot check will be made on 25% of the farms, selected at random.

* * *

1965 FEED GRAIN PROGRAM: For the 1965 Feed Grain Program, 81 feed grain producers of West Baton Rouge Parish have signed up to participate in the program. These 81 producers will divert 1,267 acres from corn production, thus helping to reduce a burdensome surplus of feed grains and reducing additional costs to the Government for transportation and storage charges. This year marks the greatest participation since the program originated in 1961. Program participants are reminded that a crop, including hay, cannot be harvested from the area designated as diverted acreage. Grazing is permitted except during the period between April 30 and November 1. Cattle must be removed from the area by May 1, 1965.

* * *

SUGAR: Sugarcane producers should make use of the aerial photocopy just received in adjusting their 1965 crop acreage. Remember, proportionate shares are in effect for 1965. The photocopy should be helpful in determining total acreages, as acreages are entered for previously measured fields. The ASCS office should be notified immediately if there have been changes on your farm, such as removal or addition of ditches, turnrows or other changes effecting a field. The ASCS office also has available a measurement service for new fields that have never been measured.

* * *

A FACT: The 93 nonfarmers out of 100 Americans hear from some people that our grocery bills are higher because farmers are getting a little fairer share of income in this properous country with the help of the farm programs. The fact is that Americans never ate better than they do now - or for a less amount of the pay check. The average American father only has to give mother 19 cents out of his pay check dollar to pay the grocer. In Europe the grocer would get 25 to 40 and in Russia 50 cents - and the family wouldn't get so much good food either. The farmer gets so little out of what you pay for an item - like 2½ cents for the wheat in a 22-cent loaf - that you wouldn't find your grocery bill lower even if the farmer's little bit took a big cut. When you pay $1.00 for a food product that started out from a farm, only 37 cents of it, on the average, goes back to the farm. The other 63 cents you pay - maybe part of it to yourself as a middleman - for services of warehouses, freight, processors and merchandisers.

* * *

HOLIDAY: This office will be closed on April 16 in observance of Good Friday.

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U. S. Department of Agriculture
Agricultural Stabilization & Conservation Service
West Baton Rouge ASC County Committee
P. O. Box 498
Port Allen, Louisiana

Official Business

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of Agriculture

MISS JUDITH NUSBAUM
FEDERAL PROGRAMS PROJECT
2209 DRYADES STREET
NEW ORLEANS LOUISIANA

ASCS NEWS REPORT

Prepared and Published Monthly By
The West Baton Rouge Parish ASCS
Office - Port Allen, Louisiana

YOUR MAY EDITION

Your ASCS office is now accepting acreage reports for sugarcane and feed grain crops, and diverted acreage. Under the new procedure in use for 1965 for these crops, you, the farmer, are required to report your acreage to this office. Make use of the photo-copy of your farm recently furnished. Identify the fields planted to sugarcane, corn or to be used as diverted acreage. When notified by letter, report to the ASCS office and bring your photo-copy. In order to complete this work in an orderly and systematic manner, we ask that you come to the office between the dates specified. Cotton producers need not report to the office. As in the past, a reporter will visit his farm.

* * * * * *

SUGAR: Sugarcane producers are reminded of the requirement to maintain accurate records of wage rates paid field employees. Detailed information must be kept for each worker. Payroll records should show workers name, date and hours worked, rate per hour, type of work, total earnings, deductions, and amount paid. This is only basic information needed. In addition, you must obtain the signature of each worker on either the wage record, a receipt, or a check made payable to the worker as evidence of receipt of wages. All wage records must be kept for a period of two years. Paying correct wages and maintaining accurate records is one of the conditions a sugar producer must meet in earning a "Conditional Payment".

* * * * * *

FEED GRAIN PROGRAM: Program participants will be required to report acreages to the ASCS office, however, at a later date 25% of the farms, selected at random, will be spot-checked for administrative control. Feed Grain producers in the program must be in compliance in order to receive final payments. Again, all program participants are cautioned that diverted acreage cannot be grazed between May 1 and November 1, 1965.

* * * * * *

AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION PROGRAM: Many farmers of the parish are participating in this program and are receiving valuable assistance. Maybe you are passing up a good opportunity to carry out a conservation practice on your farm. Visit this office and get all the details. Under this program there are practices designed to solve all types of conservation problems, thus preserving the soil in a productive state for present and future generations.

* * * * * *

A FACT: Do farmers need programs because they're just inefficient? Programs to sustain farm income are not a cover-up at the expense of the taxpayer for inefficient farmers, as you may have heard. The fact is that one man on a farm now produces what it took 5 to do about the time of the first World War. And in the last decade alone, output per farm worker went up about 5.4% a year, compared with about 2.1% in industry. The average acre now produces 70% more than it used to, not so long ago, and productivity is still rising. Even with the farm plant "throttled down" and manned by only a twelfth of the U.S. people instead of the forth of us who worked there 20 years ago, we produce super abundance. Inefficiency would really hurt consumers, but it would not produce surpluses.

* * * * * *

HOLIDAY: This office will be closed on May 31, 1965 in observance of Memorial Day.

ASCS NEWS REPORT

Prepared and Published Monthly By
The West Baton Rouge Parish ASCS
Office - Port Allen, Louisiana

YOUR JUNE EDITION

Very soon the farmers of West Baton Rouge Parish again will be selecting ASC Committeemen to represent them on farm programs administered by the Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service. As in the past, the election will be conducted by mail and the second Tuesday in August is the final date for return of ballots to the ASCS Office. Eligible voters should be thinking of the farmers they want to represent them, and then when the ballot is received, vote and return it immediately.

* * *

ACREAGE REPORTS: June 24 is the final day for feed grain program participants to report acreage, and June 30 is the final day for sugarcane producers. As previously explained, West Baton Rouge sugarcane producers and feed grain farmers are required to report acreage at the ASCS office for the 1965 crop year. Please cooperate and report acreages as soon as possible.

* * *

The West Baton Rouge ASC County Committee has just completed the work of re-evaluating established yields for the cotton and feed grain producers of the parish. Of course, at this time, the revised yield are only for use in a "study" with the possibility of changes for the 1966 program year. Yields presently established for cotton and feed grain farms were based on past production which may not adequately reflect current yields. In evaluating farm yields the Committeemen attempted to project the 1965 production on each farm, taking in consideration present farming practices and average weather conditions.

JUNE IS DAIRY MONTH: In Louisiana, dairying ranks as one of the five most important agricultural enterprises. The value of Louisiana milk production for 1964 was more than 54 million dollars. Only a few years ago a large proportion of Louisiana milk was imported from midwestern states such as Wisconsin. Now, Louisiana dairymen produce enough milk for our needs. Many of the practices under the Agricultural Conservation Program are adapted to benefit dairy farmers. Establishment of a pasture, improvement of a pasture, liming of farmland, constructing wells for livestock water and installing drainage systems are all conservation practices for which a dairyman may receive cost-share assistance.

* * *

DID YOU KNOW? The special feed grain programs (1961, 1962, 1963, and 1964) resulted in less CCC held stock of feed grains than would have existed had the 1960 type program been in effect and, because of this, the avoided costs of carrying and ultimately disposing of these additional stocks over the period they would be held would be greater in amount than the acreage diversion and price support payments incurred under the special programs. It is estimated that ultimate net savings from the 1961-64 feed grain programs will total more than $1 billion.

* * *

HOLIDAY: This office will be closed July 5 in observance of Independence Day.

ASCS NEWS REPORT

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The West Baton Rouge Parish ASCS
Office - Port Allen, Louisiana

YOUR JULY EDITION

The 1964 sugarcane crop is now history but I thought it might be interesting to go back and review accomplishments of the crop. Of course, we all remember Hurricane Hilda and the damage to the sugarcane caused by the hurricane. Prior to the hurricane, the crop had potentials equal to 1963 yields, but the end result was a parish average of 23.2 standard tons of cane per acre. The 61 producers of West Baton Rouge Parish in 1964 had 11,922 acres of sugarcane used for sugar. This acreage produced 459,310 total hundred wts. of sugar. The parish average of 23.2 standard tons per acre is below the five year parish average of 26.0 standard tons per acre and nowheres near the record high of 31.3 tons per acre recorded in 1963.

* * * * * *

FEED GRAIN PROGRAM: Final payments under the 1965 Feed Grain Program have been made to all program participants. Final payments earned by the 81 program participants totaled $24,682.40. The majority of the payment was for "diverted acreage" and a small amount was for additional price support on corn planted. Final payments of $24,682.40 plus advance payments of $13,180.05 made earlier, equal to $37,862.45 as total payment earned under the 1965 Feed Grain Program. The 81 feed grain participants diverted 1267 acres from corn production in West Baton Rouge Parish. Again, Feed Grain producers of the parish did their part to reduce surplus stock of feed grains, prevent further purchases by the U.S. D.A., and reduced transportation and storage costs for surplus grains.

* * * * * *

COTTON: For the first time in recent years the acreage of cotton planted in West Baton Rouge is on the increase. Incomplete figures show approximately 600 acres of cotton planted for harvest in 1964. Probably the main reason for the increase is availability of mechanical harvestors. "Domestic Allotment" payments will be made to eligible cotton producers in the very near future. Cotton producers will be individually notified as to when they may come to the ASCS office and receive their payment. Marketing cards for the 1965 year will also be ready for issue.

* * * * * *

ASC COMMITTEEMEN ELECTION: Ballots for the annual election of ASC Community Committeemen will be mailed on July 30. All complete ballots must be returned in the signed envelope to the ASCS office by August 10, 1965. Be sure and cast your vote for the five candidates of your choice.

* * * * * *

DID YOU KNOW: Louisiana had 68,000 farms in 1963, of which about 47 percent were commercial. Average farm size was 150 acres. The state had a total of 11 million farmland acres, or about 36 percent of total land area. Average value of farm land and buildings was $32,800. Farm marketings in 1963 were $490 million; 158 million from livestock, $332 million from crops. Average gross income per farm was $7,857; net income per farm was $3,191. Total cash receipts from farming were $507 million. Leading farm commodities in 1963 were: Cotton, $120 million; rice, $82 million; cattle, $78 million and sugarcane, $74 million

* * * * * *

NATIONAL FARM SAFETY WEEK - JULY 25-31

ASCS NEWS REPORT

Prepared and Published Monthly By
the West Baton Rouge Parish ASCS
Office - Port Allen, Louisiana

YOUR DECEMBER EDITION

The year 1965 is rapidly reaching an end as we approach 1966. Mention is made of 1966 as the ASCS Office has been making plans for the 1966 programs, which will include some changes for all programs. Of course, 1965 will be a year we will all remember and especially in an agricultural viewpoint. So, let's all hope that 1966 will be a fine year and we continue to be blessed with abundance of plenty as afforded everyone by the American Farmer.

* * * *

SUGAR: Sugarcane producers will receive 1965 "Conditional Payments" considerably earlier than in past years. Effective with the 1965 crop year "Conditional Payments" will be made by sight draft directly from the Parish ASCS office. At the present time, there still is no word about sugarcane proportionate shares for 1966.

* * * *

COTTON: Effective with 1966, the cotton program will have many changes from 1965 and previous years. Cotton producers can participate in the program by diverting 12.5%, 25%, or 35% of their allotment. The acreage will be diverted from cotton production and maintained in a land conserving use. Diversion payments will be based on 10.5 cent per pound on the farm's projected yield of cotton production. A great difference for 1966 from the previous cotton "domestic allotment" program payments is that payments will be based on projected yields rather than past production. Another change is that cotton allotments may be sold or leased to other cotton producers. However, for West Baton Rouge Parish the transfer may only be within the parish for 1966. In a referendum held on November 23, cotton producers voting, voted against transfer of allotments by sale or lease to other parishes.

* * * *

AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION PROGRAM: This program also will have a few new features in 1966. Two new practices, Installing pipelines for livestock water, and Constructing impounding dams for fish, will be available for farmers of West Baton Rouge Parish. Also, ryegrass will be available for cost-share assistance as a winter cover crop. Some sugarcane farmers have planted ryegrass as a cover crop this year. Beginning with the 1966 program low income farmers will be eligible to receive up to 80 percent cost-share assistance rather than the normal 50 percent. Farmers earning less than $3,000 annually from farm income and other sources could be eligible.

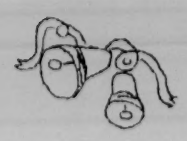
* * * *

SOCIAL SECURITY NUMBERS: The ASCS Office needs the social security number of farmers and individuals receiving program payments. If you have not furnished this information, please do so at once.

* * * *

HOLIDAYS: This office will be closed December 24, in observance of Christmas, and also on December 31, in observance of New Year's.

A SAFE HOLIDAY IS A HAPPY HOLIDAY!



Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year

Agricultural Conservation Program
Report Of Accomplishments
West Baton Rouge Parish

Port Allen, Louisiana
December 17, 1965

In 1936 congress realized that abundant soil, water, and wildlife resources are a "must" if the United States is to be a powerful Nation. They realized that these resources are God Given, but that man must exercise the proper stewardship if they are to be protected and conserved. This is when the Agricultural Conservation Program, a cost-sharing partnership between the land owner and the Federal Government, came into being to help conserve and improve our natural resources.

Many of you remember the condition of our land at that time. You can see the progress that has been made. We are not trying to give the ACP, which is administered by Agricultural Stabilization Conservation County Committeemen, all the credit for these conservation accomplishments. Many groups have been working toward the same end.

Most important of these is the individual farmer who must pay over half the cost of the conservation work done. The Cooperative Extension Service has done much to impress upon farmers the value of good conservation practices. The Soil Conservation Districts have furnished technical assistance and guidance in farm planning. Several groups have made loans available to farmers to do conservation work. All these have played an important part in the total conservation effort. The fact remains, however, that without ACP cost-sharing, most farmers simply could not afford to do the needed conservation work on their farms.

During the past five program years, 1961 through 1965, the ACP has contributed $94,135 in cost-share assistance to farmers in West Baton Rouge Parish for performing needed conservation practices. Another $5,246 was transferred to the Soil Conservation Service to cover the cost of technical services necessary for the completion of some practices. Conservation practices of most importance carried out in the parish for the five year period are as follows:

Establishment or Improvement of a Permanent Vegetative Cover - 4,529 acres on 88 farms, cost-share assistance $18,757.

Treatment of Farmland by Liming to Permit the Use of Legumes and Grasses for Soil Improvement and Protection - 607 acres on 6 farms, cost-share assistance $3,457.

Establishment of Vegetative Cover in the Summer and in the Fall for Soil Protection and Improvement - 4,183 acres on 35 farms, cost-share assistance $4,397.

Constructing Water Wells for Livestock Water - 22 wells on 22 farms, cost-share assistance $2,605.

Drainage practices primarily for the conservation and disposal of water. Include construction of open drainage systems, land crowning and land leveling - 6708 acres on 84 farms, cost-share assistance $59,908.

The continued use of these and other conservation practices is necessary if we are to pass the land on to the next generation in good condition and to continue to have the world's most abundant food supply.

The Agricultural Conservation Program is available to all farmers of West Baton Rouge Parish, and all farmers are encouraged to consider conservation farming and participate in the ACP.

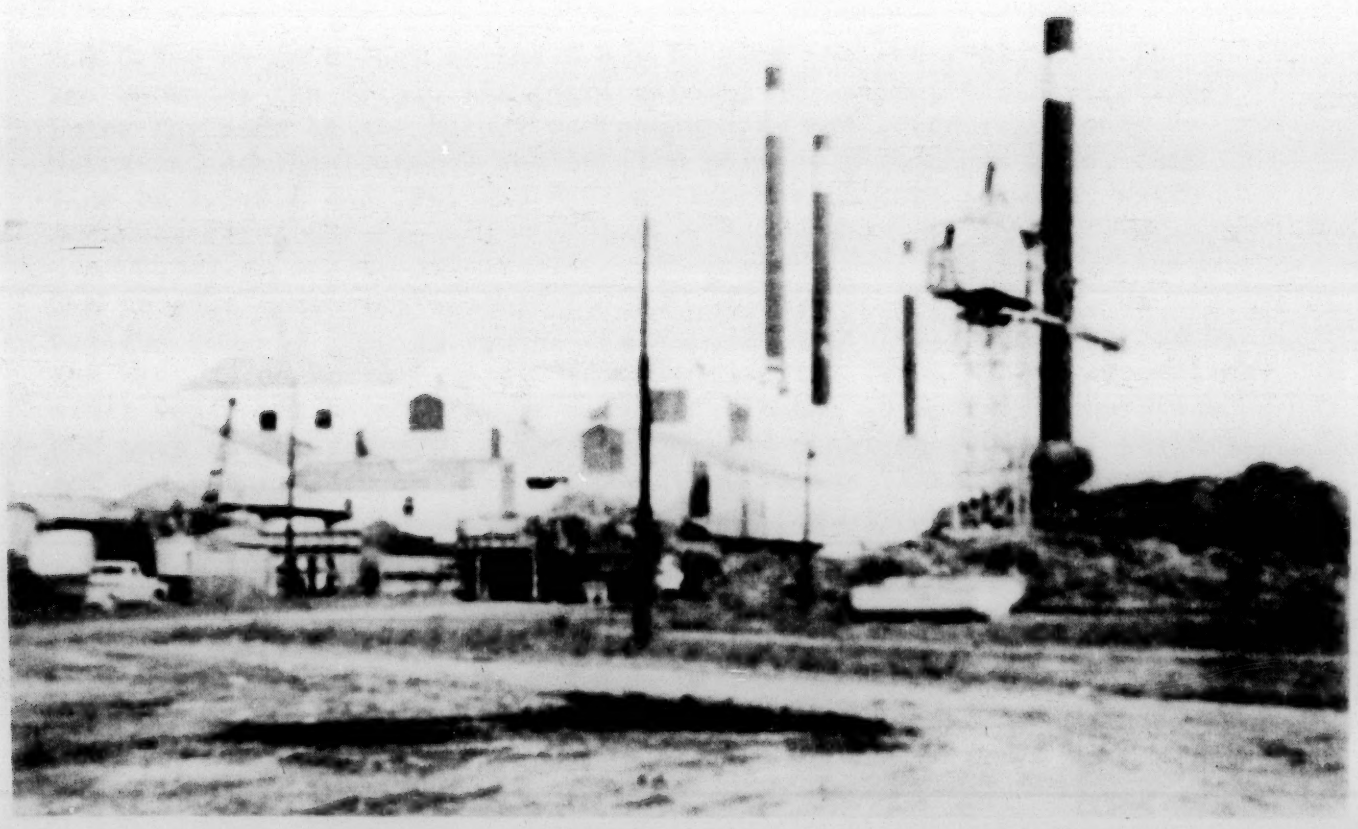
The Agricultural Conservation Program is administered in West Baton Rouge Parish by the ASC County Committee through the Agricultural Stabilization Conservation Service Office located in Port Allen.

[1965]

West Baton Rouge

ASCS

ANNUAL REPORT



PROGRESS IN AGRICULTURE

HELPING A GREAT PARISH GROW

FOREWORD

A.S.C.S. - The four letters A.S.C.S. stand for Agricultural Stabilization Conservation Service, an agency of the United States Department of Agriculture. A.S.C.S., throughout the United States, carry out various action programs in the general fields of production adjustment, conservation assistance, and price and market stabilization.

A.S.C.S., as an agency of the U.S.D.A. goes back to 1933, when it was known as the Triple AAA (Agricultural Adjustment Administration). Later the name of the agency was changed to PMA (Production and Marketing Administration) and in 1952 again a change was made, this time to A.S.C., and 1961 and "S" was added to denote service, which accounts for A.S.C.S.

Due to your community leadership and interest in agriculture, we believe you may like to review the various activities administered by the West Baton Rouge Parish ASCS Office during 1965. These accomplishments would not have been possible without the wonderful cooperation and work of our farmers, committeemen, and other agricultural workers. For the cooperation so generously given, we say "Thank You!!".

ORGANIZATION OF STATE AND COUNTY ASC COMMITTEES

The State Committee of the Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service has the general responsibility of carrying out various ASCS programs in the State. This Committee is also responsible for the orderly operation of the ASC county and community committees, ASCS parish offices, and parish office employees. The Committee determines program and administration policies as authorized by regulations and procedures. These policies are executed by full time employees, under the direction of the State Executive Director, who is employed by and responsible to the State Committee.

The ASC State Committee is composed of five farmers, from different geographical agricultural areas, and the State Director of the Agricultural Extension Service (an ex officio member). Farmer members are appointed by the Secretary of Agriculture -- after consultation with state agricultural leaders, including major farm organization heads, the Dean of Agriculture from L.S.U., the State Director of the Agricultural Extension Service, and the State Commissioner of Agriculture. Term of office are for one year, beginning January 1.

In West Baton Rouge Parish the County Committee is composed of three farmers and the County Agent (an ex officio member). Committeemen are elected to a three year term, a two year term, and a one year term respectively by delegates to the County Convention. In order to cast his vote for the committeemen, a farmer must participate or be eligible to participate in any of our ASCS programs. This Committee, like the State Committee, is not employed on a full-time basis, but has the general responsibility of administering the agricultural programs within the parish. Under the direction of the State Committee, they determine program and administrative policies and employ a full-time county office manager, who, with a staff employed by him, executes the policies of the County Committee.

Shown at left is the West Baton Rouge Parish ASC County Committee. Left to right M. J. Kahao, Regular Member, Louis A. Mouch, Vice Chairman, E. W. McNeil, Chairman, and H. A. Webb, ex officio member. This Committee is responsible for all ASCS administered programs of West Baton Rouge Parish.

Our various ASC Committees are made up of some of the most outstanding agricultural leaders of our communities, parish, and state.

Members of our organization responsible for the various farm programs summarized in this booklet are:

1965-66 ASC STATE COMMITTEEMEN

John H. Arceneaux	-	Chairman
Charles J. Grayson	-	Member
Clifford G. LeBlanc	-	Member
Edwin R. McDonald, Sr.	-	Member
Edward G. Randolph	-	Member
John A. Cox	-	Ex Officio Member
C. E. Slack	-	State Executive Director
C. J. Clayton	-	Farmer Fieldman-Southeast Dist.

1965-66 COUNTY AND COMMUNITY COMMITTEEMEN

COUNTY:

E. W. McNeil	-	Chairman
Louis A. Mouch	-	Vice Chairman
M. J. Kahao	-	Regular Member
Harold E. Morris	-	First Alternate
Edward J. Adams	-	Second Alternate
H. A. Webb	-	Ex Officio Member - County Agent

COMMUNITY:

Community I (Wards 1, 2, & 3)

Alcide Delapasse	-	Chairman
Eraste LaBauve	-	Vice Chairman
John E. Younger	-	Regular Member
Carlo Messina	-	First Alternate
Joseph Rebelle	-	Second Alternate

Community II (Wards 4 & 5)

James Felps	-	Chairman
Harold E. Morris	-	Vice Chairman
Kenneth Kahao	-	Regular Member
P. Chauvin Wilkinson	-	First Alternate
Sam Gentile	-	Second Alternate

Community III (Wards 6 & 7)

Lance McLin	-	Chairman
Edward J. Adams	-	Vice Chairman
George Chustz	-	Regular Member
Percy Delapasse	-	First Alternate
Willie J. Chustz	-	Second Alternate

ASCS OFFICE STAFF

J. B. LeRay	-	County Office Manager
Mary Grace Gentile	-	Chief Clerk

AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION PROGRAM

Better known as A.C.P.

The Conservation of our Soil, Water, Woodlands, and Wildlife

This program was begun in 1936 and was developed and initiated to show the farmer what could be done to the soil and water for conservation and preservation of our two most precious natural resources. To help defray the cost of carrying out needed conservation practices, this program was designed whereas the Federal Government would help in sharing the cost. For the different conservation practices, through our A.C.P., we pay approximately 50 percent of the cost of carrying out the needed conservation practice. Annually funds are appropriated by congress for the administering of this program. As a needed part of this program, for successful operation, we work in conjunction with other agencies of the U.S.D.A. for technical assistance, such as the Soil Conservation Service, Forest Service, Extension Service, and other Agricultural Agencies.

Conservation practices available to farmers of West Baton Rouge Parish are: practices primarily for establishment of permanent protective cover; improvement and protection of established vegetative cover; conservation and disposal of water; conservation practices with benefits of limited duration; and conservation practices with benefits primarily to wildlife. These practices were recommended by the ASC Committees who worked with representatives of the different agricultural agencies, C.M.S. vendors, and leaders of the communities. This group selected the practices they believed to be best suited for our area, and their recommendations were then submitted to the State Committee for final approval.

A.C.P. cost-sharing is limited by law to practices performed voluntarily. In 1964 the West Baton Rouge Parish allocation was $20,674.00, five percent of this allocation ($1,033.70) was transferred to the local Soil Conservation Service for technical work performed. A total of 37 farms (18 percent of the total farms in the parish) participated in the program earning $16,516.00, plus $267.00 in small cost-share increases or a total of $16,783.00. The average earning per farm was $453.60. May we point out that 36 percent or 75 farms have participated in this program at least one year out of the last three.

THE AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION PROGRAM IN OPERATION

ON FARMS IN WEST BATON ROUGE PARISH

Constructing a permanent open drainage system to dispose of excess water

Crowning land to permit effective surface drainage

Liming farmland to permit the use of legumes and grasses for soil protection

Soybean cover crop. A summer cover crop is excellent for soil protection and improvement

Shown are just a few of the approved conservation practices being used in West Baton Rouge Parish. All the practices are designed to conserve our soil and water resources.

ACREAGE ALLOTMENT AND MARKETING QUOTA PROGRAM

An Effort to Keep Supply and Demand of Commodities in Balance

Cotton is the only crop in West Baton Rouge under this production adjustment program; but throughout the United States, wheat, peanuts, rice, and most types of tabacco are the other commodities included in the AA&MQ Program. This program was originated in the 1930's

A producer is restricted on the acreage he may plant to an allotment crop under this regulatory program, but by planting within his allotment he becomes eligible for price support on his commodity. It may seem that we keep an iron hand on the producer, but each year eligible cotton and rice producers vote in a referendum to determine whether or not they want AA&MQ for the next year. In order that the AA&MQ Program be effective, at least two-thirds of the producers must vote favorably for their particular commodity.

Farmers in West Baton Rouge have always been in favor of this program.

Our 1964 upland cotton allotment of 946.0 acres was divided among 64 farms; 24 of these farms released 430.2 acres. Seven and seven-tenths acres of the released allotment was reapportioned to four farms, and the balance of 422.5 acres was turned over to the State Committee. The final planted acreage was 397.2 acres, or 75.8 percent of our allotment.

COTTON DOMESTIC ALLOTMENT PROGRAM

The Domestic Cotton Allotment Program, passed by Congress in 1964, will continue to be in effect through 1965. In order to participate in this voluntary program, a farmer must agree not to plant more than the domestic allotment established for his farm. In return, he received a price support payment of 3-1/2 cents per pound on his farm normal yield in 1964, and this year he will receive 4.35 cents per pound.

The domestic allotment for a farm is the acreage which is estimated to produce its share of cotton needed for domestic consumption in the United States. This, in most cases, was 67% (65% for 1965) of the effective allotment, except for farms with 15.0 acres or less. These small farms did not have to reduce their acreage for the price support payment.

Forty-six farms participated in this program, receiving payments totaling $2,213.38. Forty-four of these farms have an allotment of 15.0 acres or less.

FEED GRAIN PROGRAM

Surplus Grain in Government Storage Reduced

Farmer signing application
for Feed Grain Program

The Feed Grain Program was originated in 1961 for the purpose of reducing surplus grain (such as corn, barley, and grain sorghum) in government storage, and to increase farm income by placing these crops on price support for producers participating in this voluntary program.

To participate in the program in West Baton Rouge Parish, where corn is the only feed grain grown, a producer agrees to divert a certain acreage from the production of corn. He may divert as little as 20 percent or as much as 50 percent of his base acreage. Diversion payments on this acreage are based on a productivity index of past production.

The corn acreage a producer may plant is regulated only if he files an agreement to participate in the Feed Grain Program. Only participating producers are eligible to receive a price support payment on the corn grown within their permitted acreage--this payment like the diversion payment is based on the productivity index of past production.

West Baton Rouge Parish was fifth in the State of Louisiana for the number participating in this program. We have 140 farms with a feed grain base of 2,720 acres. Eighty-one farms diverted 1,264 acres to earn payments amounting to $34,861, averaging $430.38 per farm.

MAINLAND SUGARCANE PROGRAM

A typical scene on a West Baton Rouge Parish sugarcane farm

Sugarcane for the production of sugar is grown only in Louisiana and Florida.

This program is administered under the Sugar Act of 1948 as amended. Every person growing sugarcane in this parish is under regulations of the Act. On a parish level the most important phase of the program is "Conditional Payments". These payments are often erroneously referred to as "Benefit Payments". The sugar producer does not receive this payment as a benefit, but receives it for meeting all of the conditions of the Sugar Program.

To be eligible a sugar producer must meet the following condition of the Sugar Act:

1. Child Labor
2. Wage Rates
3. Proportionate Shares
4. Prices Paid by Processor-Producer

Additional explanation of the four conditions means: a sugar producer cannot employ anyone below the age of 14, minimum wage rates must be paid as established by the United States Department of Agriculture, a producer must plant sugarcane within his proportionate share (acreage allotment) and, a sugar processor must pay prices to the producer as prescribed by the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Conditional payments are paid from funds appropriated annually by Congress, but an excise tax on sugar provides funds which more than offset total conditional payments and administrative costs. The basic tax rate is .5 cent a pound or $10.00 a ton, raw value. On domestically manufactured sugar the tax is paid principally by sugar beet processors and cane sugar refineries. On imports it is paid by the importer.

The average rate of payment (about $0.68 a hundred pounds) thus exceeds the tax rate (50 cents a hundred pounds) even though total tax receipts exceed the cost of the program. The difference may be explained by the fact that the tax is imposed on all sugar manufactured or imported for direct consumption, whereas the "Conditional Payments" are made on domestic production only. In West Baton Rouge Parish we have 62 sugar farms with a total sugarcane acreage of 12,617.2 acres. "Conditional Payments" to farm operators, tenants, and landlords in 1964 amounted to $486,331.53.

SUMMARY

West Baton Rouge Parish farmers, tenants, and landlords received through the operation of the various ASCS programs for 1964 the following:

Program	Amount
Agricultural Conservation	$16,783.00
Domestic Cotton	2,213.38
Feed Grain	34,861.00
Sugar	486,331.53
Total	$540,188.91

Administrative expense for the operation of the county office for the period January 1, 1964 through December 31, 1964 was $12,017.55.

Agriculture is a BIG BUSINESS. Every persons future is linked directly with soil and water -- the use, management, and conservation of our Agricultural resources.

Many people are affected either directly or indirectly by the production and income of our agricultural resources. Some of these people are: farm workers, sellers of seed, fertilizer, insecticides, machinery, automobiles, tires, gasoline, market men, processors, warehousemen, transporters, and even the sportsmen. Most of the raw materials used by industry and commerce are products of the farm.

~~Washington~~ West Feliciana

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AGRICULTURAL STABILIZATION AND CONSERVATION SERVICE
West Feliciana ASC County Committee
P. O. Box 157
St. Francisville, Louisiana

November 4, 1964

Federal Programs Project
2211 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana

ATTENTION; Miss Judith C. Nusbaum

Dear Miss Nusbaum:

In reply to your letter concerning research into Application of Federal Programs in the State of Louisiana, the information requested is as follows:

1. R. H. Daniel, Chairman, ASC County Committee
   a. 1358.0 acres
   b. None
   c. None
   d. Conservation
   e. 26 years

   Gordon Dippel, Vice-Chairman
   a. 677.0 acres
   b. 11.3
   c. 5.0 (1964)
   d. Conservation; Feed Grain
   e. 12 years

   W. A. Woods, Jr.
   a. 1210.0 acres
   b. 34.0
   c. 4.0
   d. Conservation; Feed Grain
   e. 11 years

2. Number of farmers voting in last 5 elections - 1164

3. Farmers participating in various programs.

4. Names of people on ballot in each last five years as follows: Murphy Dreher, C. E. Daniel, Jr., L. O. Bickham, Jr., Mrs. Hilda S. Moss, W. Joe Davis, A. M. Daniel,R. O. Butler, C. P. McVea, Joe J. Daniel, Jr., Wallace Percy, John D. Spillman, W. D. Spillman, Eddie F. Reames,Edward Walker,Ollie L. Spillman, W. C. Percy, Sr., James Montgomery,Joe Faust, Jr., F.A.Hoshman,Jr., Arthur A. Wilkinson, Robt. B. Fisher, Carter Percy, R. N. Watts, George Ritchie, Frank Lathrop, Robt. L. Bickham,R. H. Daniel, Jr., Wm. F. Hadden, F. F. Harvey, L. J. Harvey, Clayton Perkins, Jos. S. Rosenthal,E.L. Butler,

Frank Hadden, Clyde Harvey, Howell D. Jackson, Leo J. Ristroph, Chas. A. Sheets, B. F. Babers, W. C. Connell, Dan DeLee, Kent D. Hewes,Eddie H. Reames, S. M. Robertson, Gordon R. Taylor, F. A. Hoshman, Sr., F. L. Owens, A. D. Percy, W. G. Plettinger, A. C. Rogillio, George Soroka, E. M. Wade, R. T. Harrell, Jr., E.M.Percy, Frank Percy, Jr., Chas. Reed III, Will B. Smith, Mrs. Beulah S. Watts, E.H.Mahoney, Ted C. Jackson,D. V. Martin, Ray Dreher, Claudia B. Connell,Joe Reily, Fred Jackson.

5. Yes. Elections held by mail.

6. County Committeemen count ballots. Public is publicly notified of date and time of Tabulation Board Meeting.

7. August, 1965

8. Question too indefinate.

9. According to Appeals Handbook No. 6 AO

10. As indicated on Allotment Notice, which is public information.

11. (a) 41; (b) 159; (c) average 2 per month; (d) 100%

12. All except item e .

13. By mail and press. No TV or radio available.

Yours truly,

Willia L. Hobgood.

Willia L. Hobgood, COM
West Feliciana Parish ASCS

WLH:mss

[1965]

1. R. G. Daniel, Chairman, County Committee

   a. 1850.0 acres
   b. None
   c. N one
   d. Conservation
   e. 20 years

   Gordon Pippel, Vice-Chairman
   a. 877.0 acres
   b. 11.3
   c. 3.0 (1964)
   d. Conservation; Food Grain
   e. 13 years

   R. A. Woods, Jr.
   a. 1010.0 acres
   b. 34.0
   c. 4.0
   d. Conservation; Food Grain
   e. 11 years

2. Number of farmers voting in last 3 elections - 1164.

3. Farmers participating in various programs.

4. Names of people on ballot in each last 3 years as follows: Murphy Dreher, G. . Daniel, Jr., L. O. Pfeltham, Jr., Mrs. Hilda . Moss, . Joe Davis, Ar M. Daniel, R. O. Butler, . P. McVea, Joe J. Daniel, Jr., Valhco Percy, John B. Spillman, . . Spillman, Eddie F. Norman, Edward Walker, Ollie L. Spillman, . . Percy, ., James Montgomery, Joe Faust, Jr., . A. Hoshman, Jr., Arthur A. Wilkinson, Robert B. Fisher, Carter Percy, Mr. . H. Watts, George Ritchie, Frank Lathrop, Robert L. Bickham, . . Daniel, William . Madison, F. . Harvey, L. J. Harvey, Clayton Perkins, Joe . Rosenthal . L. Butler, Frank Madden, Clyde Harvey, Howell D. Jackson, Leo J. Matroph, Charles . Shorts, B. F. Dreher, . . Carroll, Dan Dole, Kent . Norred, Eddie H. Norman, . H. Robinson, Gordon . Taylor, . . Hoshman, Jr., . L. Owens, . . Percy, Mr . O. Pfeltinger, . . Wooldridge, George Gordon, . H. Wade, . T. Harrell, Jr., . . Percy, Frank Percy, Jr., Charles Wood III William P. Smith, Mrs. Beulah . Watts, . H. Mahoney, Fred C. Jackson, . V. Martin, Ray Dreher, Claudie B. Carroll, Joe Kelly, Fred Jackson.

5. Yes. Elections held by mail.

6. County committeemen count ballots. Public is publicly notified of date and time of Evaluation Board Meeting.

7. August, 1965.

8. Question too indefinite.

9. According to Appeals Handbook No. 6 A0.

Post Pollcloma questionnaire - cont.

10. As indicated on Allotment Notice, which is public information.

11. (a) 41; (b) 109; (c) average 2 per month; (d) 100%

12. All except item c.

25. By mail and press. No TV or radio available.

JOS. RINAUDO, SR. JOS. RINAUDO, JR.

MEMORANDUM

from JOS. RINAUDO & SON, INC.
(Established 1933)
ST. FRANCISVILLE, LA.

To Miss Judith C. Nusbaum Date February 24, 1965

BELOW BUSINESSES WITH 100 OR MORE EMPLOYEES:

Crown Zellerbach Corp.
Princeville Canning Co.
King Lumber Industries Inc.
Tunica Hardwood Co. Inc.

If you require any additional information, please feel free to contact me.

Sincerely,

JOS. RINAUDO & SON INC.

Jos. Rinaudo Jr.

West Feliciana Parish
Chamber of Commerce

ST. FRANCISVILLE, LOUISIANA

CLAYTON RUTLEDGE
PRESIDENT
JAMES R. LEAKE
VICE-PRESIDENT
JAMES M. ROBINSON
SECRETARY-TREASURER
HARVEY A. GARRETT
DIRECTOR
EVERT L. REED
DIRECTOR
DR. P. A. NIEBERGALL
DIRECTOR
GORDON DIPPEL
DIRECTOR
R. O. BUTLER
DIRECTOR

FEBRUARY 16, 1965

MISS JUDITH C. NUSBAUM
2209 DRYADES STREET
NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA

DEAR MISS NUSBAUM:

WE ARE REFERRING YOUR LETTER TO MR. JOS. J. RINAUDO, JR. OF THE TOWN OF ST. FRANCISVILLE. MR. RINAUDO HAS MADE INTENSIVE STUDIES OF THE PARISH AND WE FEEL THAT HE CAN GIVE YOU THE INFORMATION YOU DESIRE IN YOUR LETTER OF FEBRUARY 9.

VERY TRULY YOURS,

Evert L. Reed

EVERT L. REED, DIRECTOR

ELR:AW

CC: MR. JOS. J. RINAUDO, JR.
ST. FRANCISVILLE, LOUISIANA

Southern Regional Office
Federal Programs Project
2209 Dryades Street

November 12, 1964

Mr. Charles H. Crain
Winn Parish Registrar of Voters
Courthouse
Winnifield, Louisiana

Dear Mr. Crain:

I am doing research on voter registration statistics in the state of Louisiana, and am very anxious to obtain the following information. I will certainly appreciate any assistance you are able to give me.

(1) Number of people registered
   a) in the parish
   b) in each ward
   c) in each precinct

(2) Number of people registered, by sex
   1) in the parish
   2) in each ward
   3) in each precinct

(3) Number of people registered by race (white, non-white, other)
   a) in tho parish
   b) in each ward
   c) in each precinct

(4) Number of people who registered by a mark rather than signature
   a) in the parish
   b) in each ward
   c) in each precinct

Any information you are able to give me on the above matters in your parish will be most helpful.

Sincerely,

Judith C. Musbaum

(Miss) Judith C. Musbaum

Winnfield, Louisiana, Nov. 16, 1964

Douglas Fowler
State Custodian of Voting Machines
Baton Rouge, Louisiana.

Dear Mr. Fowler

The Wards, Precincts, and Actual Number of Registered Voters in the Parish of Winn are listed as follows:

WARD No.	PRECINCT No.	PRECINCT NAME	No. OF VOTERS				
		By Mark	White Male	White Female	Colored Male	Colored Female	Tot,
1	1	1 cm	328	316	17	21	682
1	2	1 Wm	301	346	3	5	655
1	3	3 Cm 2 Cf			278	342	620
1	4	1 Wm	281	189	1	5	396
1	5	2 Wm 1 Cm	635	608	19	23	1285
2	1	1 Wm	79	74			153
2	2		73	53			126
2	3		22	20			42
2	4	4 Wm 1 Wfm	218	241			459
3	1		35	27			62
3	2		50	27	6	5	88
3	~~4~~ 3	3 Wm 1 Cm	132	127	7	3	269
3	4	2 Wm 1 Wfm	94	62			156
4	1	1 Cm	72	58	12	17	159
4	2	3 Wm 1 Wfm 1 Cfm	100	75	12	11	198
5	1		61	41			102
5	2	3 Wfm 5 Cm 3 Cfm	53	50	68	83	254
5	3		86	68	~~134~~		154
5	4		13	25			38
6	1	1 Wm 1 Cm	147	133	12	11	303
6	2		24	15	17	12	68
7	1		75	77			152
7	2	3 Wfm 3 Wm	130	115	22	33	300
7	3		48	47			95

I hereby certify that the above is taken from the records of my office as of the 16th day of November, 1964.

C H Crain
Registrar of Voters

(If any important changes in location of polling precincts or number of voters in each are made please advise Custodian of Voting Machines.)

5-74

Winnfield La, Louisiana, Nov, 16, 1964

Douglas Fowler
State Custodian of Voting Machines
Baton Rouge, Louisiana.

Dear Mr. Fowler

The Wards, Precincts, and Actual Number of Registered Voters in the Parish of Winn are listed as follows:

WARD No.	PRECINCT No.		PRECINCT NAME			No. OF VOTERS	
		By Mark	White Male	White Female	Colored Male	Colored Female	Tot,
7	4		68	55			123
8	1	9 Cm	164	159	58	~~72~~ 72	453
8	2	1 Wm	84	70			154
9	1		35	35			70
9	2	1 Wm	120	110			230
10	1		105	101			206
10	2		38	32			70

I hereby certify that the above is taken from the records of my office as of the 16th day of November, 1964.

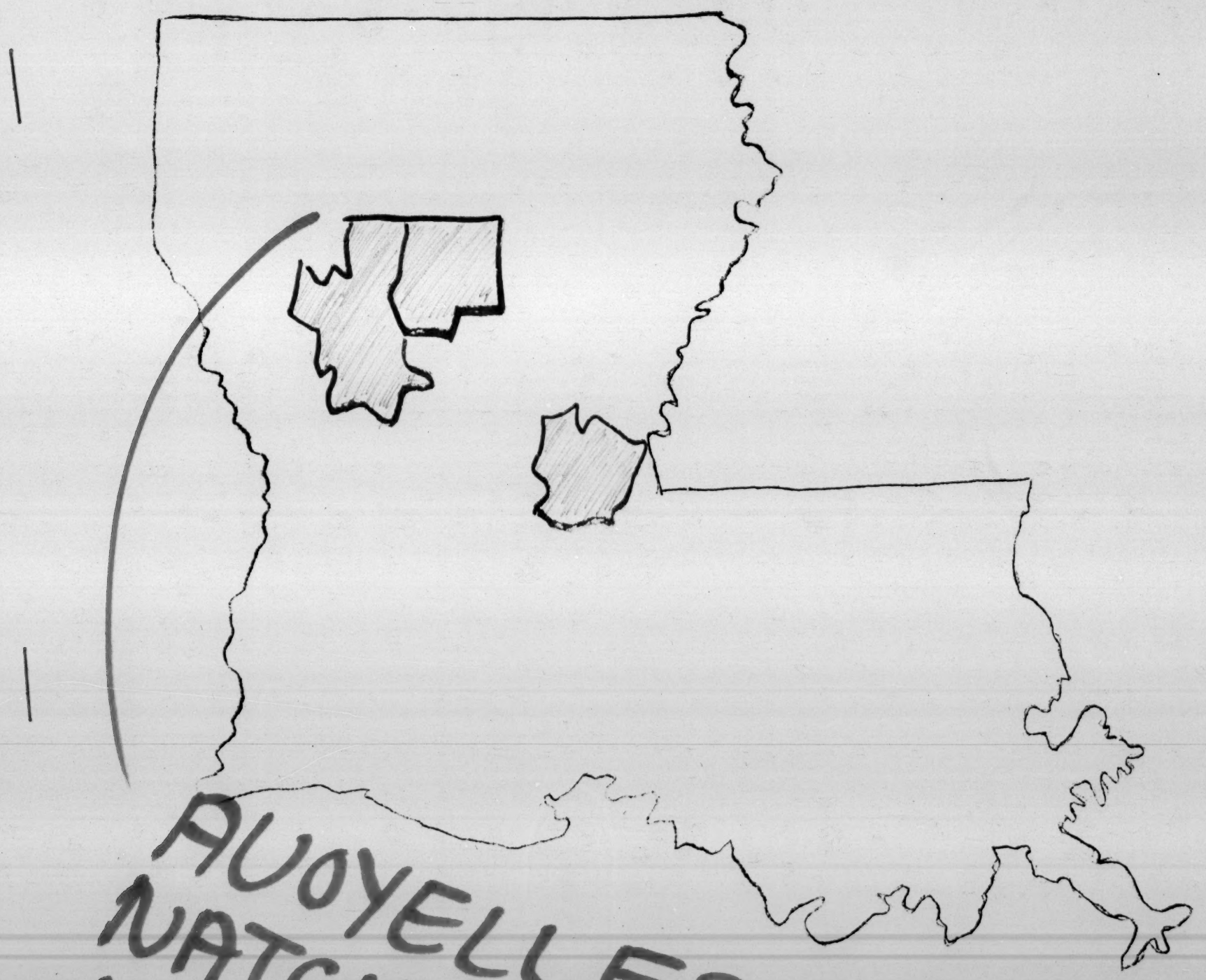
C H Crain
Registrar of Voters

(If any important changes in location of polling precincts or number of voters in each are made please advise Custodian of Voting Machines.)

05-74

[FEB., 1965]

Facts About



AVOYELLES
NATCHITOCHES
WINN

FACTS ABOUT AVOYELLES, NATCHITOCHES AND WINN PARISHES, LOUISIANA

CORE Southern Office/Research

February, 1965

All statistics in this report are for 1960 (last census) unless otherwise indicated.

P O P U L A T I O N F I G U R E S

	WHITE	NEGRO	OTHER
AVOYELLES			
Population totals for parish	27,134	10,448	24
Population by ward			
Ward 1	1,720	-	-
Ward 2	5,635	2,362	20
Ward 3	1,893	1,104	1
Ward 4	2,138	127	-
Ward 5	1,090	67	-
Ward 6	1,470	409	-
Ward 7	1,870	1,142	-
Ward 8	2,226	484	-
Ward 9	3,027	1,268	-
Ward 10	4,317	2,619	3
Ward 11	1,748	866	-
Rural Population	20,401	7,745	15
Rural-Farm Population	7,255	3,382	4
Percent of parish population non-white	27.8%		
NATCHITOCHES			
Population totals for parish	20,082	15,529	42
Population by ward			
Ward 1	9,986	6,973	7
Ward 2	1,653	486	-
Ward 3	767	481	-
Ward 4	1,675	1,827	2
Ward 5	1,590	1,289	1
Ward 6	790	377	-
Ward 7	1,207	96	-
Ward 8	452	1	-
Ward 9	790	3,122	4
Ward 10	1,172	877	28
Rural Population	11,791	9,903	35
Rural-Farm Population	2,541	3,935	-
Percent of county population non-white	43.7%		

POPULATION FIGURES (CON'T)

WINN	WHITE	NEGRO	OTHER
Population Totals for Parish	11,031	4,995	8
Population by wards			
Ward 1	4,665	3,442	7
Ward 2	1,236	126	-
Ward 3	808	66	-
Ward 4	457	100	-
Ward 5	631	539	1
Ward 6	499	153	-
Ward 7	1,128	232	-
Ward 8	747	336	-
Ward 9	382	- -	-
Ward 10.....	478	1	-
Rural Population	7,193	1,817	2
Rural-Farm Population	921	109	-
Percent of Parish population non-white	31.2%		

VOTING POTENTIAL

(21 YEARS AND OVER)

	White, 1965	Negro, 1965
Avoyelles	17,235	5,439
Natchitoches	13,613	8,470
Winn	7,280	2,866

VOTER REGISTRATION

(OCTOBER, 1964)

	White	Negro
Avoyelles	13,157	1,756
Natchitoches	9,743	1,983
Winn	6,947	1,175

EMPLOYMENT STATUS NON-WHITE POPULATION

	Avoyelles	Natchitoches	Winn
Male, 14 years old & over in the labor force	1,810	2,581	833
Unemployed	165	322	67
Enrolled in school (not in labor force)	403	690	229
Female, 14 years & over in labor force	936	1,546	479
Unemployed	38	247	54
Enrolled in school (not in labor force)	540	655	258

EDUCATION NON-WHITE POPULATION

	Avoyelles	Natchitoches	Winn
Median School years completed	4.6	4.4	5.5
Completed elementary school	265	438	164
Completed high school	107	213	114
Completed college	51	192	22

INCOME OF NON-WHITE POPULATION

	Avoyelles	Natchitoches	Winn
Number of Families	2,010	3,171	1,085
Under $1,000	692	860	201
1,000 to 1,999	757	1,156	381
2,000 to 2,999	290	587	261
3,000 to 3,999	114	213	128
4,000 to 4,999	74	115	49
5,000 to 5,999	38	96	27
6,000 to 6,999	17	45	18
7,000 to 7,999	12	21	16
8,000 to 8,999	8	29	-
9,000 to 9,999	-	16	-
10,000 and over	8	33	4
MEDIAN FAMILY INCOME	$1,413	$1,628	$1,896

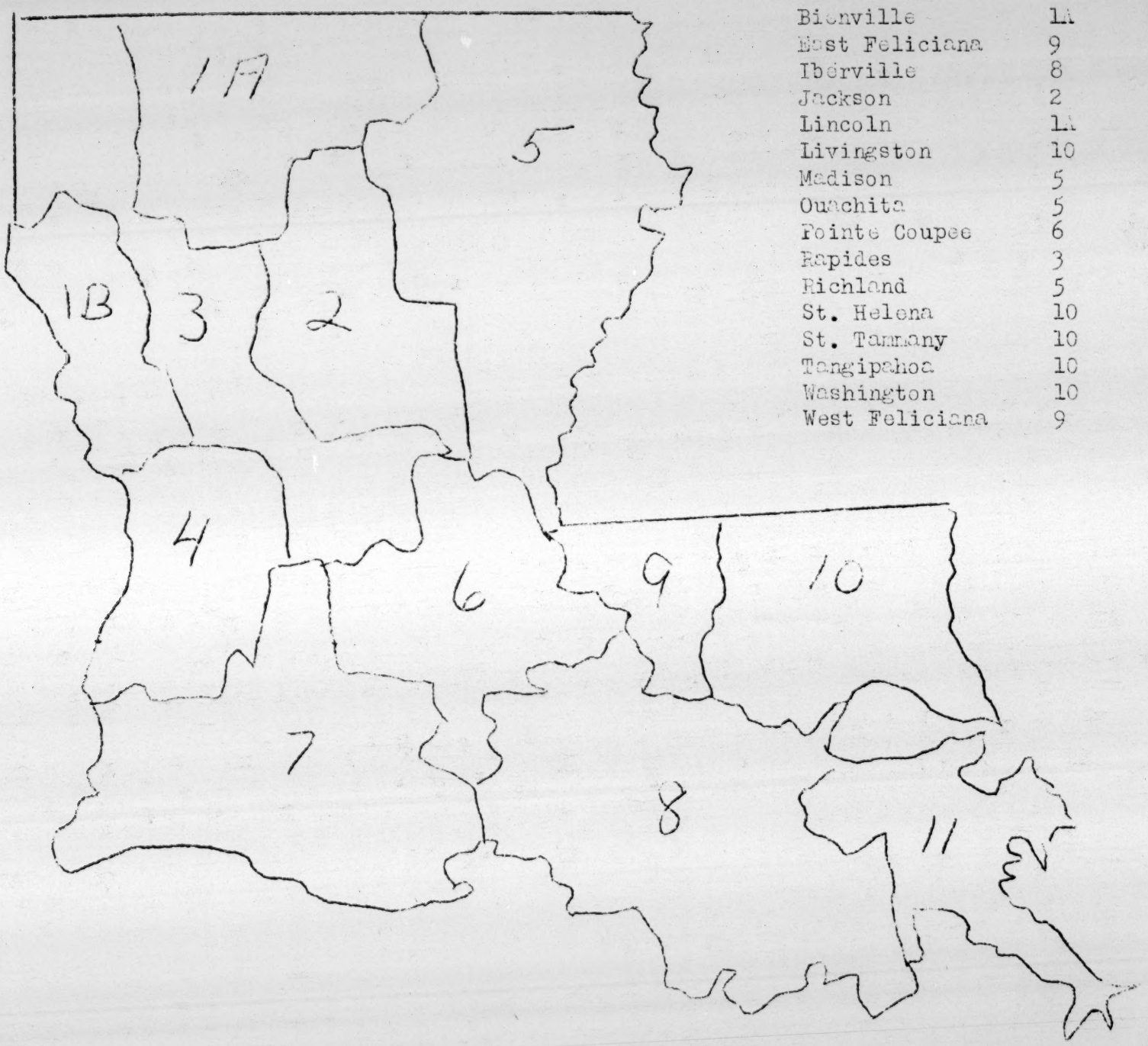
H O U S I N G

		Avoyelles	Natchitoches	Winn
All Housing Units		5,775	5,276	2,577
Owner Occupied, white		2,948	1,889	1,467
Owner Occupied, Negro		526	719	252
Renter occupied, white		1,079	812	384
Renter occupied, Negro		486	768	142
Condition of housing:				
	sound	3,254	2,150	1,572
	deteriorating	1,488	1,986	646
	dilapidated	1,033	504	112
Vacant		736	1,088	332

F A R M I N F O R M A T I O N

	Avoyelles	Natchitoches	Winn
Number of farms	3098	1,716	750
Full owners	white-1,645 Negro- 102	white- 910 Negro- 252	white-597 Negro- 96
Part Owners	white- 627 Negro- 100	white-133 Negro- 43	white-20 Negro- 2
All Tenants (includes sharecroppers)	white- 361 Negro- 258	white- 159 Negro- 256	white- 24 Negro- 10

Avoyelles	6
Natchitoches	3
Winn	2
Ascension	8
Bienville	1A
East Feliciana	9
Iberville	8
Jackson	2
Lincoln	1A
Livingston	10
Madison	5
Ouachita	5
Pointe Coupee	6
Rapides	3
Richland	5
St. Helena	10
St. Tammany	10
Tangipahoa	10
Washington	10
West Feliciana	9



FARMING AREAS

1. Upland Louisiana Timber Area
2. Northwest Louisiana Hill Area
3. North Central La. Cutover Pine Area
4. Red River Cotton Area
5. Cutover Flatwoods Area
6. Mississippi Delta Area
6. Central Louisiana Mixed Farming Area
7. Louisiana Rice Area
8. Louisiana Sugar Cane Area
9. Southeast Mixed Farming Area
10. Louisiana Dairy, Poultry and Truck Area
11. New Orleans Truck and Fruit Area

PERCENT OF TOTAL CROPS BY FARMING AREAS

	1.	1B	(2)	(3)	4	5	(6)	7	8	9	10	11	
Corn for grain	5.3	-	-	9.7	-	26.4	27.5	-	12.5	-	7.3	-	A
oats harvested	-	-	-	15.5	-	60.5	-	9.0	-	6.0	-	-	A
soybeans	-	-	-	-	-	85.0	10.1	-	-	-	-	-	A
hay	6.1	-	-	19.1	-	17.3	15.0	12.6	7.8	4.7	7.5	-	A
cotton	-	-	-	18.9	-	52.6	18.3	-	-	-	-	-	A
rice	-	-	-	-	-	-	14.3	79.9	-	-	-	-	A
cane for sugar	-	-	-	-	-	-	7.1	-	89.5	-	-	-	A
cane for syrup	-	-	-	-	-	-	17.5	25.5	43.8	-	5.2	-	A
sweet potatoes	-	-	-	-	-	5.3	69.3	10.1	-	6.9	-	-	A
irish potatoes	5.6	-	-	5.2	-	6.2	18.0	-	41.4	9.1	6.2	-	A
commercial vegetables	9.2	-	-	9.6	-	4.7	6.9	-	28.2	5.1	13.8	15.3	A
nursery & greenhouse	*	*	*	11.5	-	-	12.5	*	*	8.4*	27.6*	24.9	$
peaches	59.3	-	6.0	..	-	24.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	T
pecans	-	-	5.0	40.7	-	28.4	7.8	..	6.1	5.4	-	-	T
oranges	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	92.4	T
tung	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	99.0	-	T
strawberries	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	98.0	-	..
cattle & calves	4.8	-	-	13.5	-	17.0	14.3	17.5	7.5	5.2	9.4	-	N
milk cows	7.9	7.1	-	7.3	-	8.0	14.6	6.9	6.7	-	31.7	-	N
hogs & pigs	6.2	-	5.1	10.9	-	25.5	27.0	6.9	4.8	-	4.6	-	N
sheep & lambs				10.6	25.5	14.6	6.3	27.8	4.9	-	4.8	-	N
chickens	9.0	-	5.2	10.7	5.0	10.8	15.1	9.4	7.3	4.8	19.9	-	N
eggs sold	11.1	-	5.8	14.8	6.9	8.4	6.0	7.2	5.6	-	28.3	-	D
broilers sold	29.4	19.0	5.1	16.2	-	7.2	-	-	-	-	19.2	-	N

. - Acres, $ - Dollars, T - Trees, N - Number, D - Dozens, * - some data not shown

SEE FARMING AREA MAP FOR LIST OF WHICH PARISHES ARE LOCATED IN EACH FARMING AREA

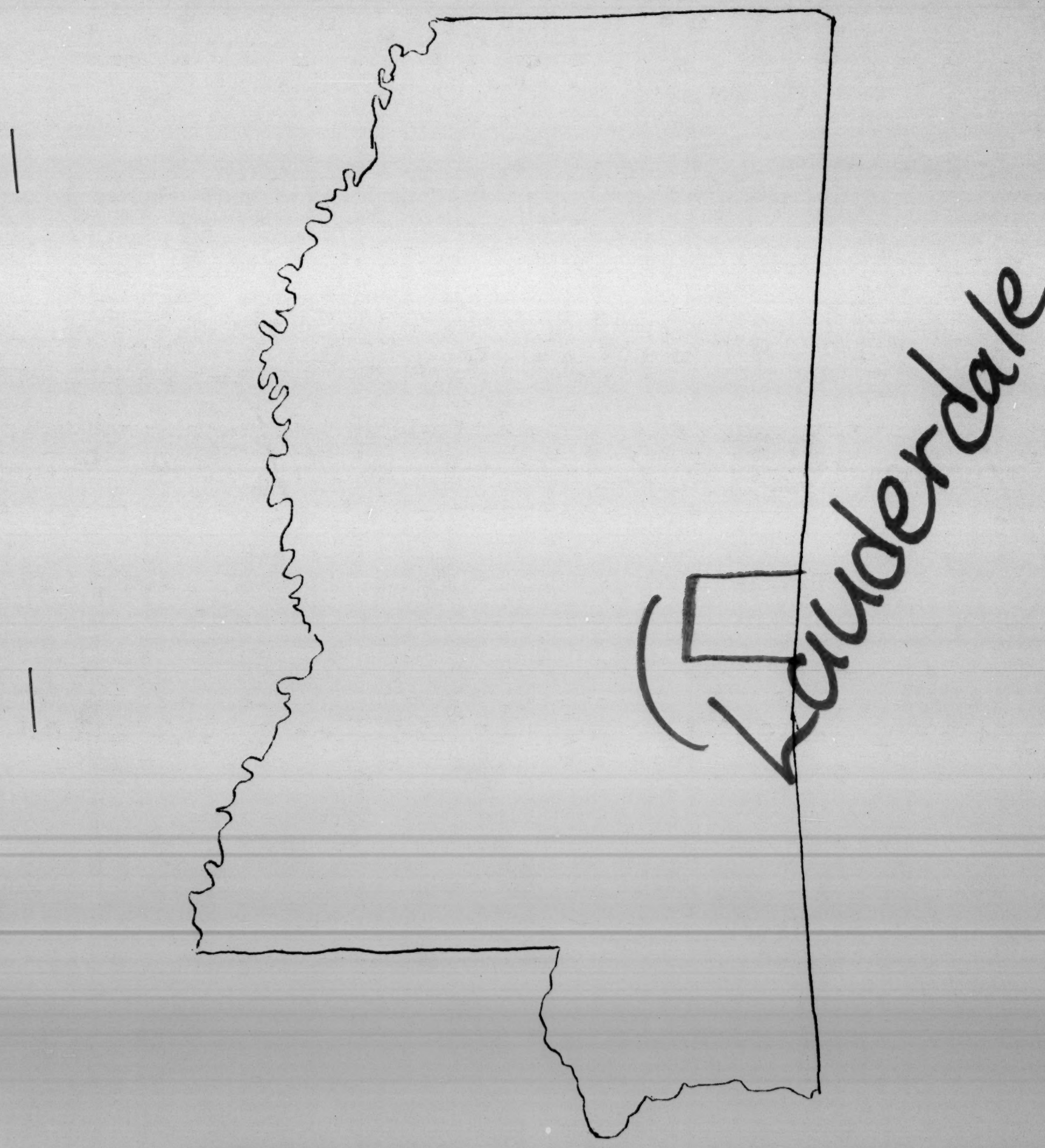
MSS CORE -
85 SOUTHERN
16-7 REGIONAL

Research
office

ASCS - Mississippi Counties - Lauderdale
Madison, Neshoba, Newton, - Scott

1965, Jan -
May

Facts About [1905, Feb]



FACTS ABOUT LAUDERDALE COUNTY, MISSISSIPPI

CORE Southern Office/Research

February, 1965

All statistics in this report are for 1960 (last census) unless otherwise indicated

POPULATION FIGURES

	WHITE	NEGRO	OTHER
POPULATION TOTALS FOR COUNTY	43,635	23,464	20
POPULATION BY BEAT			
BEAT 1	36,236	18,815	17
BEAT 2	688	1,447	1
BEAT 3	2,993	965	1
BEAT 4	1,849	830	1
BEAT 5	1,869	1,407	-
RURAL POPULATION	11,039	6,703	3
RURAL-FARM POPULATION	1,966	1,592	-

PERCENT OF COUNTY POPULATION NON-WHITE 35.0%

VOTING POTENTIAL

(21 YEARS AND OVER)

1965 White	30,567
1965 Negro	13,696
1968 White	32,791
1968 Negro	14

E D U C A T I O N

N O N - W H I T E

Completed elementary school	1,378
Completeted High School	794
Completed College	142
MEDIAN SCHOOL YEARS COMPLETED.....	6.8

EMPLOYMENT STATUS

NON-WHITE POPULATION

Male, 14 years and over and in the civilian labor force	4,614
Unemployed	336
Enrolled in school (not in labor force)	681
Female, 14 years and over and in the labor force	3,744
unemployed	257
enrolled in school (not in labor force)	922

FAMILY INCOME	NON-WHITE POPULATION
Total Number of Families	5,072
Under $1,000	1,285
1,000 to 1,999	1,475
2,000 to 2,999	1,123
3,000 to 3,999	563
4,000 to 4,999	306
5,000 to 5,999	131
6,000 to 6,999	89
7,000 to 7,999	44
8,000 to 8,999	8
9,000 to 9,999	16
10,000 and over	32
MEDIAN FAMILY INCOME	$ 1,848

H O U S I N G

Number of housing units	4,201
Owner occupied, white	1,984
Owner occupied, Nonwhite	532
Renter occupied, white	620
Renter occupied, Nonwhite	549
Vacant	516
Condition: .	
Sound	2,491
Deteriorating	994
Dilapidated	716

FARM INFORMATION

Tenure of Farm Operators	White	Non-white
Total farm operators	1,141	532
Full owners	942	269
Part owners	125	68
Managers	2	-
All tenants (includes sharecroppers)	72	195
Proportion of tenancy	6.3	36.7

ACRES OF LAND BY OPERATORS	White Acres	Non-white Acres
Total farm operators	186,904	29,403
Full owners	142,644	17,167
Part owners	37,269	4,771
Managers	1,150	-
All tenants (includes sharecroppers)	5,841	7,465

AREA CODE 601
PHONE 482-6118

MERIDIAN
chamber of commerce

POST OFFICE BOX 790 • MERIDIAN, MISSISSIPPI

February 15, 1965

Miss Judith C. Nusbaum
Research Project
2209 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana

Dear Miss Nusbaum:

Thank you for your recent letter requesting information or services pertaining to our city. We will be pleased to furnish this information as it applies to the policy of our organization.

It is the policy of our organization to make a charge for all or part of our services to non-members of the Chamber of Commerce.

However, we will waive our regular service charges -- for reasonable requests which do not require extensive research -- if the request is made by your local Chamber of Commerce.

Charges for our material are shown below and the item you requested has been indicated. Requests made by other than Chamber of Commerce members must be accompanied by check.

Yours very truly,

W. J. Johnson, Jr.
Executive Vice-President

cc New Orleans Chamber of Commerce

Industrial Lists $3.00 Other lists @ 10¢ per name

Lists of organizations Other services

WHERE YOU PARK IN THE SKY

We have vast resources of timber and many good timber using industries. Perry County Plywood Corporation at Beaumont uses some species of "soft" hardwoods. Perry Timber Company at Richton buys pine poles and piling, and pine cross arms and stock for manufacturing paving blocks. This company has just recently installed a pressure cylinder for creosoting their products, with further expansion planned. One other pine pole and piling company is located at Beaumont.

Negotiations are now under way for locating a large pine veneer plant at or near Beaumont. If the county is successful in locating this plant there it will provide a market for the pine timber in the county, and draw logs from adjoining counties.

The county has vast resources of sand and gravel, with one large pit in operation. Also, huge salt domes underlie parts of the county, but none have been developed. Some farming is done, but about 80 percent of the area of the county is in commercial forests. The DeSoto National Forest has very large timber land holdings within the county.

The Leaf River traverses the county from west to east. The Pat Harrison Waterway program should add a great deal to the economy of the county when it is developed. It will take several years for completion. However, one dam is to be built soon on one of the tributaries, Gaines Creek, in this county. The proposed Pat Harrison Waterway is to develop the Pascagoula River basin, which includes the Leaf River and Chickasawhay River, with their tributaries. It is proposed to make the streams navigable to Hattiesburg, Laurel and Meridian.

Beaumont is nearing completion of a sewer and water system, and the piping in of natural gas. New Augusta expects to have natural gas soon. The systems are being put in with Federal assistance under the ARA program. The lack of natural gas has been detrimental to getting industry, but with gas being available the county expects to attract industry, and greatly improve the economic conditions.

Yours very truly,

R J Berry

Town of New Augusta

R. J. Perry, Mayor

[1965]

MANUFACTURERS IN LAUDERDALE COUNTY MISSISSIPPI WITH 100 OR MORE EMPLOYEES

M E R I D I A N

ACME BUILDING SUPPLY CO. (230 employees)
711 A Street
Jack Malone, President
Cabinets, Doors, Windows and Moulding

ALDEN MILLS (180 employees)
Sixth Avenue
W. L. McLellan, President
Set-up Boxes, Cotton socks
Home Office: New Orleans, Louisiana

ATLAS ROOFING MANUFACTURING CO., INC. (165 employees)
P.O. Box 5777
Valley Road
Richard G. Sessions, General Manager
Asphalt Felt, Siding and Shingles
HOME OFFICE: Jamkson, Mississippi

BURNLEY SHIRT CORP. (365 employees)
510 Twenty-Second Avenue, South
H. C. Ingram, Gereral Manager
Jim Bass, Engineer
Dress and Sport shirts
Home Office: New York, New York

W. S. DICKEY CLAY, CO. (175 employees)
5721 First Street
Lee Campbell, Manager
J.R. Millsom, Superintendent
Vitrified Clay Pipe, Flue Lining and Tile
HOME OFFICE: Kansas City, Missouri

FLINTKOTE CO. (450 employees)
Highway 11 South
Glenn Ball, Works Manager
Bruce Bebensee, Assistant Manager
Ceiling Tile, Insulation & Bldg. Board, Roof Insulation
HOME OFFICE: East Rutherford, New Jersey

GENERAL BOX CO. (250 employees)
P.O. Box 4008
C. C. Bush, Vice President-General Manager
Wirebound Wooden Boxes, Corrugated Boxes
HOME OFFICE: Desplaines, Illinois

(CON'T)

MERIDIAN MANUFACTURERS (CON'T)

HARDINS BAKERIES, INC. (100 employees)
402 Twenty-Second Avenue South
P.B. Hardin, President
W. G. Pelle, Secretary
Bread Products and Sweet Goods

KROEHLER MANUFACTURING CO. (235 employees)
Old Highway 80
F. L. Meyers, Plant Manager
Gum and Oak Furn. Dimension and Fiberboard Stock
HOME OFFICE: Naperville, Illinois

MERIDIAN MANUFACTURING CO. (200 employees)
2315 Front Street
Albert W. Herzog, General Manager
Robert A. Bolton, Plant Manager
Cabana Sets and Swim Trunks, Men's and Boys' Bath Robes
HOME OFFICE: New York, New York

MAYWEBB HOSIERY MILL (125 employees)
224 Fourth Avenue South
Harold Meyer, Chairman
Men's and Boys' Socks

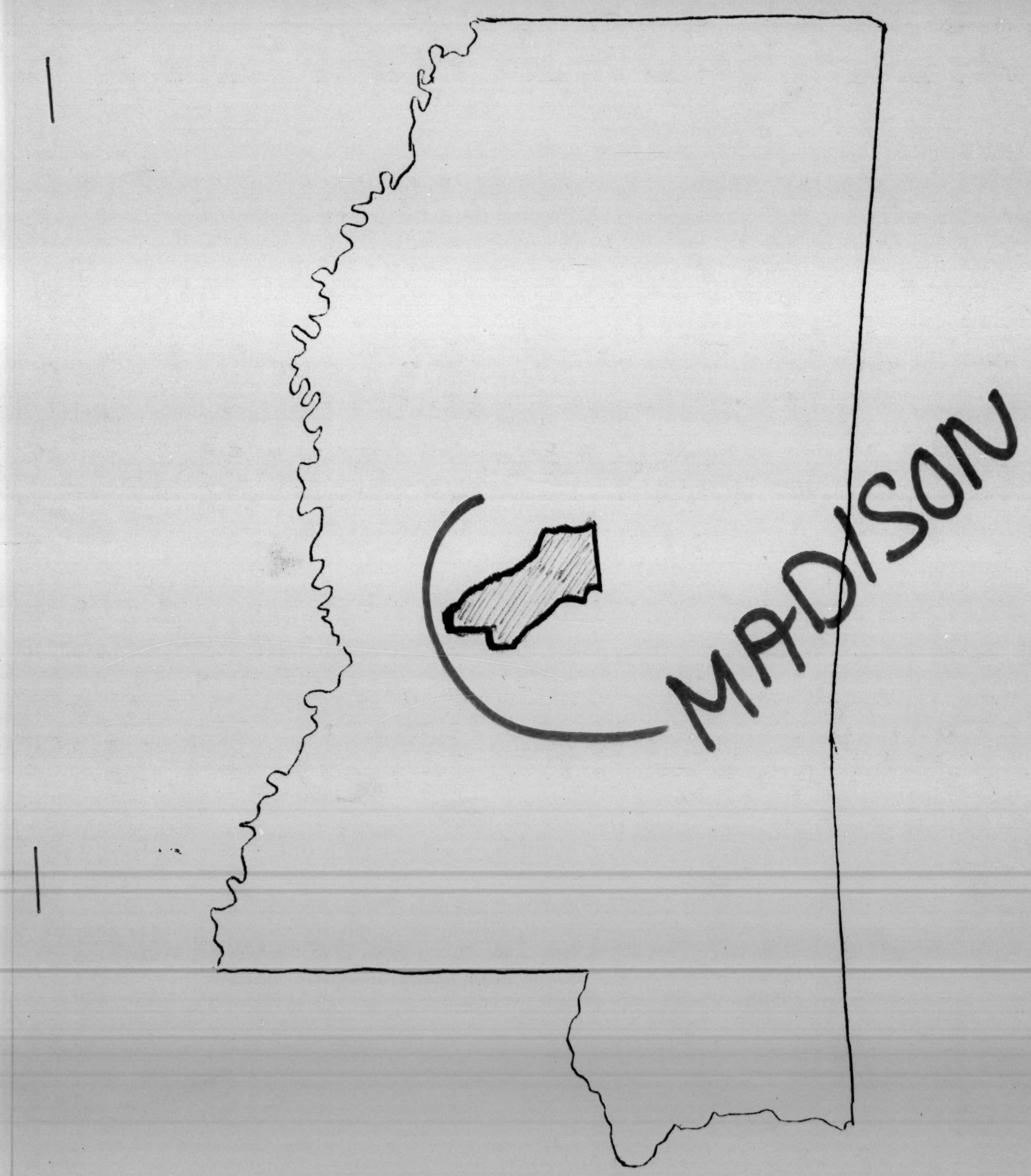
MIAMI WINDOW CORP. (150 employees)
P.O. Box 521, Key Field
Mort Bradlyn, General Manager
Mike Felix, Plant Engineer
Aluminum Windows and Doors
HOME OFFICE: Miami, Florida

OWEN BROTHERS PACKING CO. (112 employees)
Highway 11 South
Ronald B. Sheppard, Manager
Sausage, Ham, Roast, Bacon and Salami

TUSCALOOSA VENEER CO. (125 employees)
P.O. Box 167
Lottice Howell, Co-Owner
O.E. Howell, Co-Owner
Wood Doors, Plywood Veneer and Lumber-Core

[1965 Jan]

Facts About



FACTS ABOUT MADISON COUNTY, MISSISSIPPI

CORE Southern Office/Research

January, 1965

All statistics in this report are for 1960 (last census) unless otherwise indicated.

POPULATION FIGURES

	WHITE	NEGRO	OTHER
POPULATION TOTALS FOR COUNTY.....	9,267	23,630	7
POPULATION BY BEAT			
Beat 1	5,199	11,212	5
Beat 2 (Vernon)	1,191	2,481	-
Beat 3 (Livingston)	1,941	4,416	2
Beat 4 (Sharon)	486	2,704	-
Beat 5 (Camden)	450	2,817	-
RURAL POPULATION	5,784	17,410	3
RURAL-FARM POPULATION	1,960	10,129	11

PERCENT OF COUNTY POPULATION NON-WHITE ..... 71.8 %

VOTING POTENTIAL

(21 YEARS AND OVER)

1965 White	6,193
1965 Negro	12,652
1968 White	6,698
1968 Negro	14,341

E D U C A T I O N

N O N - W H I T E

Completed elementary school	1,076
Completed high school	281
Completed college	121
MEDIAN SCHOOL YEARS COMPLETED	5.8

EMPLOYMENT STATUS, NON-WHITE POPULATION

Male, 14 years old and over in the labor force	4,590
Unemployed	254
Enrolled in school (not in labor force)	821
Female, 14 years and over in the labor force	2,304
Unemployed	159
Enrolled in school (not in labor force)	1,306

FAMILY INCOME - NON-WHITE POPULATION

Total number of families	4,288
Under $ 1,000	2,032
1,000 to 1,999	1,057
2,000 to 2,999	598
3,000 to 3,999	293
4,000 - 4,999	95
5,000 to 5,999	85
6,000 to 6,999	39
7,000 to 7,999	52
8,000 to 8,999	14
9,000 to 9,999	19
10,000 and over	4
MEDIAN FAMILY INCOME	$ 1,106.00

F A R M I N F O R M A T I O N

Tenure of Farm Operators	White	Nonwhite
Total farm operators	699	2,077
Full Owners	451	637
Part Owners	145	145
Managers	15	4
All tenants (includes sharecroppers)	88	1,291
Proportion of tenancy	12.6	62.2

ACRES OF LAND BY OPERATORS	White acres	Non-white a
Total farm operators	244,584	103,711
Full owners	117,782	47,137
Part owners	88,598	16,611
Managers	20,304	3,819
All tenants (includes sharecroppers)	17,900	36,204

HOUSING

Number of housing units	7,945
Owner occupied, white	1,863
Owner occupied, Nonwhite	1,649
Renter occupied, white	809
Renter occupied, Nonwhite	3,321
Vacant	403
Condition:	
Sound	3,407
Deteriorating	2,262
Dilapidated	2,276

NASHOBA

Research Project
2209 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana

February 9, 1965

Chamber of Commerce
Philadelphia, Mississippi

Gentlemen:

Will you please send me a complete list of all businesses in your area with 100 or more employees?

Thank you very much.

Sincerely,

Judith C. Nusbaum

(Miss) Judith C. Nusbaum

Enclosed information does not include schools, Indian Service, etc.

NEWTON

Research Project
2209 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana

February 9, 1965

Chamber of Commerce
Newton, Mississippi

Gentlemen:

Will you please send me a complete list of all businesses in your area with 100 or more employees?

Thank you very much.

Sincerely,

Judith C. Nusbaum

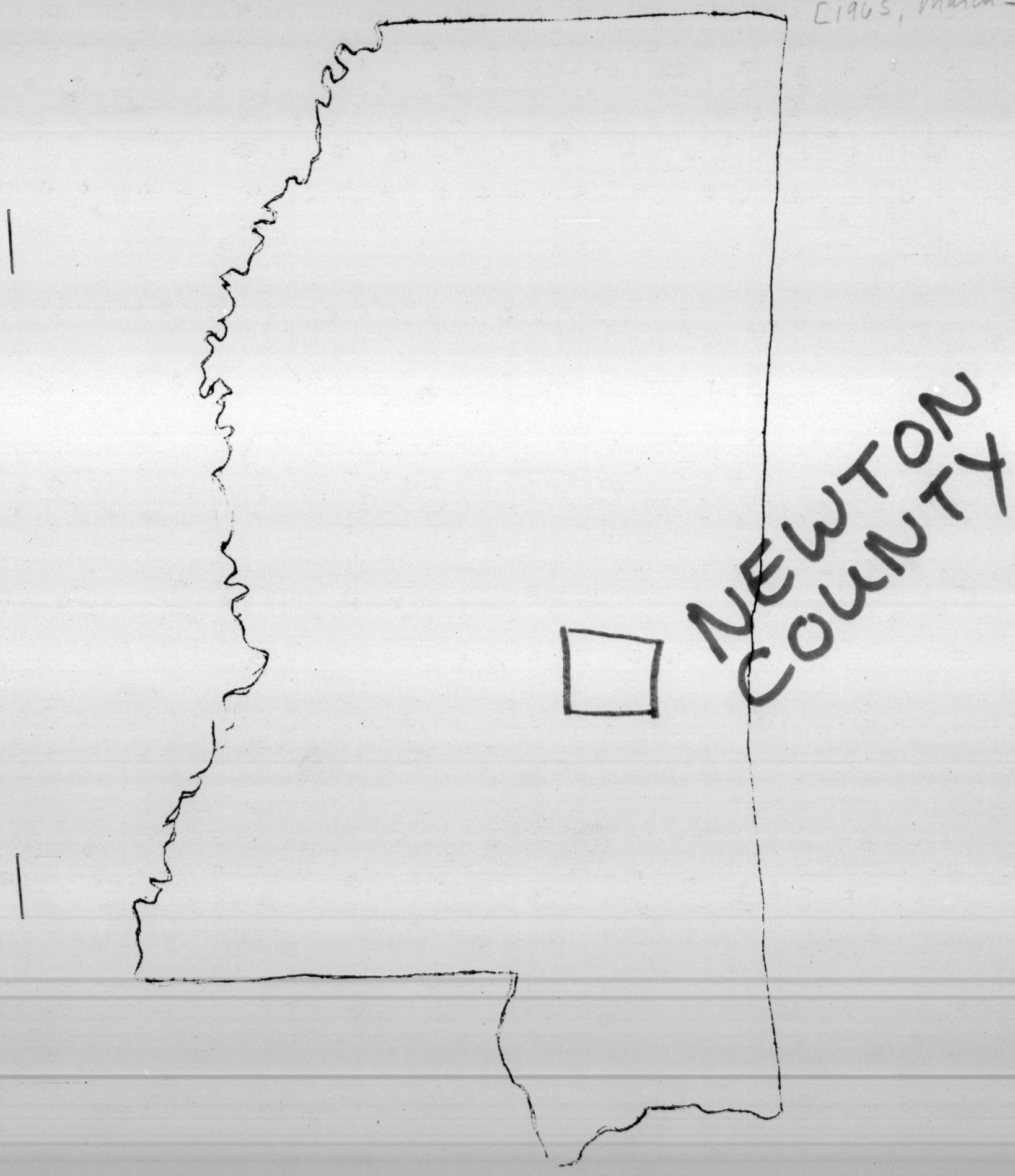
(Miss) Judith C. Nusbaum

La-Z-Boy, Inc. (chair co) — Newton, Miss.
Newton Company - (Sportswear) Newton, Miss.
Cleveland Industries (Wood Works) Union, Miss.
Decatur Shirt Co. (Sportswear) Decatur, Miss.

NEWTON CHAMBER OF COMMERCE
NEWTON, MISS. 39345

FACTS ABOUT

[1965, March]



FACTS ABOUT NEWTON COUNTY, MISSISSIPPI

CORE Southern Office/Research

March, 1965

All statistics in this report are for 1960 (last census) unless otherwise indicated.

POPULATION FIGURES

	WHITE	NEGRO	OTHER
POPULATION TOTALS FOR COUNTY	12,950	5,496	384
POPULATION BY BEAT			
BEAT 1	2,411	1,213	26
BEAT 2	2,774	596	16
BEAT 3	2,415	636	329
BEAT 4	3,494	2,609	13
BEAT 5	1,826	1,129	-
POPULATION BY TOWN			
NEWTON	1,985	1,180	13
DECATUR	1,070	270	-
UNION	1,217	509	-
HICKORY	total population 539 (no breakdown)		
CHUNKY	total population 224 (no breakdown)		
RURAL POPULATION	10,965	5,003	371
RURAL-FARM POPULATION	4,503	2,273	73

PERCENT OF COUNTY POPULATION NON-WHITE ..... 33.6 %

VOTING POTENTIAL

(21 YEARS AND OVER)

WHITE	9,218
NEGRO	3,673

E D U C A T I O N

N O N - W H I T E

Completed elementary school	.....	471
Completed high school	.....	181
Completed college	.....	44
MEDIAN SCHOOL YEARS COMPLETED	.....	6.6

EMPLOYMENT STATUS

NON-WHITE POPULATION

Male, 14 years and over and in the civilian labor force	1,214
Unemployed	100
Enrolled in school (not in labor force)	245
Female, 14 years and over and in the labor force	673
Unemployed	16
Enrolled in school (not in labor force)	379

FAMILY INCOME	NON-WHITE POPULATION
Total Number of families	1,278
Under $1,000	530
1,000 to 1,999	414
2,000 to 2,999	170
3,000 to 3,999	97
4,000 to 4,999	55
5,000 to 5,999	4
6,000 to 6,999	8
7,000 to 7,999	-
8,000 to 8,999	-
9,000 to 9,999	-
10,000 and over	-
MEDIAN FAMILY INCOME	$ 1,263

H O U S I N G

Number of housing units	3,016
Owner occupied, white	1,381
Owner occupied, Non-white	359
Renter occupied, white	486
Renter occupied, Non-white	308
Vacant	482

Condition:

Sound	1,676
Deteriorating	894
Dilapidated	134

F A R M I N F O R M A T I O N

Tenure of Farm Operators	WHITE	Non-White
Total farm operators	1,490	454
Full owners	1,180	272
Part owners	213	54
Managers	3	1
All tenants (includes sharecroppers)	94	128

Acres of Land by Operators	ACRES WHITE	ACRES NON-WHITE
Total farm operators	188,309	29,886
Full owners	130,181	19,502
Part owners	48,308	3,176
Managers	2,782	2,145
All tenants (includes sharecroppers)	7,038	5,063

MANUFACTURERS WITH OVER 100 EMPLOYEES

LA-Z-BOY, INC.
P.O. Box 300
Newton, Miss.

100 Employees
W. V. McLeod, Plant Manager
Dewey J. Turner, Office Manager
Upholstered Reclining Rockers
Home Office - Monroe, Michigan

THE NEWTON CO.
P.O. Box 341
Newton, Miss.

350 Employees
George Meskill, Plant Manager
Glen Walley, Plant Engineer
Men's Pants
Home Office - Baltimore, Maryland

CLEVELAND INDUSTRIES
P.O. Box M
Hwy. 15 South
Union, Miss.

100 Employees
W. A. Cleveland, Pres.
Furniture Dimension Stock
Toy Wagon Bodies

MIDLAND SHIRT CO., INC.
P.O. Box F
Union, Miss.

750 Employees
Morris Kogon, Pres.
Ladies Blouses
Mens sport and Dress shirts

FACTS About [1905, JAN]

F A C T S A B O U T S C O T T C O U N T Y , M I S S.

CORE Southern Office/Research

January, 1965

All statistics in this report are
for 1960 unless otherwise indica

P O P U L A T I O N F I G U R E S

	WHITE	NEGRO	OTHER
POPULATION TOTALS FOR COUNTY	13,050	8,089	48
POPULATION BY BEAT			
Beat 1	4,283	3,206	1
Beat 2	1,486	987	-
Beat 3	3,843	1,679	
Beat 4	1,518	1,105	-
Beat 5	1,920	1,112	47
RURAL POPULATION	10,610	6,612	48
RURAL-FARM POPULATION	4,157	3,381	32

PERCENT OF COUNTY POPULATION NON-WHITE ..... 38.4 %

VOTING POTENTIAL

(21 YEARS AND OVER)

1965 White	8,679
1965 Negro	4,394
1968 White	9,482
1968 Negro	4,998

EMPLOYMENT STATUS, NON-WHITE POPULATION

Male, 14 years old and over in the labor force	2,450
Unemployed	85
Enrolled in school (not in labor force)	330
Female, 14 years and over in the labor force	693
Unemployed	45
Enrolled in school (not in labor force)	452

EDUCATION - NON-WHITE POPULATION

Median School Years Completed	6.3
Completed elementary school	484
Completed High School	116
Completed College	38

INCOME OF NON-WHITE POPULATION

Number of families	1,543
Under $ 1,000.	663
$1,000 to 1,999	439
2,000 to 2,999	257
3,000 to 3,999	111
4,000 to 4,999	37
5,000 to 5,999	13
6,000 to 6,999	12
7,000 to 7,999	3
8,000 to 8,999	-
9,000 to 9,999	4
10,000 and over	4

Median Family Income ..... $ 1,247

HOUSING

All housing units	5,890
Owner occupied, WHITE	2,677
Owner occupied, NON-WHITE	982
Renter occupied, WHITE	1,041
Renter occupied, NON-WHITE	781
Condition of housing:	
sound	3,329
deteriorating	1,656
dilapidated	905

F A R M I N F O R M A T I O N

1959

Farms by color and tenure of operator:	White	Non-white
Total farm operators	1,355	669
Full Owners	1,118	320
Part Owners	127	95
Managers	6	-
All tenants (includes sharecroppers)	104	254
proportion of tenancy	15.8%	38.0%

Land in farms by color and tenure of operator:	White (acres)	Non-White (acres)
Total farm operators	185,610	31,743
Full Owners	151,531	18,963
Part Owners	28,670	5,342
Managers	1,187	-
All tenants (includes sharecroppers)	4,222	7,438

MSS CORE -
85 SOUTHERN
1.6 REGIONAL

Research Office — Bibliographies — 1964, Jan - Sept.

U.S. Dept. of Agriculture - Publications on File

July 2, 1964 - USDA Buys Canned Pineapple for School Lunches

July 6, 1964 - USDA Offers to Buy Canned Green Peas for School Lunches
REA Approves Four Telephone Loans
Farmers Need Larger, Stronger Co-Ops --Heitz

July 8, 1964 - USDA Offers to Buy Canned Apricots for School Lunches
REA Approves 60 Electrification Loans
Renewal Loans in Arkansas for Housing and Forestry Announced

July 10, 1964 - USDA to Buy Canned Chicken for School Lunch Program
Recreation Advisory Council to Consider Allegheny Recommendation

July 13, 1964 - Producers to Vote on Mississippi Federal Milk Orders
USDA Buys 10,367,372 lbs. of Milled Rice for Domestic Donation
USDA Entomologists Experimentally Control Tropical Horse Tick

July 15, 1964 - 1963-Crop Loan Cotton to be Acquired by CCC on July 31
USDA Buys 4.8 Million Pounds of Beef; Offerings Down, Prices Up
USDA Buys 405,600 lbs. of Dried Eggs for Needy Families
USDA Offers to Buy Canned Red Tart Pitted Cherries for School Lunches

August 3, 1964 - Sec. of Agriculture, Orville L. Freeman, statement on Civil Rights

Aug. 26, 1964 - Farmer's World, 1964 Yearbook of Agriculture, publixshed 9/13

Sept. 11, 1964 - Sec'y Freeman Announces 1965 Agricultural Conservation Program

Sept. 14, 1964 - Drought Emergency Loan Program Now Available in 25 States

Sept. 15, 1964 - Recreation Enterprises Increased Farm Income, USDA Reports

Sept. 16, 1964 - Emergency Conservation Assistance Offered in Another Georgia County
USDA Issues Handbook of Agricultural Charts

Oct. 2, 1964 - USDA Foods Readied for Hurrican Hilda Emergency

Oct. 5, 1964 - Address by Sec'y Freeman

Oct. 6, 1964 - USDA Ties Knot With Co-ops
Donated Foods to Feed Hurricane Victims: Credit Made Available

Oct. 7, 1964 - The Great Society's Challenge to Cooperatives - Freeman

Oct. 8, 1964 - Distribution of Sugary by Primary Distributors for week ended 10/3/64
Record Number of 780,916 Farms Signed up for 1965 Wheat Programx

Oct. 8, 1964 - Hurricane Hit Louisiana Parishes to Get Feed Grain Donations

Oct. 9, 1964 - USDA Offers Temporary Grazing Privileges in Four Georgia Counties
USDA Offers Feed Assistance in 10 North Carolina Counties
USDA Offers Emergency Conservation Aid in Three Florida Counties
Farmers Have Credit Resources to Meet Future Needs -- Footell

(CONT)

Oct. 12, 1964 - Processor Allotments of 1964 Mainland Cane Sugar Area Quota Announced

Oct. 13, 1964 - Sec'y Freeman Calls for Expanded School Lunch Program
Co-op Leader Sees 'Integrated Operations' Needed for Success

Oct. 14, 1964 - Sec'y Freeman Announces Credit & Conservation Aid in North Carolina
USDA Buys 177,450 lbs. of Dried Eggs for Needy Families
Cooperatives Help Keep Small Towns Strong, Co-op Leaders Say

Oct. 15, 1964 - Feed Grain Donation Program Offered in Another Louisiana Parish (Laforche).

10/16/64 - USDA Announces Plans to Buy Peanut Butter for Needy Families
10/16/64 - Rail Tariff Reductions Lead to Increased 1964 Wheat Loan Values in 10 States
10/16/64 - USDA Reports Grain Price-Support Activity through Sept 1964
10/16/64 - CCC Sells cottonseed oil & Kupsalad oil
10/16/64 - Sec'y Freeman Designates 10 North Carolina Counties for Conservation Aid
10/19/64 - AID Administrator Praises Self-help of Cooperative
10/19/64 - Sec'y Freeman Proposes 1965 Sugar Action
10/20/64 - Crop Insurance to pay $1 Million in South Carolina
10/20/64 - " " " " $1.5 " " Texas
10/20/64 - Co-op Resource action aid Developing Nations, Benefits say
10/21/64 - USDA offers emergency Conservation aid in 2 Florida Counties
10/21/64 - USDA to Broaden use of Wheat payment-in-kind Certificates
10/22/64 - USDA Buys 228,150 lbs of dried eggs for Needy Families
10/22/64 - Address by Baker, Asst. Sec. of Ag. (Programs, etc.)
10/22/64 - Distribution of Sugar by Primary Distributors for w/e 10/17
10/22/64 - Livestock aid offered or extended in Louisiana Parishes (Acadia)
10/23/64 - Cooperatives useful in War on Poverty, experts say
10/23/64 - Sec'y Freeman announces Food Stamp Expansion Plans
10/26/64 - Extensive Study follows capture of Oriental Fruit Fly in Fla.
10/26/64 - USDA announces guides for spring potatoes
10/28/64 - Farmers Bank High as Credit Eases
10/29/64 - 8 States getting higher Loan Values for 1964 crop - Soybeans
10/29/64 - Hearings Set for 1965 Mainland Cane Sugar Area Allotments
10/29/64 - Livestock Feed Program Offered in Vermilion Parish, La.
10/30/64 - CCC Monthly sales list for 10/1-10/64
10/30/64 - USDA buys 304,200 lbs of dried eggs for Needy Families
11/5/64 - USDA buys 13.4 million Pounds of beef for School, Institutions, & Needy
11/5/64 - USDA buys 2,250,000 lbs of Cheese and Oleomargarine for School Lunch Program
11/5/64 - USDA sells peanuts for domestic Crushing, Export
11/6/64 - USDA Buys Peanut Butter for Needy families
11/6/64 - Hearings Set in 6 Cities on Sugarbeet Wages & Prices
11/6/64 - New rye variety for the South Offered to Seed Producers
11/9/64 - USDA announces Peanut Marketing quota-acreage allotment for 1965 crops
11/10/64 - Accent effort to rid U.S. of Sheep Scabies - get underway

11/10/64 asst. Secy Baker calls Co-op month a success
11/10/64 High level commission proposes farm policy 10 years ahead
11/12/64 Four rural leaders named RAD advisors
11/13/64 National Home Demonstration agents to meet
11/13/64 USDA advisory committee on cotton to meet Dec 7-8
11/13/64 USDA's Agricultural Marketing Service Merger-Dairy Operations
11/16/64 Livestock feed aid offered in Kentucky, La, Minn.
11/16/64 New Member named to Alabama ASC committee
11/16/64 Two members named to Alabama ASC State committee
11/16/64 Farmers Must find means to meet needs of new age, Hays asst. secy mehren
11/17/64 Speech by Secy Freeman
11/19/64 "No Breed" in agriculture, Co-op official told
11/17/64 - livestock feed program in 4 more Texas counties
11/17/64 USDA report Grain Price-support activity through 10/64
11/17/64 2 elected to Board - Central Bank for Co-ops
11/14/64 - USDA issues report outlining rural poverty
11/14/64 - USDA buys frozen Chicken for School lunch pro.
11/19/64 - Asst. Sec. McKenna Challenges Opportunity of Change
11/23/64 - USDA Authorizes aid to the N.C. Conservation district
11/03/64 - USDA Sign agreement with two Fla. Soil Con. district (Miss, Ark, Texas)
11/24/64 - ASCS approves 13 Multipurpose (Ky, Ala, NC)
11/24/64 - Offers requested to supply 5 mill. lbs. of rice
11/24/64 - USDA buys land for schools, Navy.
11/24/64 Secy Freeman - RAD
11/25/64 - USDA - Texas pilot salt meeting
11/25/64 - RAD
11/27/64 - REA
11/27/64 - USDA buy beef
11/30/64 - Wheat program success
11/27/64 - USDA sell peanuts
11/30/64 - Revenue Aids for Specific Farm Returns Cited
12/1/64 - USDA Studies Kilo Cropland conversion Program
12/1/64 - REA Telephone loan

12/1/64 - Producing cotton
12/2/64 Sec'y Freeman
12/2/64 USDA buys chicken
12/3/64 USDA buys beef
12/4/64 - Sec'y Freeman
12/3/64 - Asst Sec. McLain in La. re civil right
11/24/64 - greatest change in agriculture still ahead is Prediction
12/7/64 - REA approves 3 electrification loans
" REA " 5 telephone loans
" More farmers Borrowing to Send Kids to College
12/8/64 - USDA granted patent under research grant
" USDA buys lard
" Concern over Rural Area problem expressed by USDA
12/9/64 USDA buys chicken
12/10/64 USDA ~~buys wheat~~ requests offer for wheat
" USDA buys cheese
" USDA buys rice
" USDA buys milk
12/14/64 ~~USDA~~ Freeman in Mississippi
1/8/65 - USDA buys cheese
" USDA buys rice
" Deputy Administrator appointed, Grain Tech & Pkg.
1/11/65 USDA buys butter
" result of cotton referendum

1/12/65 - feed program - Texas Counts
1/13/65 - CCC price support program
" USDA aids Georgia
1/14/65 USDA buys cheese
1/15/65 USDA buys butter
" USDA accepts offers to package beans for donation
~~1/16~~ - Freeman announces low-income rural loans under 650
" USDA accepts offer to package bean
" USDA buys margarine
1/18/65 - grain price support
1/19/65 Nat. Advis. Comm. advises Commodities, Labor, Poverty
1/21/65 - USDA signs agreement w/ Texas soil cons. dist.

12/1/64 - Year-end Roundup of Farmer Co-op Services
USDA buys margarine
New Chairman named for Ga. ASC State Comm.
Livestock feed disc offered in 2 La. Parishes - DeSoto, Grant
USDA buys beef
Centralized Research facility recommended by USDA

12/14/64 Year-end Roundup of Cooperation State Research Services ~~Extension~~ Education
~~Extension Service~~
New strawberry variety in South
USDA revises term of effort payment in-kind certificate Redemption
Year-end round up of Forest Service Activities

12/15/64 - Year-end roundup of SCS activities
USDA reports REAs fel activities in 1964
1965 Feed grain program details

12/16/64 - Secy Freeman announces new credit service to low-income rural families
Cotton marketing quota approved
1965 sugar allotments
USDA buys butter

12/17/64 - USDA buys chicken
12/18/64 - Secy Freeman announces Mo credit servic
for rural co-ops
to Dir. ponders.
USDA buys ~~[redacted]~~ beef
announces & advises food marketing com.
USDA buys prunes
USDA announces details of oleo purchase program
Support Price for cotton announced
12/21/64 - USDA buys Bridges
Limestone aid offered in Tenn + Wis.
USDA buys milk
Support price for oilseeds
12/22/64 - USDA buys lard
12/23/64 - research
USDA buys wheat
USDA buys chicken
results of 1964 farm research
highlights of consumer research
12/24/64 - USDA buys beef
USDA to buy feeds
1965 rice program
12/28/64 - Livestock feed in 4 more La. parishes - Bossier, Caddo & Natchitoches
USDA buys butter
REA approves 5 fed. loans
12/29/64 - 1964 program in regulatory + control program
REA - 7 elec. loans
12/30/64 - USDA buys chickens
USDA buys margarine
Offers for rice
12/31/64 - Statistical report
Cotton - no export acreage 1965
USDA buys beef

1/4/65 - USDA buys butter
USDA buys cheese

1/5/65 - RGA 5 tel loans
RGA 16 elec. loan
Sugar

1/6/65 - Texas Coop
1.5 farmers use FHA
6,000 RAP projects completed in 1965
Min. wage stats to Orig. relative Sugar on fed. aids
USDA buys flour

1/7/65 - USDA buys margarine

1-22-65 USDA Buys 37,012,579 lbs. of Bulgar for Donation

USDA buys 3.9 million lbs. of Lard for Schools, Institutions, and Needy

USDA buys 2.2 million lbs. of Margarine for Needy Families, Institutions

USDA buys 6,864,346 lbs. of Rolled Wheat for Donation

USDA BUYS ~~#~~ 3,818,400 lbs. of Butter for Donation, Requests more

USDA BUYS 2,721,600 lbs. of Process Cheese, Requests more

Food Marketing Commission Appoints Fruits and Begetables Project Leader

1-25-65 Sec. Freeman Urges Planners to Share Talents with Rural America

New Blueberry Variety for Southeastern States Offered To Growers

Food Stamp Areas in New York, Utah Announced

Prebasco Elected Chairman of Board, Central Bank for Coops

1-27-65 Seabron Named Assistant to Sec. Freeman for Civil Rights Coordination

Rice producers Approve 1965 Marketing Quotas

Edwin Randolph McDonald Sr of Newellton named to La ASC State Committee

Burley Tobacco Quota Proclaimed; Referendum Feb. 25

Remarks by Freeman to Washington Food Group

Cigar-Filler (type 41) Tobacco Quota Proclaimed, Referendum Feb. 18

'65 Quotas and Allotments for Dark Tobaccos Announced; Sun-cured referndum

Marketing Quotas Announced for Cigar Tobaccos

1-28-65 USDA buys 3,784,000 lbs. of Butter for Donation, requests more

USDA buys 2.1 million lbs. of margarine for Needy families Institutions

Statement by Assis. Sec. John S. Baker on agriculture and rural

area dev. conference on Title VI -- Civil Rights Act

this can be ordered from CORE 38 Park Row NYC at 5¢ a copy

[1964, March 23]

CORE, Congress of Racial Equality
38 Park Row, New York 38, N.Y.
CO 7-6270
March 23, 1964

Civil Rights Bibliography

I. General

Baldwin, James, The Fire Next Time.
Fineberg, S. Andhil, Deflating the Progessional Bigot, American Jewish Congress.
Hirsch, Selma, Fears Men Live By, American Jewish Congress.
"Fear and Prejudice", American Jewish Congress (condensation of Fears Men Live By).
Karkener-Norton, The Mark of Oppression .
Mayfield, J., Challenge to Negro Leadership, Commentary 1960.
"The Indirect Approach in Education to Civil Rights," Editorial News and Views, AFL-CIO, May 1959.

II. History

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Douglas, Frederick, Life and Times (autobiography) Collier paperback, 1962.
Gross, Bella, Clarion Call, History of Development of Negro People's Convent Movement, 1817-1840.
Konvitz and Leskers, A Century of Civil Rights, Columbia, 1961.
Logan, Royford W., Negro in the United States, 1957
Meier, August, Negro Thought in America, University of Michigan Press.
Myrdal, Gunnar, The American Dilemma, Harpers.
Redding, Saunders, Lonesome Road, Doubleday, 1958.
Woodson, Carter G., The African Background Cutlined.

III. The South

A. General

Burlage, Robb, The South as an Underdeveloped Country, SDS.
Carter, Holding III, The South Strikes Back.
Cash, W. J., The Mind of the South, Vintage, 1960.
McNichols, William, Southern Tradition and Regional Progress, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, 1960.
Smith, Lillian, Now is the Time.
Steinberg, David, Farm and Migrant Workers, SDS.
Wiesenburg, Karl, Oxford Disaster, Southern Regional Council.
"Southern Regional Council Reports the Changing South" (reprints, 1 free)
"High Cost of Conflict", Anti-Defamation League G-384.

B. Statistics

Color, Race and Tenure of Farm Operators, U. S. Government Printing Service.
Economic Class of Farm, U. S. Government Printing Service.

Civil Rights Bibliography, Cont.

IV. Employment and Labor

A. The South
National Planning Association, Committee of The South:
Plans For Progress , Southern Regional Council
Southern Labor Story Industrial Union Dept. AFL-CIO

B. Labor
Last Man In - Racial Access to Union Power, The Free Press, Glencoe,Ill.
Labor and Civil Liberties, Harry Fleischmann, National Labor Service
American Negroes, Wasted Resource, J.J. Morrow, Harvard Business Review
1957, 16pp, 15¢

V. Economics
Poverty and Deprivation in the U.S. Conference of Economic Progress
Key Policies for Full Employment 50 ¢ each
The Other America, Michael Harrington, Penguin paperback
Business, Next Target for Integration, John Perry, Harvard Business Review
March-April 1963 issue, Southern Regional Council
What Price Tag for Massive Resistance, Frank Tippett
St. Petersberg Times, 1960, effects of Virginia's policy Southern Regional Council
Economic Cost of Racial Discrimination of Employment L37 Southern Regional Council
Discrimination Costs Too Much, Boris Shishkin, AFL-CIO #43
Age of Automation, Its Effecton Human Welfare, Warren Bloomberg
39 pp, 35¢ SDS

VI. Law & Politics
Race Relations and American Law, Jack Greenberg, Columbia University Press
Southern Politics, 1949, V.O. Key, Knopf (Documented Details)
Fredudice and Politics, Charles P. Taft, & Bruce L. Felknor
The Negro and Southern Politics, NYU Press, 1957, Hugh D. Price
Politics of the Ghetto - Tom Hayden, SDS

VII. Education
Education in Depressed Areas - Passow, NYU Press
De Facto Public School Segretion VIII Law Review, 354, 1961
Guide to School Integration, s 12555, Public Affairs Pamphlets
Desegragation of Southern Schools, Psychiatric Study, Robert Clles, SRC
Southern Regional Council
Truth about Desegregati n In Washingt n Public Sch ols, S.R.C.
Public Education in Mississippi, L45, Southern Regional Council, Aug 1963
Observation on Desegragation in Baltimore, Harry Bard, Teachers College
Record, 16pp 15¢
The Treatment of Minorities in Secondary School Textbooks.Lloyd Marcus
Anti-Defamation League, G384, 50 ¢
Culturally Deprived Child. Frank Reisman, Harpers
Education & Income, Pat Sexton, Harper
Integrated Classroom.,Basic Books, Herman H. Giles
The Great Cities Projects NEA Journal,April,1963, pp16-20, Doris Baynham
Stirrings in the Big Cities, Jan 62-Jan 63, NEA Journals
Emotional Aspects of School Desegregation, Group for the Advancement
of Psychiatry, N.Y. 1960, 4809pp

Civil Rights Bibliography, Cont.

VII. Education, cont.

Addendum: A Five-Year Report on Desegregation in Washington, D.C. Schools, Carl F. Hanson, Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith

q Toward Integration of Northern Schools, Journal of Educational Sociology, Special Issue, XXXVI, 6 Feb 1963, Payne Educational Sociology Foundation

Integration, North and South, David Loth & Harold Flemming The Fund for the Republic

De Facto Segregation in the North; Its Anatomy and Treatment American Jewish Congress

Civil ights, USA: Public Schools North & South, U.S. Commission on Civil Rights 298 pp, $2.00

Action Patterns in School Desegregation:A Guide Book, $1.50

P Phi Delta Kappa, 1959, 276 pp

How Not to Integrate the Schools, Gibel, Harpers Magazine, Nov 1963

Integrating the Urban School, Gordon J. Klopf, & Israel A. L Laster, Teachers College, Columbia University, Bureau Publications New York, New York

**** INTEGRATED EDUCATION, A monthly periodical devoted to equal educational opportunity, with complete bibliography in each

iss issue. $3.00 per year, from: Teachers for Integrated Schools 343 South Dearborn Street, Chicago, Illinois

VIII. Housing

Property Values and Race Studies,in Seven Cities, Berkeley Press, 1960 $6.00 236 pp

Black Metropolis, St. Clare Drake & Horace Cayton, Harper Press Study of Negro Life in Northern City, Torchbook edition, 1962 paperback

Privately Developed Interracial Housing, George & Eunice Grier University of California, 247 pp

The Metropolitan Area as a Racial Problem, Morton Grodzins, 1958, University of Pittsburgh Press, 27 pp 50¢

Advertizing Good Will, (growth of open occupancy covenant) Trends in Housing, 15¢

Public Housing Shift, Wall Street Journal , Thurs. Jan 9, 1964 available CORE, 38 Park Row, NYC

The City & The Negro, Charles Silberman, Fortune magazine, March 1962, available CORE 38 Park Row, NYC

CORE - Congress of Racial Equality
38 Park Row, New York 38, New York
CO rtland 7 6270 March, 1964

INFORMATION SOURCE SHEET

GENERAL-Housing, Education, & Employment

Public Affairs Pamphlets
22 E. 38th St.
New York, New York

National Urban League
14 E. 48th St.
New York, New York

National Association for the
Advancement of Colored People
20 W. 40th St.
New York, New York

Anti Defamation League of B'nai Brith
Mr. Levinrad
315 Lexington Ave.
New York, New York

American Jewish Congress
15 E. 84th St.
New York, New York

Fund for the Republic
133 E 54th St.
New York, New York

CIVIL RIGHTS BILL

Leadership Conference on Civil Rights
Rm. 314, 704 - 17th St. N.W.
Washington, D.C.
(202) 783-8032

EMPLOYMENT & ECONOMICS

Conference on Economic Progress
1001 Connecticut Ave. N.W.
Washington, D.C.

National Labor Service
Harry Fleishman, Dir.
165 E. 56th St.
New York, New York

Committee on Political Education (AFL-CIO)
M. Cronin, Research
815-19th St. N.W.

EMP. & EC. cont.

Students for A Democratic Society
112 E. 19th St.
New York, New York

Society for the Study of Democratic
Instutions, Box 4068
Santa Barbara, California

Religion and Labor Council of America
2111 K. St. N.W.
Washington, D.C.

Workers Degense League
112 E. 19th St.
New York, New York

U.S. Dept. of Labor
Washington, D.C.

TRAINING PROGRAMS

Area Redevelopement Administration
U.S. Dept. of Commerce
Office of Planning and Research
Washington, D.C.

Manpower Administration
U.S. Dept. of Labor
Office of Mampower, Automation &
Training
Washington, D.C.

SOUTH

Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth St. N.W.
Mrs. M.Q. Albright, Research Assoc.
Atlanta, Ga.
(404) JA 2 8764

Southern Education Reporting Service
PO Box 6156
Acklen Station
Nashville, 12, Tennessee
(Publishers of Southern School News)

CORE - Congress of Racial Equality
38 Park Row, New York 38, New York
CO rtland 7 6370 March 1964

INFORMATION SOURCE SHEET, Cont.

SOUTH, Cont.

National Sharecroppers Fund
Jac Wassermann
112 E. 19th St.
New York, New York

Specifically for civil rights workers in the South:

Miriam Cohen
SNCC
Research
3418 11th St. N.W.
Washington, D.C.
(202) 387-7445

(available Federal Programs, Unions in your area, If a local company has a northern branch, govt. contract., or should be paying minium wage, etc)

HOUSING

Urban Renewal Administration
Washintton, D.C.

National Committe against Discrimination in Housing
426 W. 58th St.
New York, New York
(914) JU 6 3460
publishers of Trends in Housing

Committee on Civil Roghts
225 W. 57th St.
Rm 403
New York 19, New York

Metropolitan Council on Housing
186 Second Ave.
New York, New York

PUBLISHERS

Alfred A Knopf
Order and Business Office
33 W. 60th St.
New York, New York

Publishers, Cont.

Harpers and Row, Inc.
49 E. 43rd St.
New York, New York

Viking Press, Inc.
625 Madison Ave.
New York, New York

New York UniversityPress
Washington Square
New York, New York

Columbia Press
Teachers College
Bureau of Publications
New York, New York

Basic Books Publishing Company
409 Park Ave. South
New York, New York

National Association of Education Journals
1271 Ave. of the Americas
New York, New York

University of Michigan Press
Annarbor, Michigan'

PUBLICATIONS

Dissent(Quarterly)
509 5th Ave.'
New York, New York

New Politics (Quarterly)
507 5th Ave.
New York, New York

Liberation (monthly)
5 Beekman Place
New York, New York

Current (Monthly)
905 Madison Ave
New York, New York

New Republic
1244 19th St.
Washington, D.C.

New America
1182 Broadway
New York, N.Y.

Saturday Review of Literature (Mont ly education issue)
25 W.45th St.
New York, N.Y.

U.S. Dept. of the INTERIOR
PUBLICATIONS ON FILE

6/25/64 - Remarks by Sec'y of the Interior Stewart L. Udall (re: civil rights)
6/29/64 - Revenues from Southeastern Power Administration Electricity Sales Pass $200,000,000
7/6/64 - Interior Dept. Publishes "Natural Resources of W. Virginia"
Chas. W. Leavy Named Acting Regional Coordinator for Dept. of Int.
8/28/64 - Int. Dept. reports Record Sales of Indian Timber in 1964
8/31/64 - Mines Bureau Tests Show Coal Can Effectively Purify Water
9/2/64 - Statement by Commissioner of Indian Affairs Philleo Nash on Status of Seminole Indian Lands Claim Case
9/4/64 - Udall Approves State Waterfowl Hunting Regulations
9/8/64 - Bureau of Land Management Distributes Payments to 27 States (list)
9/22/64 - New Public Land Laws Streamline Administration
10/4/64 -"Parks For America" Survey Released by Dept. of the Interior
9/18/64 - INTERIOR DEPT urges Congress to create New National Park in Texas
9/23/64 - 2nd Largest Reclamation construction Program in 15 yrs announced
10/13/64 - Udall hails 'Conservation Congress' for History-Making Legislation
9/20/62 - Accelerated Public Works Program
10/20/64 - Interior Dept. adopts new regulations standardizing Indian Tribal voting policies
12/1/64 - Interior employees cited for saving over 4 Hundreds of Thousands of Dollars
12/9/64 - Oil import level announced for first half of 1965
12/12/64 - Florida Miccosukee Seek Tradition, Start Tribal Enterprise
12/18/64 - Crow Indian appointed to head anti-poverty activities
12/23/64 - Wildlife refuge payments to counties
12/27/64 - New Recreation/Conservation Strikes
1/6/65 - Job Corps office organized (Delaware incomplete)
1/8/65 - report on water supplies - Nation's 100 largest cities
1/9/65 - text of speech - Udall in New Orleans
1/15/65 - Indian Bureau report (pamphlet sent to Quitman)
1/19/65 - new U.S. relief map
1/19/65 - funds to states for fish + wildlife restoration

U.S. Dept. of COMMERCE PUBLICATIONS ON FILE

OFFICE OF BUSINESS ECONOMICS

9/18/64 - Personal Income - Aug. 1964

***

10/20/64- Geographical Redistribution of employment - 1940-60

11/12/64 - study released of industrial structure of U.S.

other

3-9-64 Southern Penn & nearby 25 incl. Dec with U.S. pop.

COMMUNITY RELATIONS SERVICE

8/18/64 - Address by Gov. Leroy Collins to National Citizens Committee for Community Relations

***

9/2/64 - Address by Gov. Leroy Collins to AFL-CIO National Conference

12/6/64 - address by Collins Miami

1/29/65 - address by Collins

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

7/5/64 - Luther H. Hodges statement on Community Relations Service

***

11/12/64 - New input-output study by office of business economics

11/20/64 - address by Hodges

12/11/64 - address by Binnerman civil right

1/3/65 - 1964 year-end commerce review

1/15/65 - report on export between states

1/11/65 - New franchise service (?) McGuire

CENSUS

Monthly - Census Brevities

***

6/18/64 - Census Draws a Profile of the American Teacher (publication available)

***

6/26/64 - New Census Map Show Population Concentration in Metropolitan Areas

***

8/20/64 - See America - Statistically Speaking (Publication available)

***

8/31/64 - California Leads in Population

***

9/1/64 - Voting Age Population Totals 114 Mil.

***

9/8/64 - N.Y. Leads in Pop. of voting age

***

9/22/64 - " Like Father Like Son" not so in Educational Attainment

***

9/24/64 - Wives have top income in 2⅓ Mil. Fam.

***

9/29/64 - Family Buying Power up 60% since 1947

***

10/5/64 - Sept '64 Construction expen. 6.1 Bil.

10/21/64 - Census survey part of Gov't military service study

10/21/64 - Average age drops, other pop. changes noted

AREA REDEVELOPMENT ADMINISTRATION

2/17/64 - Redevl. Areas in 4 States Helped by ARA (Ga., La.)

***

9/3/64 - Technical Projects, Economic Growth Plans Approved by ARA

***

9/25/64 - ARA Funds to Help Rural Areas Create New Jobs are Exhausted

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Miscellaneous	CRS	Secretary	Census	ARA
			11/18/64 - State & local taxes + spending range widely	
			11/18/64 - National Figures Show Value of High School Education	
			11/18/64 - Housing Starts in Oct, 1964	
			12/11/64 - Census issues new catalog of machine-readable data	
			12/14/64 - Key Calif. bud in manufacturing activity, Fla. + Hawaii in most growth	
			1/8/65 - Teacher salaries increase	
			1/65 - Scale of local public services in Metropolitan areas shown in Census Report	

U.S. Dept. of Health, Education & Welfare Publications on File

WELFARE ADMINISTRATION

9/3/64 - re: Public Asst. report

9/13/64 - re: list of research & demonstration grants & training grants made in 1964

9/10/64 - re: cost of public assistance to families

9/10/64 - re: Public Aid

9/25/64 - re: flu shots

10/10/64 - re: Appointment of Dir. of Research for Welfare Administration.

[redacted] Expenditures by State (Estimate)
10/30/64 - booklet available about Comp welfare Service (ordered)
11/6/64 - cost of living
11/24/64 - Research Report available
12/4/64 - Child with speech problem -
12/4/64 - Delinquency
12/13/64 - Study of program of aid to permanently & totally disabled

PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

9/1/64 - research grants & fellowships awarded

9/3/64 - re: new research contracts

9/12/64 - re: 11 new grants for environmental engineering and food protection studies awarded (list of States)

9/16/64 - re: grants awarded for mental retardation planning (list of states)

9/28/64 - Federal grants to 6 dental schools (list)

10/2/64 - re: new director Institute of Allergy & infectious Diseases

10/12/64 - Federal grants for construction of Community Mental Health Centers

10/15/64 - $50 Million in grants to all states made by Bureau of State Services in July & Aug. (list by state)

10/20/64 - No. of Psychiatrists in U.S. by State

10/22/64 - research grants & fellowships with list

(cont)
Next Page

OFFICE OF EDUCATION

*9/30/64 - Harvard U. & HEW in research to determine how wide-ranging differences affect learning in U.S.

8/27/64 - re: rules & reg. governing federally-supported vocational & technical ed. pro.

8/31/64 - education statistics in 10 years (1974)

9/13/64 - re: improvements in education under the Nat. Defense Education Act.

9/24/64 - re: appointment of Nat. advisory Comm, on Vocational Education Act of 1963

9/25/64 - re: college loans for Cuban refugees

9/29/64 - applications accepted for aid to educational TV (Fla.)

9/30/64 - see * above
9/20/64 - Student loans for 1964 - $135 million awarded
10/9/64 - Construction for college facilities $230 million awarded

10/15/64 - Nov. 30 deadline for application for fed. funds for schools affected by US Gov't activ.
10/27/64 - Study on shortage of qualified teachers
(cont)

FOOD & DRUG ADMINISTRATION

9/2/64 - New deputy director appointed

9/4/64 - New director of scientific research appointed

Vocational Rehabilitation Admin.
1/25/65 - grants
1/27/65 - tax by state for rehabilitation (individual tax)

HEW Publications Cont'd

Welfare

12/14/64 - title V of EOA

12/22/64 - booklet available "Your Preschool Child's Eyes"

1/6/65 - USDA request improvement of State welfare agencies.

1/17/65 - appointments for HEW EOA officers

Public Health Service (cont'd)

11/5/64 - Grants to Medical educational institutions

11/6/64 - research contracts given

11/11/64 - grants for air pollution control

11/19/64 - research grants to institutions

11/25/64 - grants to health agencies

11/25/64 - 14 grants made

11/26/64 - grant to community sewage facilities

12/10/64 - Sewage grant

12/15/64 - booklet on public health service grants in 1964

12/18/64 - grants to local State & regional governmental agencies

12/18/64 - Director appointed to Nat. Institute of Mental Health

Office of Education (cont'd)

11/9/64 - national advisory committee on the Higher Education Facilities act appointed

11/4/64 - Grant to Alabama TV (educational)

11/4/64 - administrator of Higher Education Facilities act named

11/10/64 - Grants to public libraries

11/13/64 - Aids to education

11/13/64 - allotments for school guidance, counseling, etc. & State list

List of Educational allotments by States for Nat Defense Ed. Act of 1968

11/18/64 - $ to Vocational & technical education (State-by-State)

11/19/64 - $ in 1964 to public schools

12/3/64 - College & University enrollment tables

Social Security

1/31/65 - general info

HEW Cmt

Welfare	Public Health	Education	Food & Drug
	12/29/64 - Training grants to physicians by [redacted] State + institution 12/29/64 - publication on grants in 1963 - ordered 1/9/65 - 12 air pollution agencies established 1/11/65 - New grants available - ordered 1/17/65 - Research officer appointed - from New Orleans 1/18/65 - grants 2/1/65 - Nurse Training Act of 1964 2/5/65 - grants	12/7/64 - intensive prof. language study - grants - list of school 12/11/64 - [redacted] Field language institute abroad for ele + sec school teachers 12/18/64 - federal grants to college 12/27/64 - Member of interagency committee on education announced by [redacted] Celebrezze. 1/7/65 - School enrollment figure to State 1/12/65 - New magazine on education put out by HEW	

MSS CORE -
85 SOUTHERN
REGIONAL

Research
Office

ORGANIZATIONS - American
Friends Service Committee

1965, May

May 17, 1965

ABOUT THIS PACKET.....

Today, 11 years after the historic Supreme Court Decision of 1954, the record of the progress made in school desegregation is a sorry one. This summer, however, for the first time there may exist an opportunity for substantial progress in many communities. Whether or not this is achieved will most frequently depend on the interest and work of individuals in those communities.

Enclosed is a collection of materials designed to help those people who are interested in obtaining maximum school desegregation in their communities this September.

Included are:

(1) Some Ingredients of an Effective Local Program....

(2) Desegregating Your Public Schools Under Title VI....

(3) Sample forms:

Instructions to recruiters
Information sheet for applicants
Petition to school board

(4) HEW Statement of Policies

(5) Title VI - Civil Rights Commission

(6) A Message to Parents About Desegregated Schools.

(Additional copies of these materials are available on request without cost. The pamphlet "A Message to Parents...." is available in quantity for neighborhood distribution.)

We call your attention especially to the Statement of Policies issued by the Department of Health, Education and Welfare. Check any plans issued by your local school board against these statements.

It is very important that you keep the U.S. Office of Education informed of your interests and activities. Copies of plans, proposals, letters or petitions to school officials or reports of any activities related to school desegregation in your community should be forwarded to Washington. Send such material to:

Dr. Francis Keppel
Commissioner of Education
U.S. Office of Education
Department of Health, Education and Welfare
Washington, D.C.

Many agencies and groups have information, materials and professional services available. If you need assistance write one of the agencies below. They will see that your request is forwarded to the most appropriate place.

School Desegregation Project
American Friends Service Committee
41 Exchange Place, S.E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Department of Field Activities
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

A MESSAGE TO PARENTS ABOUT DESEGREGATED SCHOOLS

TODAY'S CHILDREN —— *TOMORROW'S CITIZENS*

All parents care about their children's future.

All parents care about what kind of jobs their children will be able to get. The world is full of exciting new work to be done. Today's children, if they are properly prepared, will have many choices for the future.

All parents care about whether their children will grow up to be fully participating members of their community, first class citizens of this democratic nation and indeed of the world. Today more than ever society needs the best contribution of each of its citizens. Today's children will have important work to do as citizens and leaders and they will need to be prepared—in knowledge, in skills and in self-confidence.

No two children are alike. No two of today's children will follow the same path, make the same choices. Some will be engineers. Some will go into business. Others will be artists. Some will be technicians. Some will be congressmen and some, local elected officials. Some will be religious leaders. There will be wonderful variety in their choices and they will each add to the richness of this diverse country of ours.

No two children are *alike,* true, but each is the *same* in the sight of God. Each is of infinite worth in His sight. Each has an equal right to grow up with a sense of dignity and worth, with a sense of confidence about his future, his chance to make his dreams for the future come true. Each has a right to equal opportunities so that each will have an equal chance to "succeed," whatever "success" may mean to him.

WHAT DO YOUR CHILDREN NEED IN ORDER TO SUCCEED?

A good education free of the burden of segregation.

Read what the United States Supreme Court said in 1954 about the importance of education and desegregation:

> [Education] is the very foundation of good citizenship . . .
> In these days it seems doubtful that any child may reasonably be expected to succeed in life if he is denied the opportunity of an education . . .
> Does segregation of children in public schools solely on the basis of race . . . deprive the children of the minority group of equal educational opportunities? We believe that it does . . .
> To separate [Negro children] from others . . . solely because of their race generates a feeling of inferiority as to their status in the community that may affect their hearts and minds in a way unlikely ever to be undone.
> We conclude that in the field of public education, the doctrine of 'separate but equal' has no place. Separate educational facilities are inherently unequal.

Negro children have borne the heavy burden of segregated education. How can segregated Negro schools prepare children to move confidently into the mainstream of American life! Segregated Negro schools cannot educate and train children for the job demands of the future. Segregated Negro schools lack facilities, courses and effective guidance programs. Nor can they prepare children for full citizenship. *Any* segregated school—Negro or white—lacks the day-to-day experience of democracy which all children need if they are to grow up to be participating citizens.

The entire community has borne the burdens of segregated education. Separate administration of school systems has often meant an inefficient allocation of facilities, resources, teachers, and staff. Dual school zones have meant transportation hazards and inconvenience for children.

WHAT CAN YOU DO?

You have a role to play in lifting the burden of segregation from your children. The first step is to desegregate the schools of your community and enroll your children in these desegregated schools.

Begin by talking to other parents. Organize a citizens committee on school desegregation. There are Court decisions, laws and federal regulations which require nondiscrimination in education. Find out how your school board is planning to comply with them. How is it planning to move toward a completely desegregated school system? Seek information about your role as a concerned citizen. You can get help from human relations groups, religious organizations, and from federal agencies. Consult local and state civil rights groups, such as the NAACP. If you want help from the federal government, contact the U.S. Commissioner of Education, Washington, D.C. (20202). For legal advice and assistance contact the NAACP Legal Defense and Educational Fund, 10 Colum-

bus Circle, New York City, New York (10019). For help in community action contact the Southern Regional Council, 5 Forsyth Street, N.W., Atlanta, Georgia (30303), or the American Friends Service Committee at any of the addresses listed on the back of this folder.

YOUR CHILDREN WILL RESPOND TO THE CHALLENGE

When your children enroll in a desegregated school they will face new situations. They will be in a new setting, will meet new people, study new subjects. Some of these adjustments may be difficult. But fortunately, children generally like a challenge and rise to it. They are young, with hopes and dreams for the future. Do not underestimate your children and do not deprive them of the opportunity to meet the challenge of desegregated education. Do not deprive them of the opportunity for a better future.

YOU AND YOUR CHILDREN CAN BECOME PART OF A LARGER CRUSADE

Beyond desegregation of the schools is the big challenge of getting quality education for *all* youth. This challenge faces educators and parents and citizens—North and South. Our job world is changing and the demands of citizenship are increasing.

All children—Negro and white—in most American communities need a better school system. Removing the burden of segregation is a first step in meeting this need. It is a first step in an exciting cooperative adventure for parents, teachers, and administrators. You have your part to play in meeting this larger challenge. Discover how you can become a part of this crusade.

AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE COMMITTEE

ATLANTA, GEORGIA 30303
41 Exchange Place

BATON ROUGE, LOUISIANA 70802
1608 Government Street

FARMVILLE, VIRGINIA
100 Madison Street

HIGH POINT, NORTH CAROLINA 27261
P. O. Box 1307

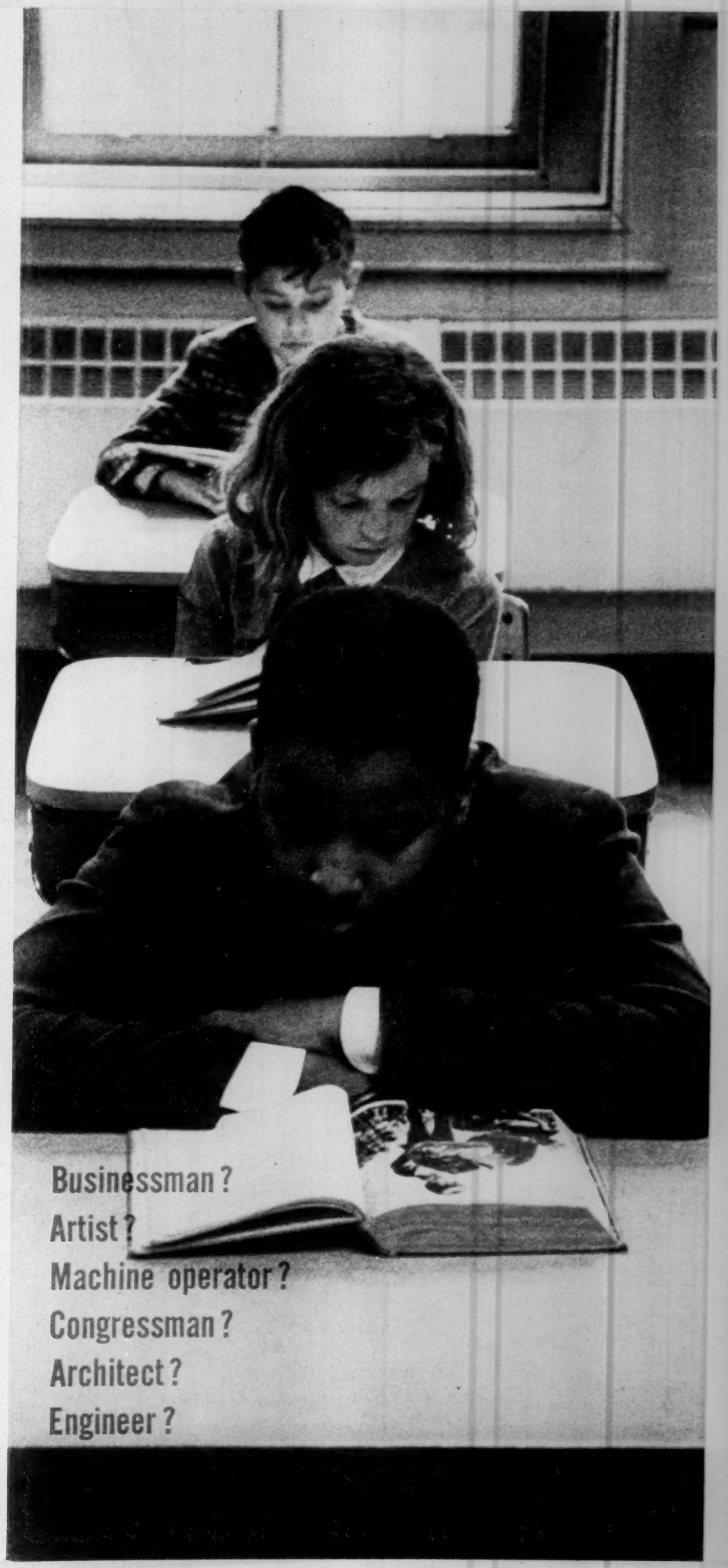
HOUSTON, TEXAS 77004
4717 Crawford Street

JACKSON, MISSISSIPPI 39216
Fondren Station, Box 4325

PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA 19102
160 North 15th Street

Cover photograph by Paul Buck

No. 608—15M—5-65—G.B.



AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE COMMITTEE
160 North Fifteenth Street Philadelphia 2, Pennsylvania

SOME INGREDIENTS OF AN EFFECTIVE LOCAL COMMUNITY ACTION PROGRAM TO PROMOTE SCHOOL DESEGREGATION

1. Locate persons in the community who believe in integrated education and who are prepared to work for substantial desegregation in the public schools this year. With these persons create an action planning committee for school desegregation to:

   a. Establish and maintain contact with authorities;
   b. Be a source of accurate information on school desegregation;
   c. Be the contact for concerned private and governmental agencies;
   d. Find the Negro families who might consider sending their children to formerly all-white schools and to provide these families with the information and help which they need.

2. Local Negro citizens should establish direct contact with school authorities to express concern for desegregation and to get information about official policy and plans. A formal petition to the school board, signed by a substantial number of parents, is often an effective device for communicating the dissatisfaction of the Negro community with segregation. Petitions should request the total desegregation of all educational institutions under school board control.

   A citizens' committee should visit the superintendent of schools and the chairman of the school board to ascertain the school board's intentions and plans for the implementation of Title VI of the Civil Rights Act. If the board is under a court order, citizens should get specific information about how this order will be carried out this year.

3. Negro citizens should be encouraged to confer with the NAACP Legal Defense and Educational Fund about the advisability of filing school desegregation suits. (10 Columbus Circle, New York, New York, 10019).

4. Accurate information about school desegregation plans, procedures, deadlines, etc., should be put into a simple, readable form and publicized throughout the community. This is important to counteract rumor and misinformation. Information about school zone boundaries and the correct names and addresses of formerly all-white schools should also be available.

5. Study the desegregation plan carefully and then locate areas in the community where desegregation could most likely occur: areas where Negro families live near formerly all-white schools; where Negroes are dissatisfied with particular Negro schools; where the school desegregation plan presents the possibility for extensive desegregation, etc. These should be the areas for special concentration although efforts should be made to involve the total Negro community regardless of residence.

6. Informational meetings. Every opportunity should be sought to discuss school desegregation in the community. Stress should be placed on the importance of a desegregated education and its contribution to citizenship and to broader job opportunities.

7. If possible, establish a headquarters or a telephone contact where parents can get reliable, factual information about desegregation, about the school board's plan, etc. This is especially important in a community where a short transfer or registration period indicates the need for an intensive campaign. Materials, sample transfer forms and other guides should be available at a central place.

8. A statement of endorsement of school desegregation by clergymen and other community leaders can be very helpful. This can be effectively combined with an informational sheet to highlight a campaign.

9. Work out a plan for home visits to families whose children might be eligible to attend formerly all-white schools. Where only certain grades are being desegregated, get the names of families with children who will be in these grades and concentrate on them. A number of volunteers can be used in this part of the campaign. Be sure that the workers are adequately prepared for this assignment and have the correct information. (See AFSC's material on "Friendly Visitors.")

10. Where high school students are eligible for transfer under the school desegregation plan, make a special effort to involve them. Identify student leaders, get their support. Help them to see the value of a desegregated education for themselves as well as for their fellow students. A student who is committed to equal educational opportunity is the best avenue to other students and to parents. However, parents must be contacted and early. Parental consent is necessary and parents might understandably resent outsiders who might appear to be making decisions for their children.

11. Keep records of contacts with families. Your workers, calling on parents at different times, should have information from earlier visits. Also, these records will be valuable for follow-up later.

12. Children who have applied to formerly all-white schools may be turned down. Parents should be advised of their rights to appeal and should be encouraged to do so. Where a court order is involved, further legal action may be necessary.

13. Work out ways to handle special problems. In some communities it is advisable to make arrangements for transportation during the first year. Children may need lunch money, school supplies, clothing or medical help. Families may need support if the breadwinner loses his job. Students may need tutorial help. Discover local resources for meeting these problems. There are often persons and groups who are eager to help a courageous family even though they may not themselves take a public stand for desegregation. Nearby colleges and new Federal programs may have resources for tutoring.

14. Discover white persons in the community who may play various roles. Private visits to local authorities by white clergymen, businessmen or church women or public statements calling for compliance to law are valuable. Some sympathetic white persons may be willing to arrange during the summer for Negro and white children or parents to get acquainted. The state human relations council may have names of potentially helpful persons.

15. Find out who the nearest representative of the FBI is and contact him in advance of the opening of school. Also contact local law enforcement officials. If local officials do not promise adequate protection, contact the Department of Justice, Washington, D.C.

16. NEVER RELEASE PUBLICLY NAMES AND ADDRESSES OF CHILDREN DESEGREGATING SCHOOLS.

17. Discover a group in the community (or create one) that will be concerned with the welfare of the children once they are in the desegregated schools.

A M E R I C A N F R I E N D S S E R V I C E C O M M I T T E E

DESEGREGATING YOUR PUBLIC SCHOOLS UNDER TITLE VI OF THE CIVIL RIGHTS ACT

Some Guidelines for Concerned Citizens

WHAT TITLE VI SAYS Title VI forbids racial discrimination in all programs which receive Federal financial assistance and authorizes the withdrawal of funds if voluntary efforts to abolish discrimination are unsuccessful.

FEDERAL REGULATIONS FOR DESEGREGATING PUBLIC SCHOOLS UNDER TITLE VI The Department of Health, Education and Welfare has issued regulations to implement this policy of nondiscrimination. To qualify for Federal funds school districts must eliminate all practices characteristic of dual or segregated school systems. Officials must: (1) file an Assurance of Compliance and indicate steps being taken immediately to desegregate the school system fully and completely; OR (2) submit the plan under which the school system is being desegregated pursuant to a final court order, if such is the case; OR (3) submit a desegregation plan which meets minimum requirements set by the Office of Education; AND (4) so implement the Assurance or plan in good faith that segregation will be eliminated. The U.S. Commissioner of Education must approve new desegregation plans for most southern school districts before Federal funds may be authorized for the 1965-1966 school year. He has continuing responsibility to review the state of compliance in all school districts.

STEPS CONCERNED CITIZENS SHOULD TAKE

1. Visit your school superintendent and your school board to express your concern for good faith compliance with Title VI. The regulations provide that information should be made available to interested persons. Request that you and the groups you represent be kept informed and consulted before a school desegregation plan is sent to Washington, after a plan has been approved and when it is implemented. Under Title IV of the Civil Rights Act funds are available to help school districts meet problems encountered as schools are desegregated. Encourage your school officials to request this help from the Office of Education.

2. Study your desegregation plan. Follow carefully the implementation of it.

   a. Does the plan indicate steps and a timetable for completely desegregating your school system by the target date of 1967? Does it provide for the desegregation of at least four grades for the 1965-1966 school year?

   b. If this is a zoning plan, study it in relation to current residential patterns and school sites. Are the school attendance areas reasonable? Are they part of a system of unitary, nonracial zones? Do all pupils have a clear right to go to the school in their attendance zone and are they being so assigned?

   c. Do provisions for initial assignment or transfer operate without discrimination and without burdensome procedures which might frustrate Negroes seeking a desegregated education? If courses are not available in Negro schools, may pupils transfer to schools where they are offered?

d. Scrutinize a freedom of choice plan to see whether it can effectively desegregate your schools. Is it being implemented in accordance with requirements of the Office of Education? Are Negro pupils who desire a desegregated education being enrolled in the schools of their choice?

e. If pupils have been sent out of your school district to be educated in order to preserve segregation, is this practice being eliminated?

f. Ample notice about the plan must be given to pupils, parents and the general public. Has the plan been adequately publicized? Have Negro parents and pupils received individual notices about their rights?

g. Are school officials preparing their staff and the community for desegregation? Have they committed themselves to efforts to prevent intimidation and reprisals against Negroes who exercise their rights? Are teachers and other staff forbidden to influence parents and pupils or to treat them differently because they seek a desegregated education?

h. Does the plan provide for the desegregation of faculty and staff and are steps being taken this year?

i. Will all school affiliated services, facilities and programs, such as school buses and distributive education programs, be available without discrimination?

3. Develop a community action project to promote school desegregation. Discuss with Negro parents the advantages of a desegregated education. Inform them of their rights under the school board's desegregation plan.

4. File a complaint with your state department of education and with the U.S. Commissioner of Education, Washington, D.C.:

IF local school officials are unwilling to cooperate with citizens who express concern about compliance with Title VI; or
IF you feel that the school desegregation plan is unfair and does not comply in good faith with the policy of nondiscrimination; or
IF school officials do not give adequate notice to Negro parents about their rights under the district's desegregation plan; or
IF Negro pupils seeking a desegregated education are discouraged from or denied enrollment in desegregated schools; or
IF there are acts of intimidation or reprisal against Negroes who exercise their rights under the plan; or
IF school officials do not take necessary steps to prepare the community for desegregation. Preparation should include plans for adequate police protection.
IF IMPLEMENTATION IN ANY WAY DOES NOT ACCOMPLISH THE PURPOSES OF TITLE VI.

5. Let us know if we can help you.

Miss Constance Curry
American Friends Service Committee
41 Exchange Place
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

or

Miss Jean Fairfax
American Friends Service Committee
160 North Fifteenth Street
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19102

SAMPLE

SCHOOL DESEGREGATION PROJECT

of

(NAME YOUR COMMUNITY)

INSTRUCTIONS TO FRIENDLY VISITORS

Friendly Visitors are local citizens who are concerned to give accurate factual information on school desegregation to Negro parents. This visitation project expresses the support of the community to families who will be the school desegregation pioneers.

1. Introduce yourself and state the purpose of your visit: You have come to inform parents of their rights under the school board's plan to desegregate the public schools of the district. You have come with the endorsement of community leaders _____ (state who they are) _____ who are eager to express their support to parents who seek better opportunities for their children.

2. Give information simply and clearly about the school board's desegregation plans.

   Tell them which children are eligible to attend formerly all-white schools. Inform them about the procedures for enrolling in these schools. Give specific information about dates, deadlines, forms to be filled out, etc.

3. Involve the parents in discussion to get their ideas.

   a. Ask whether the subject of school desegregation has been discussed among their friends and relatives. Point out the value of open discussion of this important matter which affects the welfare of children.
   b. Inquire whether they have thought about taking their child to a white school.
   c. Ask whether they are aware of the advantages of having their child enroll in a desegregated school. For example:

   (1) Formerly all-white schools usually get more money, have better facilities and are less crowded than Negro schools.
   (2) New job opportunities are opening up. Our children need the best preparation possible: a solid foundation in basic subjects plus specialized training for jobs in the mainstream of American life. Education in Negro schools often does not meet today's standards.
   (3) The pace of school desegregation has been speeded up by the courts and the new Civil Rights Act. Negro children now in school or about to enter may be attending classes with white children at some time. Since younger students face fewer problems of adjustment, the sooner Negro and white pupils start studying together, the better. Fortunately, there are more resources now to deal with the problems of adjusting academically to desegregation. Negro children should take advantage of the first opportunity available for a non-segregated education.

(4) If the formerly all-white school is the nearest school, attending it will certainly be more convenient for Negro children. Negro students who must travel considerable distances to attend segregated schools are often subjected to traffic hazards as well as inconvenience.

(5) White and Negro citizens need to learn to get along together to build a better community for all. Children can help establish better race relations in the community because they have fewer prejudices and less rigid ideas. The public school should be the community's training center for good citizenship.

d. Ask parents about the nearest formerly all-white school, the neighborhood around it and the route children would take to this school. Has there ever been any tension in this area? Community leaders will want to know if there is reason to be concerned.

4. Help parents voice questions on their minds. Tell them you have come to help them find answers to their questions. What are their fears? Going to desegregated schools will be a new experience for all citizens in the community. It is human nature to fear change. It is helpful to talk about your fears. We cannot answer all questions nor give completely satisfactory answers to fears which are expressed. Nevertheless, the following may be helpful:

   a. The fear of possible physical danger to children is understandable. Community leaders will be in touch with local, state, and national authorities concerning adequate protection for children. (If you know about efforts which are now being made to prevent violence, describe them.)
   b. There is more safety in numbers. There is less likelihood of harassment if a sizeable number of Negro children enroll in desegregated classes.
   c. Protection can be more adequately provided if leaders know in advance about the families whose children will be the pioneers.
   d. Some parents are afraid of losing their jobs. This is less likely to happen if a large number of families are involved.
   e. Suggest that interested parents find friends and neighbors who are willing to join with them and select a school which their children can attend together.

5. Tell parents that you want to keep in touch with them while they are making up their minds. Even if they are still undecided, you would like to work with them during this period before registration starts on _____ (date).

6. DON'T ARGUE IF PARENTS ARE RELUCTANT OR HOSTILE.

7. Leave the telephone number of the local contact for those parents who desire further information: _____.

8. Please turn in a visit report form and indicate if follow-up is needed.

SAMPLE

S C H O O L D E S E G R E G A T I O N P R O J E C T

INFORMATION ON CHILD DESIRING A DESEGREGATED EDUCATION

NAME OF CHILD_____

ADDRESS_____ TELEPHONE_____

BIRTHDATE_____ DOES CHILD HAVE BIRTH CERTIFICATE?_____

GRADE CHILD WILL BE 1965-66 SCHOOL YEAR_____

SCHOOL WHERE CHILD IS PRESENTLY ENROLLED_____

FATHER'S NAME_____ EMPLOYER_____

MOTHER'S NAME_____ EMPLOYER_____

NAME GUARDIAN IF OTHER THAN PARENT_____

NAMES AND AGES OF OTHER CHILDREN AND SCHOOL WHICH THEY ATTEND:

NAME_____ SCHOOL_____

NAME_____ SCHOOL_____

NAME_____ SCHOOL_____

CHURCH MEMBERSHIP IF ANY_____

NEAREST FORMERLY ALL-WHITE SCHOOL OR SCHOOL WITH DESIRED COURSE:

_____

CAN PARENTS SUGGEST NAMES OF OTHER PARENTS INTERESTED IN DESEGREGATED EDUCATION FOR THEIR CHILDREN?

NAME_____ ADDRESS_____

NAME_____ ADDRESS_____

REMARKS OF VISITOR:

FOLLOW UP:
Did parents seek to register child in or transfer child to a formerly all-white school?_____ NAME OF SCHOOL_____ DATE_____

Action of school board: was child enrolled or denied? _____ DATE_____

AFSC - Form No. 2 - rev. 5/12/65 D-3621

[SAMPLE

This is often a good beginning step to inform your school board of the wishes of parents concerning school desegregation.]

P E T I T I O N

TO THE SCHOOL BOARD FOR THE

_____ PUBLIC SCHOOLS:
[Be sure to use the correct name of your school district]

The undersigned, all of whom are residents of _____, and parents of children attending, or eligible to attend, the public schools of this community, hereby petition your Board for the complete desegregation of the public schools under your jurisdiction and control.

This is to advise the Board that the undersigned are not satisfied or content with the continued operation of our public schools on a segregated basis. As you know, the United States Supreme Court in the case of Brown v. Board of Education ruled in 1954 that segregated schools are inherently unequal and deny constitutional rights to Negro children. We have waited for a long period of time for your Board to begin compliance voluntarily with the Supreme Court's ruling. Such compliance is now taking place throughout the country and in a number of communities in our state. This petition is our official request that such compliance be initiated here. Because your school system has been operated on a dual racial basis, the undersigned have not previously filed individual applications for assignment or transfer of our children to schools other than those designated for Negroes.

We would hope to hear from you in the very near future concerning your plans to begin school desegregation. We would further request that the names of those signing this petition not be made public in order to protect the signers from possible reprisals and harassment.

[Here, the parents should sign their names only. The petition should be forwarded to the Board by one leader who indicates that any reply should be addressed to him. Only the leader's address should be provided.]

MSS CORE -
85 SOUTHERN
16-10 REGIONAL

Research
Office

ORGANIZATIONS - Southern
Consumers' Cooperative

1904, October -
1965, May

CO-OP NEWS

of the

Southern Consumers' Cooperative

Volume III, NUMBER 7 October 1964 Lafayette, La.

Editor Writes.....

HEAR YE HEAR YE

WE HAVE THE POWER

On November 3, voting poles all over the United States will open and Americans will again have an opportunity to choose national, state, and local officials.

We are bond by our American heritage to take advantage of this opportunity. We are bond as a free, self-governing people to exercise our right.

Our right to vote is more than a right, it is a duty - we owe it to our nation; we owe it to ourselves.

Our democracy ceases to work when a majority of our citizens fail to go to the poles, or when they fail to go to the poles with good judgement.

Once our democracy fails, our freedom is endangered.

Before we go to the poles , we should study the candidates and the issues with an open mind and concerned only with the welfare of our country. Our nation cannot benefit from votes cast through ignorance, prejudice, or expectation of personal gains.

Spread the word to vote on November 3 - spread the word to vote wisely.

SPECIAL CONGRESSIONAL MEETING

In order to launch the fruit cake project on a large scale there will be a special Congressional meeting, Sunday, Oct. 11, in Lake Charles. All members are encouraged to attend.

Congressional Meeting

When - Sunday, Oct. 11
Where - Lake Charles
Immaculate Heart Of Mary's Hall
2035 Opelousas St.
Time - 1 p.m. Board Meeting
3 p.m. General Congress

After the meeting the members will have a general tour of the building where the fruit cakes will be produced.

Read Learn Teach

"If we would seek
For one word
Which describes society
Better than any
That word is
Cooperation "

COOPERATIVE LEAGUE OF USA HOLDS BIENNIAL CONGRESS

The 24th Biennial Congress of the Cooperative League of the USA will be held Nov. 18-20 at the Sheraton-Chicage Hotel, Chicago, Ill.

The Principal speakers at the congress will be: Mauritz Bonow, secretary of the Swedish Cooperative Union and Wholesale Society, who will talk on "Cooperatives in Today's World;" Barbara Ward, scholar and author, who will give an address on "Cooperatives, A World Wide Need;" Raymond Mack, Northwestern University, Evanston, Ill., who will speak on "American Societies in the Mid '60s;" and Ester Peterson, assistant secretary of Labor, whose talk is entitled, "We're All Consumers."

This Congress is being planned by the leageu as a learning experience, a social experience, and a cooperative responsibility.

YUM - YUM - YUM -
FRUIT CAKES -
FRUIT CAKES
FRUIT CAKES
OUR FRUIT CAKES
ORDER YOURS NOW !!!
1- See your Custodian
or
2- Write - SCC
PO Box 3005
Lafayette

Flash.....

Word received at press time....

WE HAVE Money for
U U
TRY US - Tomy
Peoples' Enterprise Inc
PO Box 3005
CES-0567 | Lafayette

THE BIG TREE

Let me tell you a story about a
Big little man
They say he came from the far away
North and this is what he said
To a few little men

He said if you want to cut the big
Tree down this is what you got to do.

You got to get together
Talk together, work together
If you want ot cut the big tree down
If you want to cut the big tree down

Well I am glad to say that they got
together
Now they are working together
Talking together to see how they
Are going to cut the big tree down
To see how they are going to cut
The big tree down

Now I know you'd like to hear the
End of tnis story
But this story has no end
It will go on until the end of time
Getting more little men
To cut the big tree down
To cut the big tree down

Alfred McZeal

HELLO

With the moving
to a new locatio
Enterprise well
the launching of
project, we find
loaded with offi

We, the small st
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anyone who can g

There is typing
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from you. Call
5-0567.

Volunteers

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PO Box 3005
Lafayette

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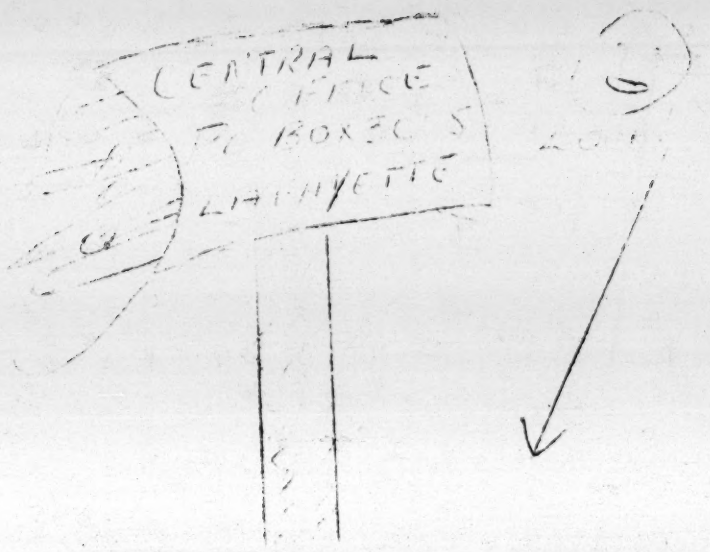
Alfred McZeal

HELLO THERE!



IF YOU ARE NOT
RECEIVING YOUR
(SCC) NEWSLETTER
(OR IF YOU KNOW SOMEONE
THEY
CONTACT THE HOUSE
ADDRESS PLEASE.

With the moving of central office to a new location, with Peoples' Enterprise well underway, and with the launching of the fruit cake project, we find ourselves overloaded with office work.

We, the small staff of the central office are pleading for help from anyone who can give it.

There is typing to be done; card files to arrange; mimiographing and stapling, and other work of this type. Please let us hear from you. Call us at: CEnter 5-0567.

Volunteers Wanted !!

Fruit Cake Project

It was announced at the last Congress meeting that the Fruit Cake Project, the second business of Southern Consumers' Co-op, would begin its production in October.

This fruit cake project has enabled many low-income families to more efficiently utilize their most abundant resources - labor, in combination with locally grown nuts, fruits, sugar, etc.

This project will not succed unless all members work cooperatively. Everyone is needed to push the sale of the fruit cakes.

Here is an opportunity to help ourselves, to build ours[illegible]s.

S.C.C. Central Office Moved

The central office building of Southern Consumers' has been moved from 127 Cherry St. to 425 General Mouton Ave.

Congress decided at last month's meeting to lease property in a better local[illegible] and move the building.

The property was leased at $150 per year. If SCC decides later to buy this land, the money we have paid in the lease would be deducted.

All members are invited and encouraged to visit the office at its new location.

Editor's Note

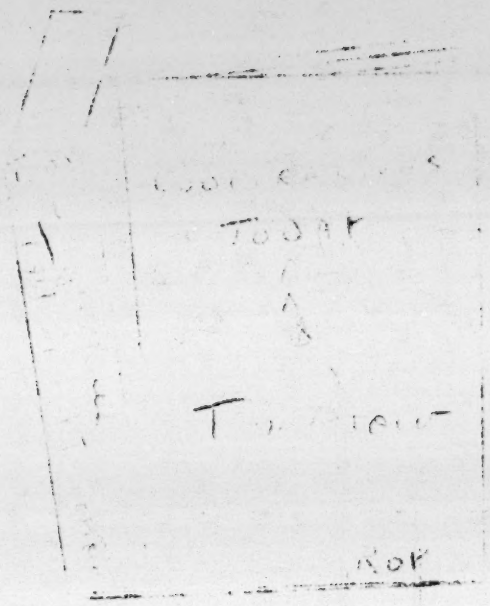
The following article is reprinted from America Magazine, Sept. 19, 1964

"Grass Roots War On Poverty"

John Jones is a resident of Evangeline Parish (county) in Louisiana. His average annual income is $1,399, less than half the figure set by the U.S. Census Bureau as a minimum adequate family income. To that extent his is a ststistic. Fr. Albert J. McKnight, C.S.sp., also a Negro, felt the human indignity and pain behind this statistic and went to work to do something about it.

He organized 600 small farmers and workers in the area into a Southern Consumers' Co-operative, which he started as a small credit union. A group of concerned citizens raised $25,000 in capital, and after three years of hard ground-breaking the SCC has been chartered as a holding company. It can now lend up to $300 to co-op members at low interest rates, and is doing a great deal about employment and education in an area with one of the lowest literacy rates in the nation.

The SCC is being studied by leaders all over the South. It has been helped by the National Co-operative League, the Credit Union National Association and the Southern Regional Council. Its aim rises above politics: it is to help people help themselves to secure a life of equality and true freedom - people who have never been able to experience the American dream, indeed the human dream.



Cooperatives: Today And Tomorrow, is written by Dr. E.P. Roy, who has been conducting research and teaching courses on cooperatives at Louisiana State University since 1955.

He is secretary-treasurer of the Louisiana Council of Farmer Cooperatives, a co-op trade association.

The greatest contribution of his book is the thorough presentation of all the facts of cooperation for all types of co-ops; farmer, consumer, business, workers.

His book tells the story of the development of cooperatives from the earliest days in ancient Egypt, Babylon, Greece, China and the Roman Empire, up to the present day.

It explains the role that cooperatives play in the economic systems of the world.

If anyone is interested in purchasing a copy of the book or would like more information contact Central Office, P.O. Box 3005, Lafayette, La.

Assets
Current

Deliquent 2 months
Cash on Hand at Ban
Saving & Loan
Total Current Asset

Fixed Assets
File Cabinet
Other Assets
Unamortized Original

Total Assets

Liabilities
Accounts Payable
Shares

Income Statement
Interest
Unearned Interest
Earned Interest
Total Interest

Expense St
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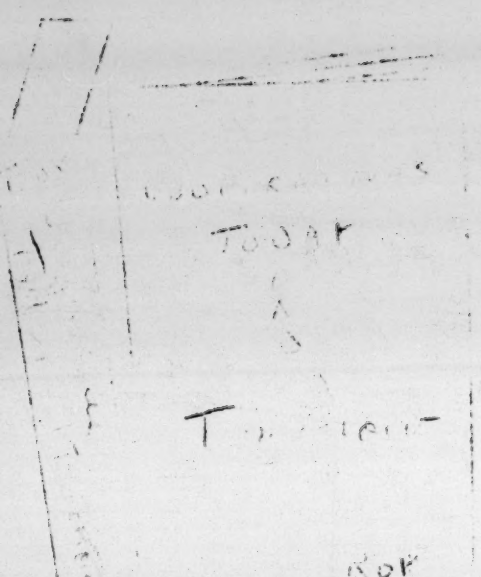
Postage
Bank Charge
Total Expense for Mo

Net Loss for Month



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Box 3005, Lafayette, La.

THE PEOPLES' ENTERPRISE

FINANCIAL REPORT

AUGUST 1964

Assets			
Current			
Deliquent 2 months or less	18,		$5,404.13
Cash on Hand at Bank			1,200.00
Saving & Loan			9,857.38
Total Current Assets			$16,461.51
Fixed Assets			
File Cabinet		$105.00	
Other Assets			
Unamortized Original Cost		400.00	
Total Assets			$16,966.51
Liabilities			
Accounts Payable		$505.00	
Shares		16712.31	
		205.80	
			$16,966.51
Income Statement			
Interest			
Unearned Interest		$518.39	
Earned Interest		$9.26	
Total Interest		$527.65	
Expense Statement			
Louisiana Revenue Tax			$10.00
Postage			5.00
Bank Charge			2.00
Total Expense for Month			$17.00
Net Loss for Month			$7.74

Co-op Newsletter
P.O. Box 3005
Lafayette, La.

Bulk Rate
U.S. POSTAGE
.01¼ cts. Paid

Permit No. 216
Lafayette, La.

CO-OP NEWS

of the

Southern Consumers' Cooperative

Volume III, Number 8 November 1964 Lafayette, La.

FRUIT CAKES READY

Orders are now being taken for fruit cakes made by Southern Consumers' fruit cake and pastry shop.

This fruit cake production is a Louisiana project, and Southern Consumers' is making a special effort to utilize some of the resources of this area.

Some of the ingredients used are: glazed fruits, nuts (local pecans), hydrogented shortening, sugar, flour, leavening agents, preservatives, whole eggs and flavor.

These cakes may be purchased by contacting central office at P.O. Box 3005, Lafayette, or phoning, CE-50567.

WE NEED Pecans PECANS PECANS PECANS PECANS

We need pecans for the fruit cake project in Lake Charles. This is one of the chief ingredients for the fruit cakes, and an insufficient supply is presently holding up production.

We would like to buy shelled or unshelled pecans.

If anyone has pecans to sell, or can arrange with someone to sell pecans to Southern Consumers', please contact central office immediately at the following address or phone:

425 General Mouton Ave.
Lafayette, La.
CEnter 50567

This is an urgent request. Any immediate response will be appreciated.

ORDER BLANK FOR FRUIT CAKES

Fill in number of fruit cakes desired and mail order blank to central office, or bring it with you to the November Congressional meeting in Lafayette.

I will need_____number of 1 lb. fruit cakes at $1.50 each.
I will need_____number of 3 lb. fruit cakes at $3.00 each.

Name_____
(please Print)
Address_____
I will need this order for:

(Check One)
Thanksgiving Holidays_____
Christmas Holidays_____
Now (give date)_____

Address: SCC FRUIT CAKES
P.O. BOX 3005
FAYETTE, LA.

Peoples' Enterprise, the first business of Southern Consumers', is in operation, and its purpose is to service the members of SCC.

Any member desiring a loan may see their local custodian for an application blank, or they may visit the office of Peoples' Enterprise.

The loan office is in the same building as the central office.
(425 General Mouton Ave., Lafayette).

WHO WANTS US?
Read & Raise your head up HIGH!

Jerry Voorhis, executive director of the Cooperative League of the U.S., has invited SCC to attend their biennial congress.

The League has offered to help finance the trip to Chicago for one represntative from SCC.

This congress is being planned as a learning experience, a social experience, and a cooperative responsibility.

The congress is scheduled for Nov. 13-20.

Can you imagine!
Now - they're ASKING US
BECAUSE SCC is the best way ALL THE WAY

OFFICIAL NOTICE

The following is the list of tow that have submitted the members their credit committees to the central office.

Any area that is not included be low should inform central office immediately.

Each local area should have a credit committee. These committ are authorized to approve loans from Peoples' Enterprise.

Abbeville
1. Peter Vallot
2. Simon Comeaux
3. Herbert Myles

Jennings
1. Peter Davis
2. Harry Gilbeaux

Lake Charles
1. Alvin Biagas
2. John Toussand
3. Lowell Guillory

Lafayette
1. Norris Broussard
2. Alfred McZeal
3. Clayton Arceneaux
4. Mrs. Christiana Smith
5. Clayton Bourges

New Iberia
1. Fred Lognion
2. Murphy Henry
3. Alvin Dominique

Rayne
1. Coley Bellamy
2. Sidney St.Julien
4. Mrs. Naomi Rochon

OFFICIAL NOTICE

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2. John Toussand
3. Lowell Guillory

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. Norris Broussard
. Alfred McZeal
. Clayton Arceneaux
. Mrs. Christiana Smith
Clayton Bourges

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Fred Lognion
Murphy Henry
Alvin Dominique

Coley Bellamy
Sidney St.Julien
Mrs. Naomi Rochon

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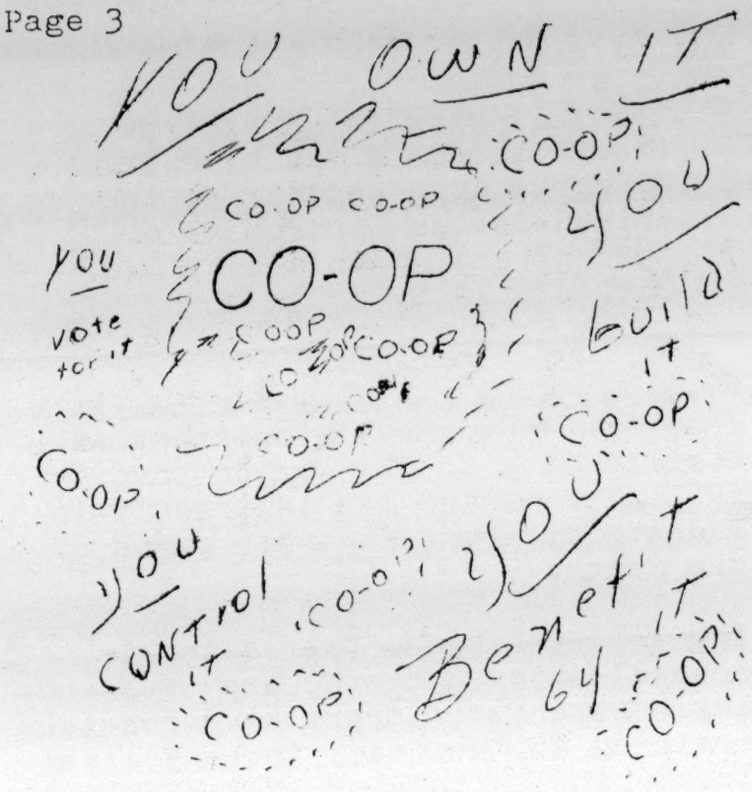


Mr. Brown and Mr. Smith are consumers. They buy for themselves in small quantities and pay high prices.

One day Mr. Brown and Mr. Smith, along with others, get together and discuss this problem.

They pool their resources and form a co-op enterprise of their own.

Through this co-op they are able to pool their buying power, get quantity discounts, and save money.

Working cooperatively, they also gain ownership and control of their own business.

Their co-op gives them real buying power. It creates greater economic stability, and makes them more efficient businesswise.

In addition it help raise their standard of living; builds their community prosperity and encourages participation in community life.

CONGRESSIONAL MEETING

SUNDAY: NOVEMBER 8th

Place: Lafayette,
War Memorial Building -
corner of Jefferson and
General Mouton.

Time: 1 p.m. Board of Directors
3 p.m. Congressional
meeting.

Keynote Speaker:
Mr. J. Carlton James

November 8 "Y'all Come"

WE'RE IN SHOWBUSINESS

Three co-op films were ordered for rental by Southern Consumers' Educational Foundation.

One film, "Men of Rochdale," tells the story of how 28 weavers open their store in England in 1844 and struggle to make it succeed.

Another film, "The People of Kolevu" shows how credit unions bring economic betterment to Fiji fishing villages.

The third film, Help Yourself To Ownership," is about two families and how they experience the savings of cooperatives and mutual business. It emphasizes democratic ownership and discusses co-op taxes.

These films will be shown at the bi-monthly Congressional meetings.

The Foundation has also subscribed to a co-op magazine, "Co-op Report."

See You Soon:
Congressional
Meeting.
Sunday Nov 8
Keynoter:
Mr. J. Carlton
James

we need

VOLUNTEERS

for

AUDITING JOB

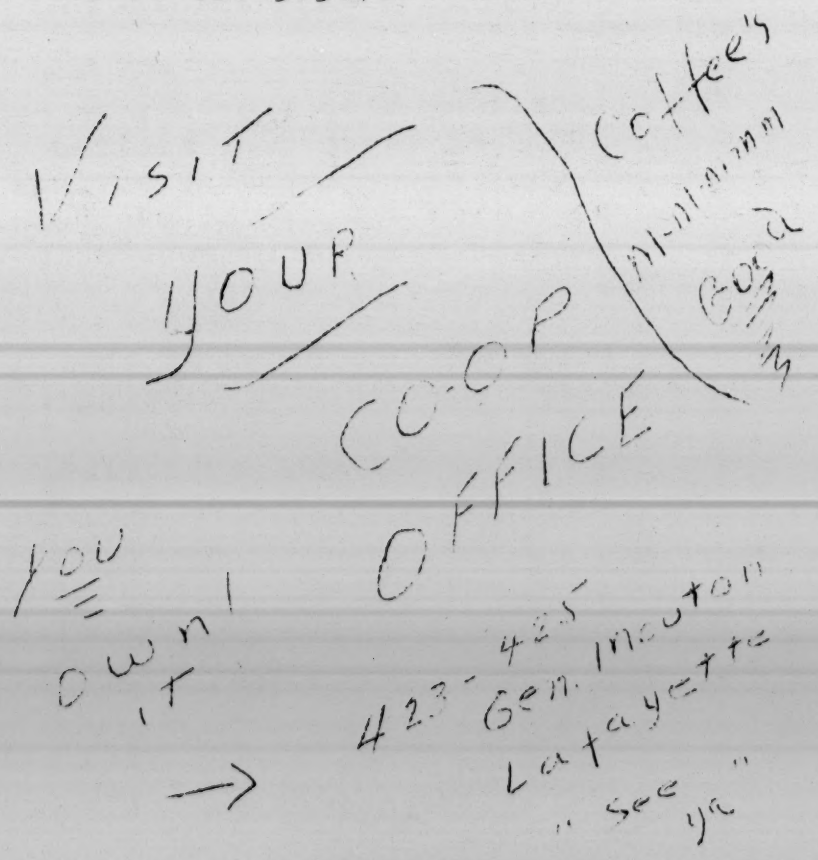
Southern Consumers' is planning a general auditing of its books. Volunteers are needed to help with this.

Their job will be to prepare forms which will be sent to all members. The forms will include the amount of money the member has invested in the co-op, and how much he still owes in fulfilling his contract of $300.

The purpose of this is to make sure that the central office records coincide with the member's receipt book.

SCC now has over 600 members. It will take a long time to prepare a personal form for each member. For this reasn the central office staff ask the members to give a little of their time and efforts. Just one hour's work makes a great difference.

Any volunteers may contact central office at CE. 50567.



Editor's Note....

The following is an excerpt from a speech given by Msgr. O'Rourke at a seminar at the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D.C. Oct. 22, 1964.

"The Southern Consumers' Cooperative is prepared to make a substantial contribution to the war on poverty in Louisiana and may indirectly influence programs in other parts of the South.

The leadership and professional counsel enjoyed by SCC are outstanding. Several officers have received training at the Coady International Institute, Antigonish, Nova Scotia; at the Credit Union National Association, Madison, Wis., and at the University of Wisconsin.

Valuable counsel and assistance has been contributed by agencies of USDA and other governmental departments.

SCC qualifies for participation in the Economic Opportunity Program. Many of its members are poor. Its leaders are competent. During three years of education and organizing they have proven their preseverence and their acceptance by members of the cooperative.

SCC is now seeking a Community Action Program loan to finance a manufacturing operation which will complement the seasonality of their fruit cake operation. I am confident that, if this loan is granted, it will help strengthen SCC and enable them to serve their members better.

Many leaders of Southern Negroes have studied SCC organization and programs. The successes or failures of SCC will indirectly affect the failure of the poor in many parts of the South.

Southern Consumers' Co-op

Monthly Statement
Ending September, 1964

Current Assets:			
Cash	$5,611.12		
Total Current Assets			$5,611.12
Investments:			
Peoples' Enterprise Inc.		$14, 818.28	
Fruit Cake Project		2, 550.00	
Saving & Loan & Credit Union		1, 263.90	
Total Investments			$18, 632.18
Fixed Assests:			
Unarmortized Org. Cost	$625.00		
Furniture Fixture Equipt.	310.90		
Office Supplies	148.69		
Total Fixed Assests			$1,084.59
Total Assests			$25,327.69
Liabilities Capital			
Libilities			
Accounts Payable	$123.73		
Total Libilities			$123.73
Capital:			
Class A Issued, 142 Shares		$1,775. 00	
Class B Issued, 1,025 Shares		$12,812.50	
Gain or Loss		$807.30	
Paid in Surplus		$9,804.30	
Total Capital			$25,198.96
Total Liabilities & Capital			$25,327.69

C-op Newsletter
P.O. Box 3005
Lafayette, La.

Bulk Rate
U.S. Postage
.01¼ cts. Paid
Paid No. 216
Lafayette, La.

Miss Judith C.Nusbaum
Core Southern Reg.Off.
2209 Dryades St.
New Orleans, LA

SOUTHERN CONSUMERS' COOPERATIVE

425 GENERAL MOUTON — P. O. BOX 3005

LAFAYETTE, LOUISIANA 70504

PHONE 235-0567

December 3, 1964

Dear Friends:

We have become the initial focus of effort in the recent "War on Poverty", through the first loan recently negotiated to us and described in the current issues of TIME and NEWSWEEK MAGAZINES.

We are a rather young cooperative, but hopefully one which will soon be on its' own. Until that time we need and count on your help. Specifically, our production is geared to ten thousand pounds of fruit cake and we need more market outlets. Could you please help us and place some of these orders?

The enclosed forms describe the terms and discount prices. The other forms describes terms for small orders.

Thanking you for your interest and cooperation.

Sincerely,

Una Mae Hargrave

Miss Una Mae Hargrave, Secretary

CO-OP NEWS

of the

Southern Consumers' Cooperative

VOLUME III, NUMBER 9 DECEMBER 1964 LAFAYETTE, LOUISIANA

LBJ'S POVERTY PICKS SCC FOR FIRST LOAN

outhern Consumers' Co-op has re-eived a $25,000. loan from the mall Business Adminstration under he Economic Opportunity Act. (War n Poverty).

he purpose of the loan is to ex-and the fruit cake project. The oney will be used to finance sub-idy products and invest in necess-ry equipment.

outhern Consumers' was the first o receive a loan of this type nder President Johnson's War on overty Program.

he announcement of the loan was ade by Sargent Shriver, Director f E.O.A.

hriver also announced that Acad-ana Neuf, a community action roup in Lafayette will receive grant for the purpose of setting p an office, naming officials, nd cooperating with eight other arishes in this area in establish-ng programs to fight poverty.

he grants and loans made were from unds authorized by the Economic pportunity Act passed by Congress t the end of the last session.

outhern Consumers' Co-op and cadiana Neuf are two of the 120 nti-poverty projects through out he United States.

his is indeed a challenge and responsibility for the people f Southwest Louisiana. It is ow up to us to respond and rise o the challenge.

SCC goes NATIONAL

Southern Consumers' Co-op is now a member of the Cooperative League of the U.S.A., for the year of 1964. We paid a membership fee of $25.00.

This entitles us to any services of the League. Before our membership S.C.C. already was indebted to the League for helping us gain national publicity and recently the League is responsible for most of fruit cake orders with co-op stores in U.S. S.C.C. would not be what it is today had it not been for the help of men like Mr. Jerry Voorhis and Stan Dreyer from the League Office.

The following is the wording on our membership certificate:

" Southern Consumers' Co-op is awarded this certificate of associate membership in the Cooperative League of the U.S.A. for the year 1964. This award is made because of the special contribution this organization has made to the national educational program of the Cooperative League and its direct participation in the work of increasing membership in and expanding the operations of coopeaatives as democratic service organizations owned and operated by the people and in the people's interest."

May The Spirit of Christmas
Keep us all joined closely
IN our mutual esteem & love
For His Sake —
& for the good of ourselves

WHERE ARE OUR LEADERS

Few people ever become completely adequate leaders. Why is this so? Why are good leaders so few and far between?

Perhaps it is because the tasks are so difficult. To lead well, one must first perform well. A leader gives more of himself. He must work harder and longer. His success depends upon his devotion to his new responsibility, his perseverence, his initiative, his loyalty and his understanding.

Good leadership often is not what we think it is. Sometimes we are led to think of a leader as a knight in shinning armor. But a leader today does not rush to the rescue on a milky white horse with sword in hand.

The modern leader must find modern ways of motivating action and enlisting enthusiastic praticipation from his followers.

He is also faced with personal problems. He, too, has a minor war going on inside him. The sides of the battle are labeled dependence and independence.

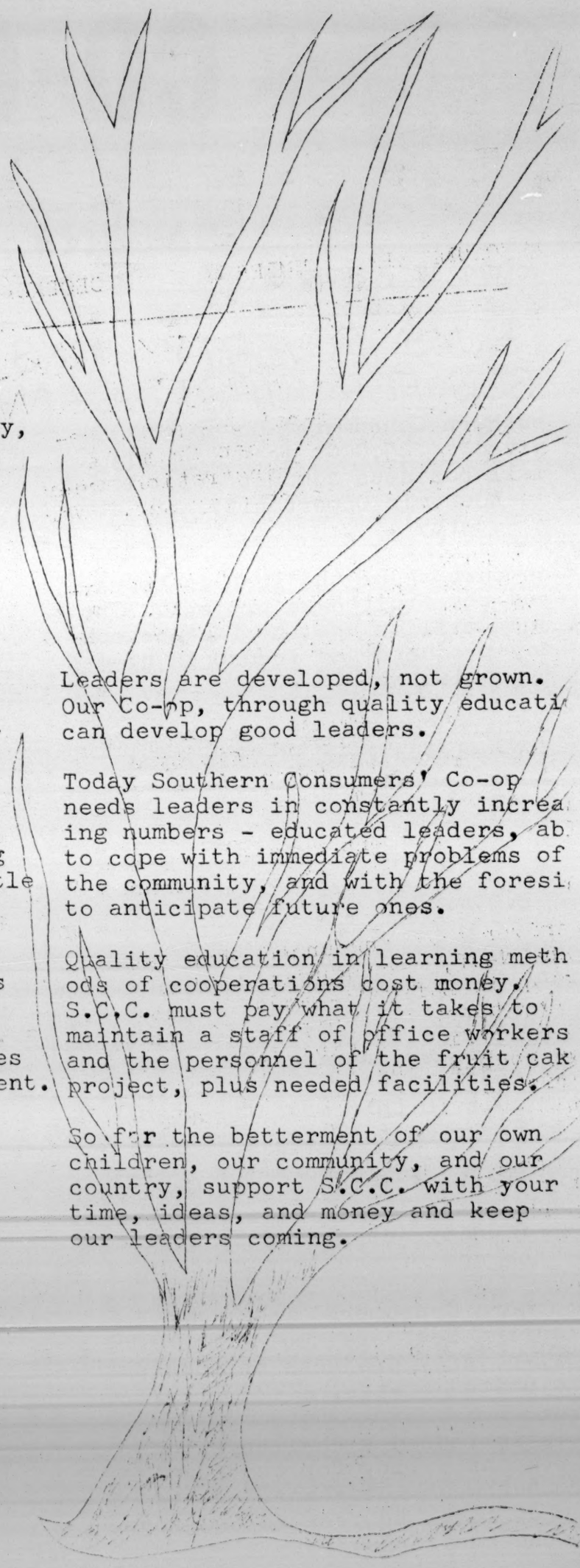
Just as any other individual he wants to experience a sense of belonging and of being appreciated. At the same time his independent nature urges him to be unique, to be self-sufficient.

But false concepts and personality problems are usually not serious enough to make leadership extinct.

Why then are good community leaders, good cooperative leaders, so few and far apart?

Where are our leaders?? What keeps them in hiding?

If there is one thing that people least want to do, it's to change. Change requires thinking and effort. We tend to say, "Okay we want to be leaders, but don't make us change." The ability to change reflects true wisdom in an adult.



Leaders are developed, not grown. Our Co-op, through quality educati can develop good leaders.

Today Southern Consumers' Co-op needs leaders in constantly increa ing numbers - educated leaders, ab to cope with immediate problems of the community, and with the foresi to anticipate future ones.

Quality education in learning meth ods of cooperations cost money. S.C.C. must pay what it takes to maintain a staff of office workers and the personnel of the fruit cak project, plus needed facilities.

So for the betterment of our own children, our community, and our country, support S.C.C. with your time, ideas, and money and keep our leaders coming.

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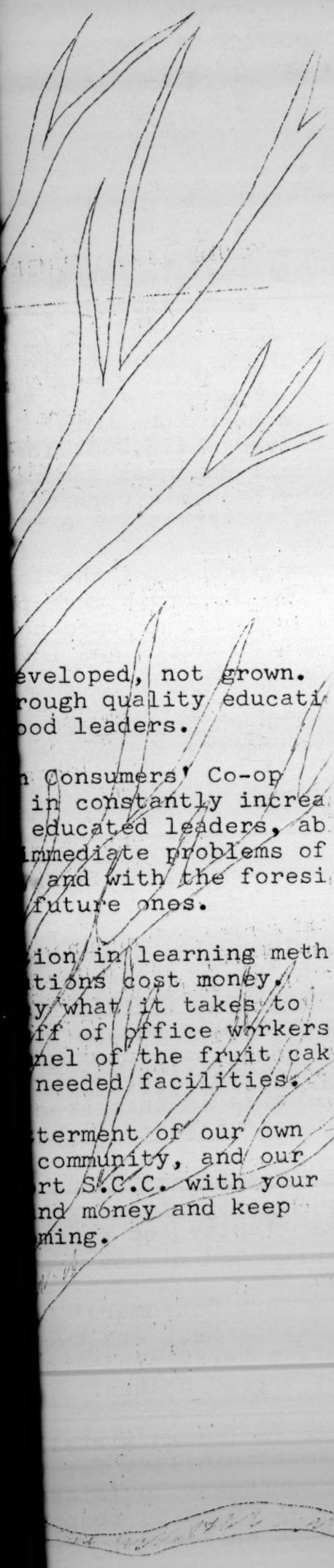

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URGENT CALL OUT FOR ACTION

ATTENTION ALL CUSTODIANS

ll custodians must be at the next ongressional meeting, Sunday, ec. 13 in Lake Charles.

his is a most urgent meeting. If ny custodian cannot attend, he is sked to contact central office efore Dec. 13.

MEMBERS — Why Not INVITE a guest ?

Place: Lake Charles
Immaculate Heart of Mary
2035 Opelousas St.

Time: 1 p.m. Board of Directors
3 p.m. General Congress

WE HEAR FROM OUR WASHINGTON DELEGATION

The following is a telegram message sent to SCC after the granting of our loan request was made public.

ashington D. C. Nov. 24, 1964
ev. Albert McKnight, President
outhern Consumers' Cooperative, Inc.
ave just been informed by Small usiness Administration of $25,000 oan to the Southern Consumers' ooperative, Inc., of Lafayette his is the first anti-poverty loan nywhere in the nation under the conomic Opportunity Act, and will e used to enalbe Cooperative to urchase a building and buy equip- ent in order to expand baking perations.

Regards,

Allen J. Ellender USS
Russel B. Long USS
Edwin E. Willis MC

You may Write to any of these at Washington - D.C.
SHOW YOUR INTEREST

SCC CUSTODIANS BECOME OFFICIAL EMPLOYEES

Since Southern Consumers' has received the $25,000 loan from the War On Poverty Office, the custodians will be counted on to really push the fruit cake sales.

Each custodian has been given a set quota for his town and will be responsible in seeing that his share is sold by the Christmas holidays.

The central office will see to it that each custodian receives his quota of cakes within the next week.

He will sell the cakes in his town and pay the bill as he collects. Whatever he collects will be deducte from the total bill.

At the end of the month each custodian will receive a 10% discount of the total amount of cakes he has sold.

Custodians must charge sales tax on all cakes sold.

STOCK CERTIFICATES WILL BE ISSUED

The names of the following persons will receive the specified stock certificates at the Dec. 13 Congressional meeting in Lake Charles. The members are urged to be present.

CLASS A stock will be issued to:

Mr.&Mrs. Oneil R. Vital
Mrs. Barbara L. Little
Florence Jean Batiste
Mrs. Maguerite B. Sereal
Mr. Wilbert Gilbeaux
Mr. J. Carlton James
Mr. Joseph LeBlanc
Luetta O. Francis
Mr. Howard Austive
Mr. Arthur Richard
Miss Una Mae Hargrave
Mr.&Mrs. Harris G. Odeu
Mr. Nathan William
Mr. Albert George
Mr. Fred Lognion
Mr. Al. J. Delahoussaye
Mrs. Anna M. Druilhet
Mr. Wilfred Papillion
Mr. Lionel Guidry
Mr. Nicholas Orsot
Stella A. Nelson
Mr. Herbert McKnight

CLASS B stock will be issued to:

Mr. Albert George
Mr.&Mrs. Harris G. Odeu
Mr. Howard Austive
Mr. Nathan William
Mr. John Tousand
Mr. Lionel Guidry
Mr. Vincent Jones
Mr. Wilfred Papillion
Mr. Adjuston Thibodeaux
Mr. Alvin J. Biagas
Mr.&Mrs. Oneil R. Vital
Mr. Nicholas Orsot
Florence Jean Batiste
Mrs.Anna M. Druilhet
Mrs. Barbara L. Little
Mrs. Marguerite B. Sereal
Mr. Albert Barabin
Mr. Calvin Allison
Mrs. Roberta E.J. Portlock
Mrs. Gladys Labbe Arceneaux
Mr. Alfred McZeal
Dr. Herbert McKnight
Mr. Alex Louis
Mr. Al J. Delahoussaye
Miss Una Mae Hargrave
Mr. Francis Paul
Mr. Arthur Richard
Rev. Charles J. Zaunbrecker
Mr. J. Carlton James
Janet A. Mouton
Mr. Ambrose Sampay
Dr. James R. Oliver
Mr. Junius Bernard
Mrs. Christina Smith
Mrs. Eula B. Sinegal
Mrs. Florena Moreau
Mr. Eugene Siler
Mrs. Martha Broussard
Mr. Wilton Morrison
Anna Mae Isaac
Stella A. Nelson
Mr. Joseph Leblanc
Mr. Paul Warren Bourges
Mr. Wilbert L. Gilbeaux
Luetta O. Francis
Mr. Fred Lognion

MAY YOU & YOUR LOVED ONES ENJOY THE PEACE & BLESSINGS HERALDED BY BETHLEHEM'S ANGEL CHOIR

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A Quick Look Back
And We Are Grateful
Facing The Future
We Step With Confidence

When the news came out recently that SCC would be the first in the U.S.A. to receive a loan in the "War on Poverty" program, we were suddenly in the middle of a powerful spotlight: all kinds of national and local news reporters (and salesmen!) wanted to learn the full story about SCC.....

Sargent Shriver's press conference in Austin, Texas, had stressed the work of SCC, calling it "a cooperative begun for the poor, on a truly grass-roots level." Immediately the central office was flooded with many phone calls.... all kinds! During the past two weeks we talked hours & hours, explaining the ideas and goals of SCC to reporters searching and examining our "secret formula".

Afterwards, in the central office, we realized how recounting our history and aims made us very aware of the GREATNESS of the men and women who first had the courage & vision to organize SCC. There would be no SCC today had it not been for its countless friends & first members.

In this issue we seek to recognize and honor everyone who in any way at all advised, helped, strengthened, SCC, hoping we omit no one.....

First, of course, thanks to Father McKnight for the birth of the idea, which time conceived. His enthusiasm and foresight never diminished. We say thanks also to the Holy Ghost Fathers, his community, for their support of his special apostolate here in Southwest Louisiana.

To Those first Custodians, who gave themselves so courageously to such a new & untried organization. And yet how brave were those first members, entrusting their many small amounts to make SCC grow! These are the men and women who first proved their trust and confidence, pooling their resources - working for a common goal This required greatness to respond to such a challenging opportunity!

We thank those who have provided basic education & training for us to learn about cooperatives - the staff at Coady International Institute, Nova Scotia; and in Madison, Wisconsin - CUNA school, International Training Center, & Wisc. U.

Our appreciation to Dr. Rennie of Nationwide Insurance, Columbus, Ohio and Dr. Gloster of Texas Southern for courses given on local level. We are also grateful to Southern University for constand guidance and direction, especially are we indebted to Dr. T.T. Williams & Mr. Ed Ramsey

Our special thanks to many, very many personal friends whose support inspired us in real need. Among them are Bob Dolan, CUNA; Jerry Voorhis and Stan Dreyer, Co-op league; Peggy Seigmund & Henry Libersat, SOUTHWEST REGISTER; Ben Voorhies, Attorney, Steve Arceneaux, Accountant, and Acadia Parish Judge Arceneaux.

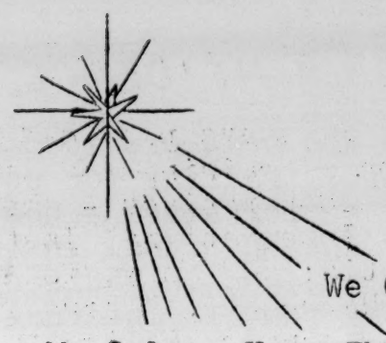
Washington's Office of Economic Opportunity (War on Poverty) have taken great particular interest in helping us. We thank them all. Such dedicated men and women who are not only concerned about poverty, but also realize what personal committment this program requires, have been a most moving inspiration to us all

In recent months three men, in particular, have worked almost heroically for SCC: Msgr. Edward O'Rourke, Rural Life Conference, Ed. Collins, R.A.D. and our own Fr. Arceneaux... we owe them more than we can ever repay!

As this critical year 1964 closes, we offer thanks to one and all who have helped SCC come this far....

But equally.. to one & all... we pledge our assurance to strive to live up to the confidence placed in SCC's continued growth & benefits! Hand in hand we move ... forward...

Una Mae Hargrave, Sec.



We Greet You In The Words Of Fra. Giovanni.....

We Salute You: There is nothing we can give you which you have not; but there is much that, while we cannot give you, you can take....

No heaven can come to us, unless our hearts find rest in it today.
..... Take Heaven .....

No peace lies in the future, which is not hidden in the present.
..... Take Hope .....

The gloom of the world is but a shadow; behind it, yet within our reach is joy.
..... Take Joy .....

And so, at this Christmas Time, we greet you with the prayer that for you... now and forever.... the day breaks....
and the shadows flee away ....

CO-OP NEWSLETTER
P.O. Box 3005
Lafayette, Louisiana

Bulk Rate
U. S. Postage
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Paid No. 216
Lafayette, La

Miss Judith C.Nusbaum
Core Southern Reg.Off.
2209 Dryades St.

What's New in

CO-OP INFORMATION

November - December 1964 Chicago, Illinois

Report of U. S. Co-op Development Out

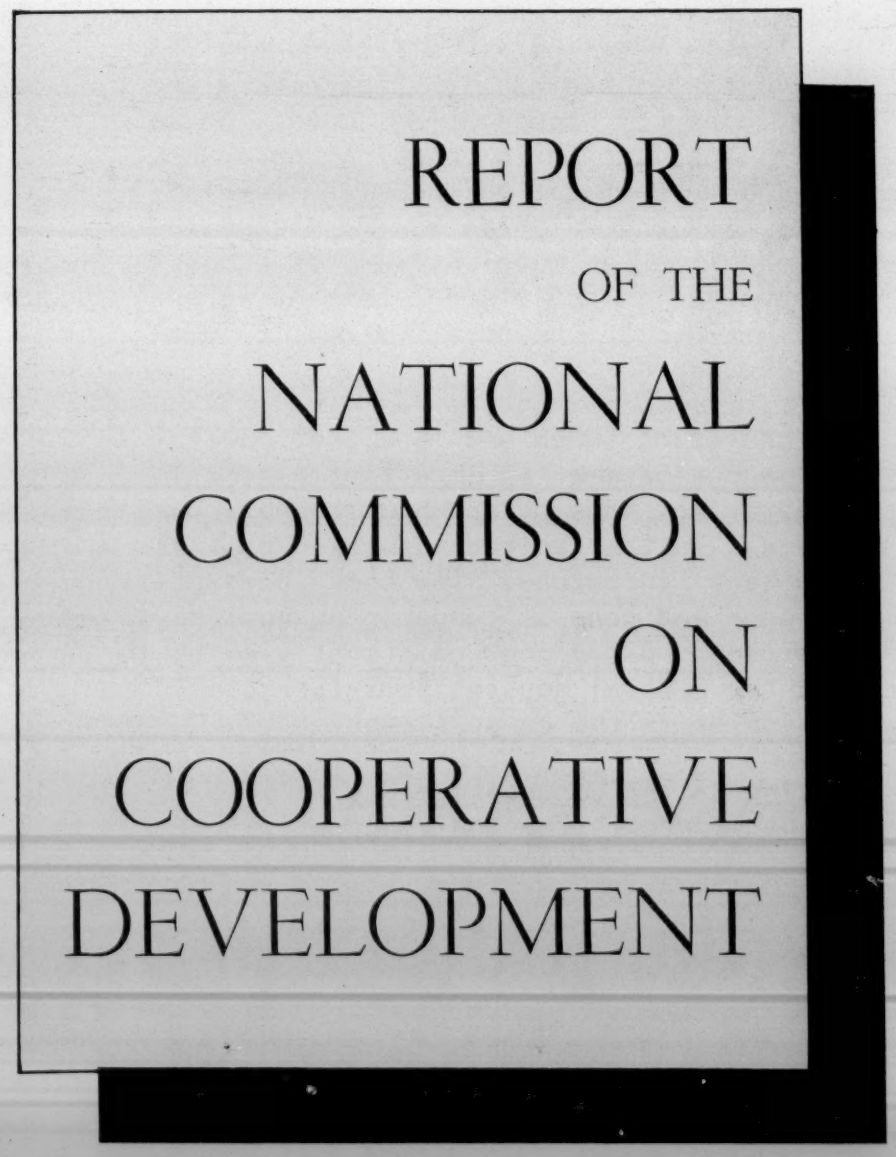
The "book of the year" for persons interested in cooperatives is out. It is the **Report of the National Commission on Cooperative Development** -- 209 pages of new study of where U. S. cooperatives stand today, what their potentials for growth are, and what they need to do next.

Delegates to the Congress of the Cooperative League in 1962 authorized the study. Jerry Voorhis asked 14 men, all leaders in their fields, to serve on the Commission and assisted them as Commission coordinator. The Commission presented its report to the 1964 Congress of the League, November 18-20.

The final document contains the reports of ten subcommissions headed by Commission members. These reports deal with consumer goods, credit unions, farm marketing, farm purchasing, forest products, health, housing, insurance, rural credit, and rural electrification. In addition, there are sections on an opinion survey of attitudes toward cooperatives, "Easing Merger Pains," "Career Opportunities in Cooperatives" and programs of the Federal Extension Service relating to cooperatives. Shelby Southard of the League staff, who edited the material, also has written a perceptive introduction.

Besides their reports, the subcommissions on farm marketing and rural credit turned in appendices containing large amounts of supplementary information.

Copies of the **Report** are available from the Cooperative League: with farm marketing and rural credit appendices, $7.50; without these, $5.



NEW BOOK COVERS COOPERATIVE HOUSING

Housing -- The Cooperative Way has just come off the presses of Twayne Publishers in New York City.

This new 300-page book bears the name of Jerome Liblit, director of research for the Fund for Urban Improvement and Association for Middle Income Housing in New York City. But it is not a solo performance. Liblit has contributed certain articles but mainly has brought together selections from many persons' writings so as to give a comprehensive picture of cooperation as applied to housing.

The book's development is from general to specific. It begins with the nature and principles of cooperation, moves on to their application in housing, describes the major cooperative housing developments, and ends with an appendix containing such items as model bylaws for a housing cooperative and a model form of agreement between the cooperative and its member-occupants.

You can learn when and how the federal government became an important factor in cooperative housing and how cooperative housing in the United States compares with that in Europe. The book presents the pros and cons of condominium housing. It presents differing points of view toward the Federal Housing Administration's activities in the co-op field.

Housing -- The Cooperative Way is $6. It can be ordered from the Cooperative League.

Cooperative London Towne Houses, near Detroit

A GUIDE IS PUBLISHED FOR CO-OP HOUSING MEMBERS AND DIRECTORS

Cooperative housing has been growing during the past few years and, as a result, the Federation of Section 213's, Inc., has published a **Guide** for stockholders and directors of a cooperative housing corporation.

The Federation of Section 213's, Inc., is an organization of housing cooperatives which were built under the auspices of Section 213 of the National Housing Act. This section provides for FHA mortgage insurance to co-ops that meet the FHA specifications.

The **Guide** is a concise, comprehensive, readable volume of 43 pages. The information touches on matters of concern for all connected with cooperative housing. It's a booklet that every member should have.

The **Guide** is divided into two parts: the operation of a housing cooperative and insurance in a housing cooperative. The first part covers the tenant-stockholders' relationships with the other tenants, the directors, and the co-op's employees; the role and responsibilities of the directors and manager; the Federal Housing Administration; the co-op's budget; resale policies; and the tenant selection committee. The second part discusses the types of insurance that a cooperative needs, both for its assets and its members.

The **Guide** can be ordered from the Cooperative League for 50 cents a copy.

PAMPHLET TELLS OF ICA WORK IN ASIA

The International Cooperative Alliance has published a new pamphlet entitled **"ICA In Southeast Asia."**

The 24-page pamphlet explains briefly the purposes and functions of the ICA in general and its activities in Southeast Asia in particular. Topics included are the ICA's educational, research,and technical assistance programs, consultative services, and publications.

The pamphlet is 45 cents and can be ordered from the Cooperative League.

PROCEEDS FROM RECORD ALBUM TO GO TO JFK MEMORIAL LIBRARY

Kennedy

The Cooperative League has obtained a quantity of a record album commemorating the memory of the late President John F. Kennedy. It was produced by radio station WMAC of New York City and was supplied to the League through the courtesy of Polk Bros. Furniture and Appliance Co. in Chicago.

Contained in the album are excerpts of Kennedy's inaugural address; the highlights of his speeches on civil rights, Cuban rockets, Alliance for Progress, New Frontier, Berlin Wall, and others; and the Nixon-Kennedy debate.

An excellent picture of Kennedy is on the front of the album; on the back are commentaries written by Cardinal Richard Cushing, Chief Justice Earl Warren, House Speaker John McCormack, and Senate Majority Leader Mike Mansfield.

The record is 33 1/3 rpm and costs $1. All proceeds will go to the John F. Kennedy Memorial Library.

...S OF ECONOMIST-AUTHOR'S ...ST ADDRESS ARE AVAILABLE

...recordings of the banquet address of ...ara Ward, Lady Jackson, at the recent ...ress of the Cooperative League are ...ilable.

...ard, British economist, author, and ...traveler, presented a powerful mes- ...a delightful and entertaining way. ...ssage has two main parts: first that ...technical assistance to the poor ...ries is necessary if their condition ...be improved and the world tensions ...threaten atomic war thereby reduced; ...that cooperatives and organiza- ...of the extension service type both ...ial roles to play in this assist-

...conscientious citizen could benefit ...aring this tape. Price: $5.

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TAPES OF ECONOMIST-AUTHOR'S BANQUET ADDRESS ARE AVAILABLE

Tape recordings of the banquet address of Barbara Ward, Lady Jackson, at the recent congress of the Cooperative League are available.

Miss Ward, British economist, author, and world traveler, presented a powerful message in a delightful and entertaining way. Her message has two main parts: first that massive technical assistance to the poor countries is necessary if their condition is to be improved and the world tensions that threaten atomic war thereby reduced; second, that cooperatives and organizations of the extension service type both have vital roles to play in this assistance.

Every conscientious citizen could benefit from hearing this tape. Price: $5.

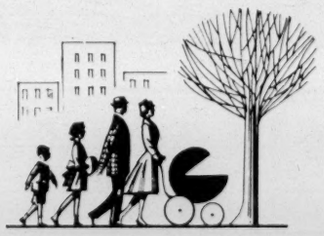
CONSUMER AIDS AVAILABLE IN SEVERAL BOOKS AND PAMPHLETS

President Johnson's special assistant for consumer affairs, Mrs. Esther Peterson, has said that consumers are "coming of age," that there is a "new consumer awareness" on the part of both producers and consumers.

There are many informative publications available to aid the consumer in this new "awareness." Two books that can be ordered from the Cooperative League are:

Economics for Consumers by Leland J. Gordon. A comprehensive, 576-page book on consumer buying and demand. Discusses the functions and responsibilities of consumers in a free society, the restrictions on consumer control, the forces back of consumer demand, and the technique of making consumer control effective. Price is $7.

Legal Protection for the Consumer by Paul Crown. Tells what you can do to protect yourself from the unscrupulous, and what federal, state, municipal, and voluntary agencies can do. 94 pages. Price, $2.50.



The following pamphlets can also be ordered from the League:

Consumers Look at Labels by Jessie V. Coles, emeritus professor of home economics at the University of California.Tells how consumers can use the labels on merchandise as guides to intelligent buying. Has numerous illustrations. It also reviews mandatory labeling under federal laws. 65 pages, 50 cents.

How to Stretch Your Money by Sidney Margolius, well-known consumer columnist. A guide to budgeting, planning purchases and borrowing. 28 pages, 25 cents.

A Consumer's Guide to Health Insurance, also by Margolius. Its 28 pages tell what to look for in health care, how to compare values, and what your policy means. Price is 25 cents.

CALENDAR WITH A DOUBLE PURPOSE . . .

You will delight everyone on your gift list — and help the United Nations Children's Fund too—with the 1965 UNICEF Datebook Engagement Calendar. Illustrated with 53 colorful paintings by children from 36 different countries, a full page is devoted to each week in the year. One hundred and twelve sparkling pages, highlighted with quotations by such favorite authors as Henry David Thoreau, John Milton, and William Shakespeare. Handsomely bound with a laminated cover featuring gaily colored flowers, the size is a convenient 6″ x 7½″ with ample space for engagements and reminders but small enough to fit into any drawer.

Priced at $2.00, every UNICEF Calendar will help a child in need somewhere in the world.

U.S. Committee for UNICEF
331 East 38th Street
New York 16, New York

ROLE OF CO-OPS IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES IS SUBJECT OF NEW REPORT

The International Labor Organization, headquartered at Geneva, Switzerland, has issued a report on "**The Role of Cooperatives in the Economic and Social Development of Developing Countries.**"

The 63-page report will be given at the ILO's 1965 session. It was prepared in order to discover whether the ILO might not incorporate the cooperative idea more fully in its work in newly developing countries.

Apart from its function for the ILO, the report is a valuable source for anyone who would like to know the conditions that exist to keep millions of people hungry and illiterate, and how cooperatives can play an effective role in providing corrective measures. This study will be of special interest to cooperative members in the United States who are active in supporting the work of U.S. co-op men abroad.

The report gives a brief general review of the economic and social problems to be solved, the cooperative approach to a solution, the anticipated results of such action, and the factors which impede development.

"**The Role of Cooperatives in the Economic and Social Development of Developing Countries**" can be ordered from the Cooperative League for 75 cents.

Published by the Information Department, 59 E. Van Buren St., Chicago, Illinois 60605

TRUTH IN LENDING

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(1960)

URBAN AFFAIRS

We support legislation to create a Department of Urban Affairs.

(1962)

Be it resolved that a Department of Urban Affairs be created, headed by a Secretary of Cabinet rank. This department would bring together the various agencies and administrations presently concerned with various aspects of urban development.

(1960)

WORLD AFFAIRS

The Cooperative League gives full support to the United Nations and the purposes for which it was established.

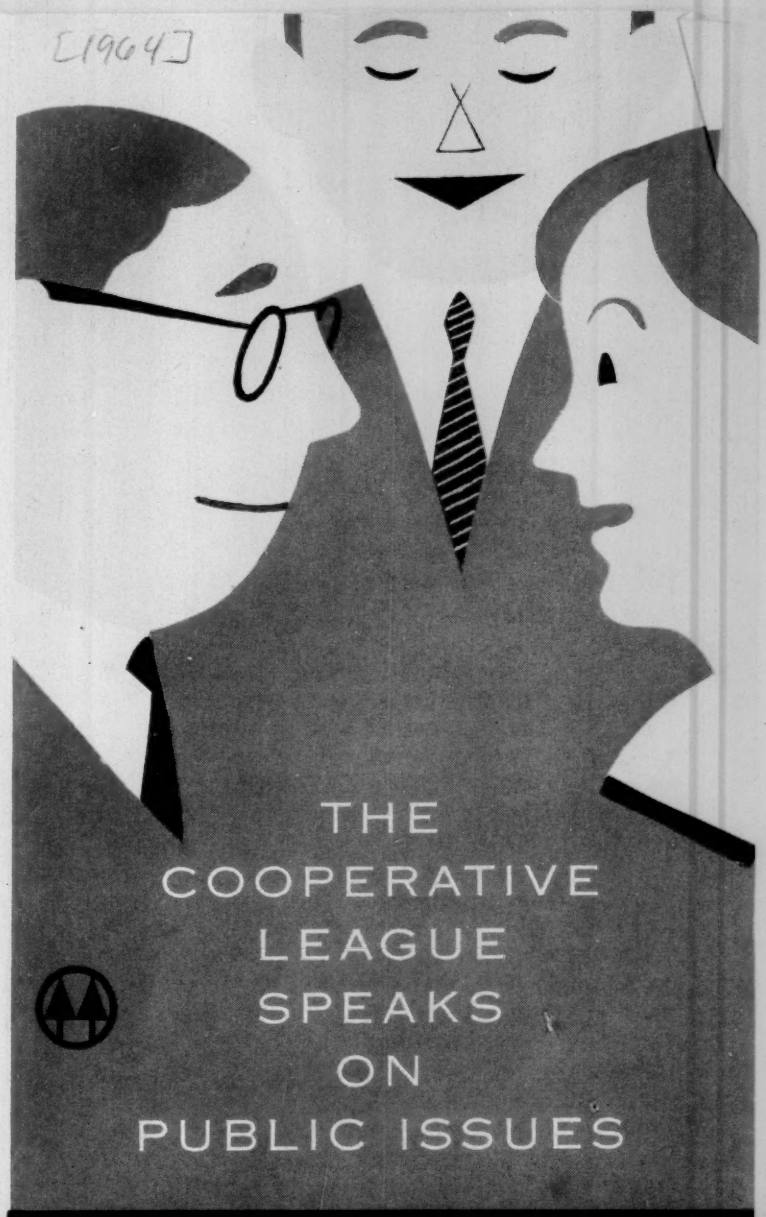
Furthermore, we will support every move to further strengthen the United Nations until it becomes a world agency capable of maintaining peace at all times and under all circumstances.

Meanwhile, we support such defense measures of the United States as may be necessary to the protection of free institutions in our own and other free nations, without which free institutions such as cooperatives cannot exist . . .

(1960)

The **COOPERATIVE LEAGUE** of the USA
59 East Van Buren Street, Chicago, Illinois 60605

[1964]



THE COOPERATIVE LEAGUE SPEAKS ON PUBLIC ISSUES

AID TO EDUCATION • AGRICULTURE
AREA REDEVELOPMENT • **ATOMIC ENERGY** • **CIVIL RIGHTS** • CONSERVATION
CONSUMER COUNCIL • **DISARMAMENT**
FAIR TRADE • FEDERAL BUDGET
FREE ENTERPRISE • FOREIGN AID
HEALTH AND MEDICAL CARE • MONOPOLY
TAXATION • TRUTH-IN-LENDING
URBAN AFFAIRS • **WORLD PEACE**

THESE ARE THE PEOPLE . . .

Members of the Cooperative League call their biennial membership meeting a Congress.

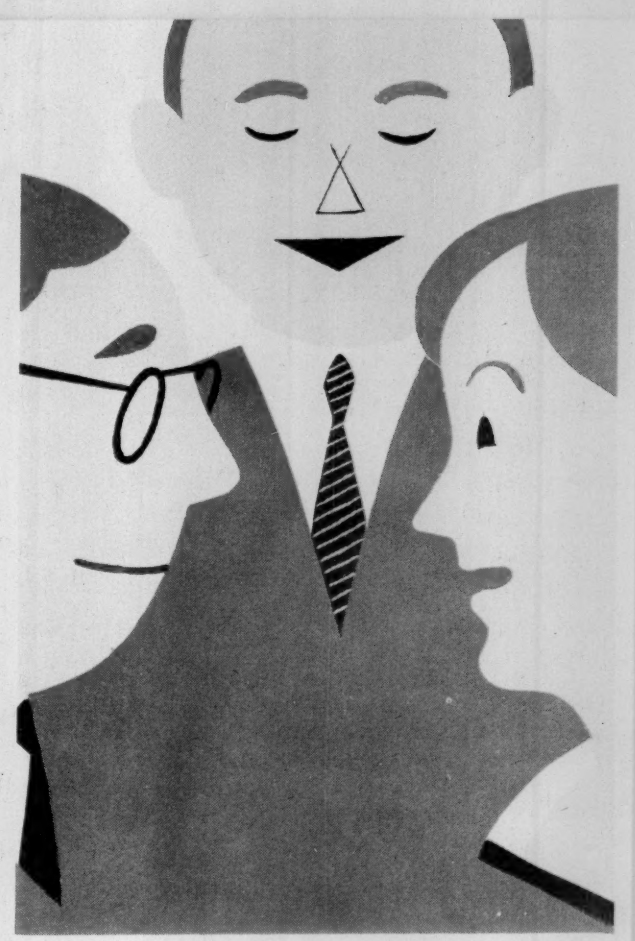
League members are a heterogeneous crew — farmers, college professors, housewives, insurance executives, food store managers, open-country ranchers, big city apartment dwellers. "League members" is technically inaccurate, for the League actually is a national federation of cooperative organizations. We're talking here about the **people** who are the members of the member organizations.

Some come to biennial Congresses as delegates, and some just come. Only the delegates can vote, but all can speak — and do!

Their first business at Congresses is the furtherance of the Cooperative Movement — housing, credit, insurance, farm supplies, home supplies (including food), farm marketing, rural electrification. Most of the resolutions they adopt are addressed to co-op affairs. But not all.

These people are interested in the world around them. They address themselves to public questions other than those relating directly to cooperatives. They bring to Congresses a variety of points of view, but they debate out their differences—at least enough to adopt resolutions.

On the following pages are listed the major public questions on which they have spoken at Congresses in the past decade -- and the nub of what they have said on them. On issues on which they have spoken more than once, the resolution quoted usually is the latest.



AGRICULTURE

Our firm belief is that wherever possible public policy should be directed toward developing industry **where people are** instead of forcing them from the land into already overcrowded industrial centers . . .

RESOLVED that the Cooperative League sponsor an amendment to the Farm Credit Act or new legislation establishing a federal auxiliary agency similar to the Rural Electrification Administration or Federal Housing Administration, with its insured loans, to help farmer cooperatives or cooperatives jointly owned by farmers and consumers to finance the acquisition of facilities in the field of food processing, distribution, and farm supplies, thus resulting in benefits to both farmers and cónsumers.

We advocate a dairy industry policy that will encourage a greater return to individual independent dairymen by production practices dictated by market demands.

(23rd Congress, Washington, D.C., 1962)

THE COOPERATIVE LEAGUE SPEAKS ON PUBLIC ISSUES

AID TO EDUCATION

The Cooperative League of the USA expresses its unqualified support for a program of federal aid to construction and operation of schools, adequate to meet the serious need, with ample provision to safeguard the local and state controls of educational policies and administration.

(22nd Congress, Chicago, 1960)

AREA DEVELOPMENT

We commend Congress for its efforts to bring to bear the resources of our government on these depressed areas' social and economic problems without destroying the initiative and opportunity for self-help and development by the individuals and communities involved. We urge cooperatives to take the lead in organizing **rural area development** planning committees and to participate to the fullest extent possible in these efforts . . .

(1962)

ATOMIC ENERGY

Research and experimental development of practicable applications of atomic energy should be freely carried on by U.S. government agencies, since this is, for several reasons, vastly preferable to giving control of this invaluable resource to a few powerful private corporations. . . Compulsory licensing of key patents in the field of atomic energy should be a permanent part of the law of the land.

The Atomic Energy Act of 1954 should be amended (1) to make electric power as abundant and as cheap as possible in all parts of the United States; (2) to equalize power costs among different areas of the country; (3) to guard against monopoly of atomic processes of all kinds; (4) to give non-profit cooperatives and publicly-owned distribution agencies, especially rural electric cooperatives, at least equal access to this new energy with profit-making agencies; (5) to strengthen economic freedom . . .

(1960)

CIVIL RIGHTS

RESOLVED that we do further declare that it is the responsibility and duty of our government to see that each and every citizen regardless of race, color, or creed shall have the free and unimpaired opportunity to develop himself and his individual and collective talents to the highest possible degree . . .

The spirit of COOPERATION is a universal spirit and we recognize each and every individual as a beneficiary of this spirit and we do hereby pledge our cooperative and interested efforts in assisting every group within our economy to realize to the fullest every opportunity and every talent and ability which they may possess . . .

(20th Congress, Chicago, 1956)

Open membership without regard to race, creed, or color has been a basic principle of the cooperative movement since its inception . . .

(League Board of Directors, July 15, 1963)

CONSERVATION

The Cooperative League stands for the full and efficient use and development of the world's natural resources . . .

We urge the President of the United States to sponsor a White House Conference on Energy Resource Development as the first and necessary step in the formulation of new policies and action for full, comprehensive resource development and conservation which will assure the most efficient development and use of all of our energy resources.

We urge Congress either to establish a Council of Resource and Conservation Advisors in the Executive Office of the President or otherwise to coordinate water resources planning . . .

(1962)

CONSUMER COUNCIL

We commend President Kennedy and his appointment of a 12-member Consumer Advisory Council as a first step toward full recognition of the primacy of the consumer in our economy and our government.

We urge Congress to create the Office of Consumer Counsel within the Executive Office of the President with responsibility for infusing the consumer viewpoint throughout our government and for representing the interests of the nation's consumers before congressional committees, executive departments, and regulatory agencies.

(1962)

To properly protect and promote the interests of consumers, we urge the creation of a United States Department of Consumer Welfare, headed by a cabinet member, and that such agencies as the Federal Trade Commission, the Federal Power Commission, the Food and Drug Administration, and other agencies established primarily to protect the consumer be incorporated into this Department.

(1956)

DISARMAMENT

We support every move of our government toward a system of universal world disarmament enforceable through some international agency with authority to carry out its responsibilities; and we urge our government in the meantime to seek to continue the present suspension of nuclear weapons testing and take the initiative to ease the pressure for a continuing arms race.

(1960)

We support every move of our government toward achievement of a system of universal world disarmament, enforceable through some international agency with authority to carry out its responsibiilties.

We urge our government to take steps to

THE COOPERATIVE LEAGUE SPEAKS ON PUBLIC ISSUES

secure a worldwide ban on the testing of thermonuclear weapons and inter-continental missiles before further "progress" is made in these weapons of universal destruction.

(1956)

FAIR TRADE

The Cooperative League and its member organizations oppose the enactment of any federal legislation, and urge the repeal of all existing state legislation, which establishes a price fixing or price maintenance system under the so-called Fair Trade label.

(1960)

FEDERAL BUDGET

We recommend to Congress the adoption of a capital budget to enable consumers to understand more clearly and correctly the nature of a federal investment in the welfare of the citizens, particularly in the field of natural resource development.

(1962)

The budgeting, accounting, financial reporting of the federal government are antiquated, misleading, and almost impossible for the ordinary citizen to understand. We recommend that Congress study the means of establishing a "capital budget" and accounting system.

(1956)

FREE ENTERPRISE

The Cooperative League asserts the right of all people to engage in economic enterprise on either a profit or a non-profit basis. We seek to establish the inalienable right of people and of groups to join together for the cooperative ownership and operation of economic and other enterprise.

We seek enactment of enabling legislation to secure this right and we shall defend this right against every attack. In the belief that freedom and democracy flourish only where the people solve their major problems by their own effort, we seek to prevent domination of the cooperatives by the state or undue dependence of cooperatives upon the state.

(1962)

FOREIGN AID

We commend Congress, the President, the Department of State, and the Agency for International Development for their efforts to bring to the peoples of the developing countries an understanding of what free people can do to raise their living standards.

We wish to commend the use of agricultural abundance through the Food for Peace program, mobilization of the new spirit of the pioneer in the volunteers of the Peace Corps, growing support of United Nations technical assistance and development, and use of credit unions and cooperatives as vehicles for economic and social development.

(1962)

HEALTH & MEDICAL CARE

The Cooperative League believes that people could achieve a large measure of security through personal initiative and by participation in various forms of cooperative and mutual aid associations.

We recognize, however, that many limiting and unforseen circumstances make the achievement of a full measure of security uncertain for large numbers of people. Therefore, we believe it to be a proper function of government in a modern democratic society to establish minimum standards of security whereby all citizens may protect themselves against the hazards of illness, unemployment, disability, and old age.

We endorse the Group Practice Facilities bill (HR 13081), which would authorize mortgage insurance and loans to help finance the cost of construction and equipment of facilities for the group practice of medicine and dentistry.

(1962)

The Cooperative League supports legislation which uses the social insurance principle to provide basic health insurance to those eligible for Federal Social Security benefits, and which will provide such protection to all persons (over 65) not now eligible.

(1960)

MONOPOLY

The Cooperative League is opposed to unregulated monopoly in all forms. We believe that where the government grants monopolistic privileges in certain fields it has the right to demand efficiency, low cost, and attention to the general welfare.

We stand for fair, vigorous, and impartial enforcement of anti-trust laws and other measures that protect equal opportunity for all people . . .

(1962)

TAXATION

The Cooperative League stands for an orderly, coordinated, and rational system of taxation, based on the principles of ability to pay and benefits received. We believe that the most equitable tax yet devised is the graduated personal income tax. We favor the pay-as-you-go method of financing national defense expenditures, and stand ready to do our full equitable share in making such a method possible. We believe that the tax principle under which cooperatives now operate — namely, that the ultimate recipient of income should be the payer of the tax thereon — is a sound principle and could be universally applied . . .

(1962)

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(1960)

The COOPERATIVE LEAGUE of the USA
59 East Van Buren Street, Chicago, Illinois 60605

[1964]

SOME FACTS ON SOUTHERN CONSUMERS' COOPERATIVE

WHAT Southern Consumers' Cooperative is -- A cooperative set up to carry on continuous educational programs with the purpose of initiating and organizing self-help projects in the needy areas of Louisiana. These projects will lead to cooperatively owned and controlled business enterprises by the people and bring about economic independence among the low-income groups.

Basic Principles: A cooperative is a cooperation or a group of people who have organized themselves to provide goods and services for themselves. It is run completely by and for its members. All adhere to the following principles of cooperatives:

1) one member - one vote
2) Membership open to all
3) Political, religious, racial and social neutrality shall be observed.

WHERE: Central Office is located at: 425 General Mouton
Lafayette, Louisiana
Phone: CE 5-0567

Mailing address: P.O. Box 3005, Lafayette, Louisiana.

Groups have been organized in the State of Louisiana in the following cities:

Simmesport	Opelousas	Gueydan	Jennings
Baton Rouge	Kaplan	Lafayette	Lake Charles
Rayne	Abbeville	New Iberia	Sulphur
Mansura	Cottonport	Jeanerette	Church Point
Franklin	Elton		

WHO: Southern Consumers' Cooperative was founded in 1961 by Father Albert McKnight, C.S.Sp. Today, it is active in 18 towns and plans to extend its services to other communities in the State. It is a chartered Cooperative and business is conducted by two Board of Directors elected by its' membership.

HOW: Membership in Southern Consumers' Cooperative consists of a membership fee of $5. and the signing of a stock subscription contract. Money is collected by local bonded custodians from each town. Membership now consist of 650 members with a capital of $30,000.00.

Business Enterprises: Peoples' Enterprise -- a loan company whose primary purpose is to render loans services to the members of S.C.C.

The Fruit Cake Project -- the production of superior fruit cake for market to members, businesses and wholesalers.

Other business enterprises are in the planning stages.

[1964]

SOUTHERN CONSUMERS' COOPERATIVE
PEOPLES' ENTERPRISE INC.

Southern Consumers' Cooperative is a Louisiana Chartered Cooperative with a membership of over 600 urban and rural families. The major aim of the cooperative is to promote economic security among the low-income groups by providing them with alternative employment opportunities and services.

The Peoples' Enterprise Inc. is a loan company whose primary purpose is to render loan services to the members of Southern Consumers' Cooperative.

Loans may be obtanined by completing an application at its central office or by contacting local custodians in your area. Groups are organized in the following towns:

Lafayette	Franklin	Jennings
Lake Charles	Opelousas	Sulphur
Simmesport	Kaplan	Church Point
Baton Rouge	Abbeville	New Iberia
Rayne	Cottonport	Jeanerette
Mansura	Gueydan	Elton

++

P
L U
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Doctor Bills
Dentist Bills
Furniture
Clothing
Back to School loans.

CONTACT US FOR INFORMATION:

PEOPLES' ENTERPRISE INC.
425 GENERAL MOUTON STREET
LAFAYETTE, LOUISIANA

PHONE: CE 5-0567

OFFICE HOURS: 8:30 A.M. to 5 P.M. (Monday through Friday)

++

JOIN AND BE A MEMBER OF SOUTHERN CONSUMERS' COOPE ATIVE THEN BENEFIT FROM THE SERVICES ..... LOANS UP TO $301.00 TO ALL MEMBERS OF THE COOPERATIVE. SUPPORT THE PEOPLES' ENTERPRISE INC. AS A GOOD COOPERATOR.

++

CO-OP NEWS

of the

Southern Consumers' Cooperative

VOLUME IV, NUMBER 2 MARCH 1965 LAFAYETTE, LOUISIANA

SCC MARKETS NEW PRODUCTS

The praline delight candy and the toasted-spiced pecans, SCC 's newest products, are now ready for the market.

The candies are made from local recipes, using Louisiana products. But these recipes were so mastered that the results are praline candies and spiced pecans that are rich in taste and quality, and thus in price. This was announced by the production committee.

A popular selling slogan for these new products is that they are "scandalously delightful - truly gourmet delicacies."

The pralines and spiced pecans will be packaged in "charming gift boxes." These boxes will be made in the typical 'ol South cotton bale effect. The package will be actual cotton bales in miniature sizes. This is using another Louisiana product.

The new products are ready for the market, but they are not on the market yet, because the materials for the packaging have not arrived. Southern Consumers' hopes to provide additional jobs with its new products. These cotton bales must be made by hand, thus laborers will be needed. More information about this will be announced later.

> By myself, with only my own hands,
> there is not a great deal I can do.
> But if we all put our hands together,
> we can do whatever needs to be done.
>
> Perry Jameson

Rev. A. J. McKnight, SCC board president and Dr. T. T. Williams, vice-president discuss expansion of fruit cake project in Lake Charles.

SALUTE TO A LEADER

"We've got to grow big enough...." These are the words of concern from a man of vision and greatness, from a man who has worked day and night to help build Southern Consumers' co-op. This man is Dr. T. T. Williams, vice-president of SCC.

Dr. Williams first got interested in Southern Consumers' about three years ago when we had our first leadership course at Southern University. At that time he challenged us to grow big enough to change the economic, the unemployment and the underemployment into a productive co-op that would use human resources to change the area and the South.

Continued on Page 2

Continued from Page 1

It was Dr. Williams' idea that the co-op begin producing fruit cakes. It was his conviction that Louisiana Products Unemployment Human Resources, that of fruit cakes and thus provide Louisiana goods that would help change the lives of the members of SCC.

Shortly after we went into business, Dr. Williams suggested that we apply for help under the Economic Opportunity Act. Once more his time, talents and energy went to work for Southern Consumers'.

Today this is a reality, but a reality that is just coming to birth, and one which has a long, hard road ahead. But responsibilities and possibilities do not frighten Dr. Williams. His ideas and dedication are a constant source of encouragement for all of us on the board of Southern Consumers' Co-op.

Una Mae Hargrave.

TIMES-PICAYUNE

FEATURES S.C.C. STORY

The Times-Picayune Newspaper will feature Southern Consumers' Co-op in its Sunday edition, March 28th.

The articles will include the history of S.C.C., the organization of Peoples' Enterprise and the fruit cake production and Southern Consumers' SBA loan.

This picture story will tell of SCC's role in the War on Poverty in Louisiana.

All members of Southern Consumers' are notified to watch for this story of SCC in the Times-Picayune Newspaper in two weeks.

CERTIFICATES ISSUED IN LAKE CHARLES

The following Lake Charles members will receive stock certificates at the next congressional meeting in Lake Charles, Sunday, March 14th. The area members are urged to attend.

Mr. Vincent Jones
Mr. Ernest Simien, Jr.
Mr. John L. Thibodeaux
Mrs. Agnes B. Evans
Mr. Wallace Declues
Mr. Damon G. Guidry
Mr. Fanner Guidry
Mr. Elowiashas Taylor
Mr. Francis G. Orsot
Mr. Andrus LeCompte
Mr. Willis Harvey Jacob
Mr. Mark Stevens
Mr. Paul Frilot
Mr. & Mrs. O'Neil R. Vital
Miss Joanne J. Daly
Mr. Charles Bellard
Mr. Jesse White
Mr. Lincoln Belton
Mrs. Herbert Johnson
Mr. Larry LaFleur
Mr. Percy Comeaux
Mr. John Tousand
Mr. Aduston Thibodeaux

NOTICE

LISTING CORRECTION

The Newsletter editor made a mistake in the last issue in listing the members of the finance and expansion committee: The members are as follows: Miss Rita Joseph, Mrs. Christiana Smith, Arthur Brown, and Clayton Arceneaux.

MEMBERSHIP MEETINGS

Vermilion Parish
Place: Herod High School, Abbeville
Date: Thursday, March 11
Time: 7:30 p.m.

REORGANIZATIONAL MEETINGS

Opelousas Group
Date: Monday, March 22
Place: Civic Center
Time: 7:30 p.m.

Marksville Area
Date: Saturday, March 20
Place: Holy Ghost School
Time: 7:30 p.m.

Lafayette Group
Date: Sunday, March 28
Place: Heyman's Recreation Center
Time: 3:00 p.m.

CONGRESSIONAL MEETING

SUNDAY, MARCH 14

Place: Immaculate Heart of Mary's
Auditorium
Lake Charles, Louisiana

Time: 1:00 p.m. - Board Meets
3:00 p.m. - General Congress

Panel Discussion -
on the "War on Poverty"

LEAGUE DIRECTORS VISIT SCC

Jerry Voorhis and Stan Dreyer, executive and assistant directors of the Co-op League of the U.S. will visit Southern Consumers' March 9-10.

They will discuss SCC relationship to other co-ops in the U.S., especially in the South. Mr. Voorhis and Mr. Dreyer will also give us advice on the market outlets for our products and advise us on the Educational Foundation program.

Mr. Voorhis and Mr. Dreyer travel all over the U.S. and abroad giving their time and talents to help build better cooperatives for the world and to sow world friendship.

All members of Southern Consumers' are invited to come and meet them at the central office in Lafayette and to share in our concern for closer work together.

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND OF COOPERATIVES

Cooperatives are groups of people who have joined together to do something they could not very well do as individuals. These people have organized to serve themselves. Such informal types of cooperatives have existed since the beginning of human history. The more formal or business-like cooperatives which we know today began in Europe as the result of the industrial revolution.

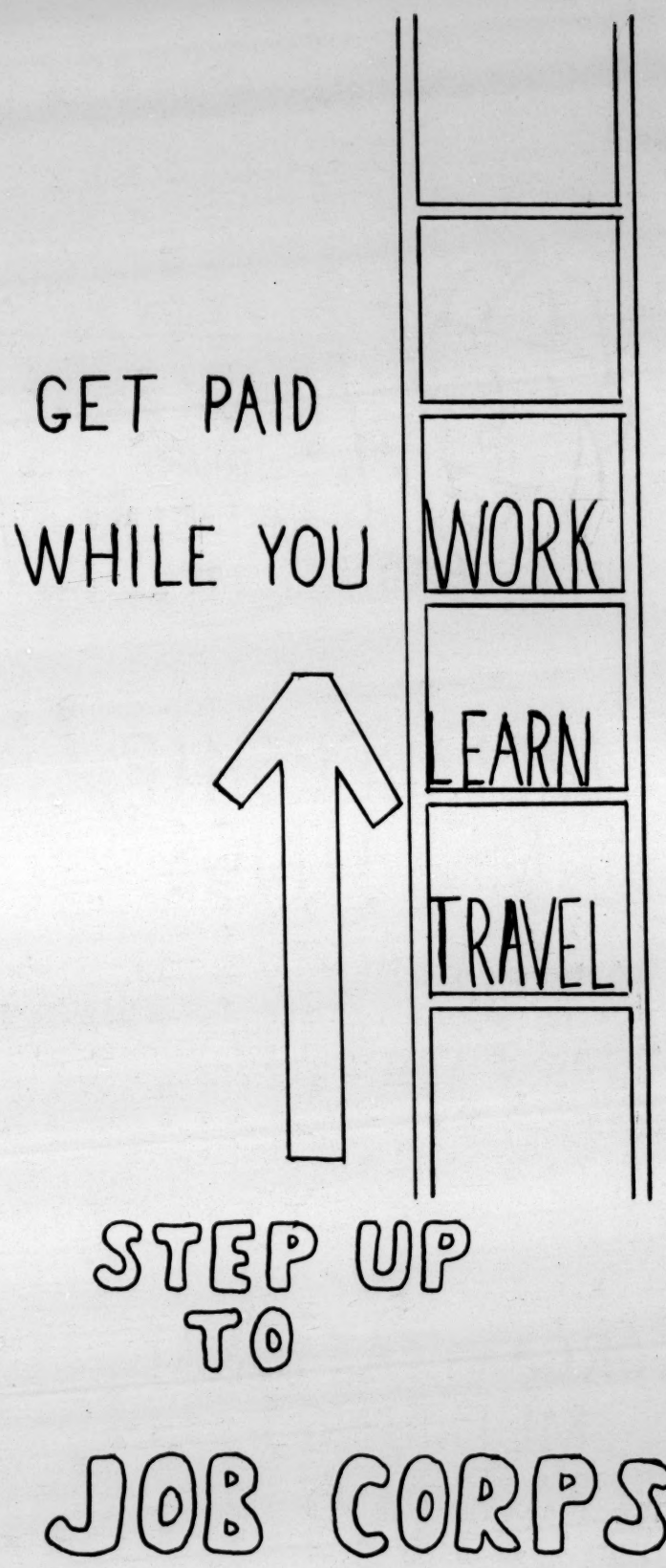
In England the weavers were the hardest hit by the industrial revolution and were one of the first to organize themselves into a cooperative to help relieve their economic and social conditions.

In Rochdale, England, this small co-op society of weavers set up rules and regulations. The success of this group developed cooperatives into a national movement in England. Their rules set the pattern for other co-ops, and are known today as the Rochdale principles.

The Rochdale Pioneers started their cooperative with a small shop selling ordinary foods and household supplies. This was the first attempt to organize people as consumers. They organized themselves in 1844, and this is generally taken as the birth year of the cooperative movement.

At about the same time other types of co-ops began to appear in other countries of Europe. An important rural credit cooperative was developing in Germany.

The International Alliance was founded in 1895. The Alliance has its headquarters in London, England and it includes nearly 100 national federations of co-operatives in about 50 countries. The total affliated membership is about 150 million people.



For details and information write:
Central Office of Co-op
P. O. Box 3005
Lafayette, Louisiana

THE PEOPLES' ENTERPRISE
Financial Report
Ending January 31, 1965

Current Assets:

Loans	No.			
Delinquent 1 Month	1	$331.30	Cash on Hand & Bank	$477.76
Delinquent 2 Months	2	534.32	Prepaid Insurance	146.20
Total Delinquent	3	865.62	Prepaid Bond	144.00
Non Delinquent	63	18,220.66		767.96
Total Loans	66	19,086.28	Total Current Assets:	$19,854.24

Fixed Assets:

Total Fixed Assets:			926.88
		Total Assets:	$20,781.12

Current Liabilities:

Accounts Payable	$ 35.22	
Life Insurance Payable	285.17	
Withholding Taxes Payable	41.40	
Soc. Sec. Taxes Payable	17.00	
Total Current Liabilities:		378.79

Capital:

Shares	18,380.00	
Unearned Interest	2,217.39	
Donation	300.00	
Gain or Loss	-495.06	
Total Capital:		20,402.33
	Total Liabilities & Capital:	$20,781.12

NOTE: Number of Loans for this month: 4 - Total $1,554.79

	This Month	From May 1964 to Jan. 1965
Income:		
Interest on Loans	$149.67	$496.56
Fees & Fines	31.34	143.22
Total Income:	$181.01	$639.78
Expenses:		
Office Salary	$112.50	$712.50
Stationery & Supplies		14.88
Education Travel Exp.		150.00
Social Security Taxes		20.06
Bank Service Charges	3.00	8.15
Relocation of Building		192.00
P.O. Box Rental		2.25
License (State Franchise Tax)		10.00
Postage		15.00
Custodian Commission		10.00
Total Expenses:	$115.50	$1,134.84
Total Earnings for Month:	$ 65.51	
Net Loss for the period:		$495.06

SOUTHERN CONSUMERS' CO-OP
EDUCATION FOUNDATION
P.O. BOX 3005
LAFAYETTE, LOUISIANA

Bulk Rate
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Miss Judith C.Nusbaum
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2209 Dryades St.
New Orleans

CO-OP NEWS

of the

Southern Consumers' Cooperative

VOLUME IV, NUMBER 4 MAY, 1965 LAFAYETTE, LOUISIANA

HEAD START

Southern Consumers' Education Foundation has applied for a grant to support "Head Start"programs in the parishes of Iberia & Vermilion and in the city of Lafayette.

Project head start is a federal program under President Johnson's Economic Opportunity Act, of 1964. It is a community action program geered to help children of "limited opportunity" who will enter the first grade for the first time next fall.

This program will provide for helath services, social services and educational activities. It will contribute to the physical and mental development of the deprived children from these parishes.

The children that this program will serve are from low-income families or seasonally employed families of our area.

Head Start programs are financed up to 90% by the Office of Economic Opportunity. The remaining 10% has to come from the sponsoring agent, in this case, Southern Consumers' Education Foundation. Members of S.C.C. will provide this 10% in the form of personal services. The school facilities in these parishes will be made available, if possible, by the School Board of Education. Otherwise, private schools in the area will be used.

$15,000 GRANT

S.C.C.'s Education Foundation has received a grant of $15,000.00 from the Field Foundation of New York, as of April 16th. This grant is for two years and will be used to add a field worker to the co-ops' education staff.

This worker will travel throughout the rural areas of Southwest Louisiana and help in the educational programs of our Foundation.

According to present plans this field worker will be especially responsible in helping with the work of our staff members in conducting classes in economic betterment and informational session on the Economic Opportunities which are now being offered. The fieldworker will also be responsible for conducting classes in money management, budgeting and family financial counseling.

The Field Foundation was incorporated for broad and charitable purposes. Its' major current interest are child welfare and intercultural and interracial relations.

The Education Foundation is grateful to the Field Foundation for this grant. We are especially grateful to Mr. Maxwell Hahn, the executive vice-president of the foundation.

This is the second of two such grants. The first grant came from the Norman Fund of New York, in the amount of $4,000.00 which is being used as needed.

CONGRESSIONAL MEETING

Sunday -- May 9th, in New Iberia St. Edwards Auditorium.

Board of Directors: Meet at 1 P.M.
Congressional Meeting: 3:30 P.M.

WHAT'S IN THE POVERTY BILL??

[The following article is taken] from a leaflet put out by the [National Rural Life Conference]

The anti-poverty act is aimed at the removal of the causes of poverty. It includes measures to improve economic conditions in depressed areas, and to equip poor people to share in the fruits of such improvements.

Title I:

Part A -- Authorizes a Job Corps which will prepare young men and women, ages 16 through 21,for responsible citizenship and will increase their employability. Enrolled in the program are young people who have not completed their high-school education, who have been rejected by the armed forces because of education deficiences. These young people will receive education, work experience and vocational training at conservation camps and residential training centers. Religious services and spiritual guidance will be arrarged for enrollees of all faiths. Enrollees will receive living expenses and $50. per month, payable at the time they leave the Job Corps.

Part B -- Authorizes Work-Training programs to provide jobs for unemployed young men and women, ages 16-21, to improve their skills, to resume their education, and to enable local agencies, to carry out public service programs which they could not do otherwise.

Part C -- Will enable young men and women from low-income families to enter or remain in college through part-time employment.

Title II:

"The major thrust of the entire Act is to rally the natural and human resources of entire communities and counties for a coordinated development program. An important provision of Title II, is the authorizing of grants to enable community leaders to research their needs and prepare a truly adequate plan. This will make the services of the Act available to the communities who are most lacking in financial and professional resources."

Title III:

"The purpose of this title of the Act is to meet some of the special needs and problems of the rural families and thereby raise and maintain their income and living standards. The program provides loans to rural families, and assistance for migrants and other seasonally employed agricultural workers and their families."

OPPORTUNTIES FOR YOU!

Title IV:

"Under Title IV, assistance is extended to qualified people in launching small businesses, to strengthen already existing small businesses and to improve management abilities. Loans and guarantees, not exceeding $25,000., will be made by Small Business Administration for a period of not more than 15 years."

Title V:

To provide employment and job training for unemployed fathers and other needy people in order to help them care for themselves and their families. Private welfare groups could cooperate with State officals by informing needy persons to avail themselves to this service.

Title VI:

Is a volunteer program for Americans who want to serve in this country. VISTA(Volunteers in Service to America), will provide a corps of volunteers to assist in the War on Poverty - much as the Peace Corps helps those in need overseas. Volunteers may be assigned to public or private agencies, state or local , upon request. They receive transportation, living expenses, medical & dental care and a stipend not to exceed $50. a month.

This then is a summary of the act, and calls the attention of all of us to the needs of the people around us.

Now, as the nation turns it's attention more to the eradication of the causes of poverty, there is a role now for those generous Americans, both as individuals and in groups.

Our role will be to assist in helping the poor help themselves.

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For copies of the Act, and information about The War on Poverty write:

Southern Consumers' Education Foundation (Central Office)
P.O. Box 3005
Lafayette, Louisiana

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CONGRESSIONAL ELECTIONS

Congressional elections for Southern Consumers' Cooperative are scheduled for the next Congressional Meeting, May 9th, in New Iberia.

The nominating committee members; Peter Davis, Jennings; Alfred McZeal, and Carol Prejean,of Lafayette; have chosen the following presons to run for S.C.C.'s congressional offices:

Mrs. Christiana Smith and Charles Prejean, of Lafayette - for Speaker of the House.
Rev. Hollins Meaux, Kanlan, and Mr. Murphy Henry of New Iberia, - for Asst. Speaker of the House.

Mrs. Carmen Prejean, Lafayette and Mrs. A. Druilhet, Jeanerette, for Secretary of Congress.

On the day of elections, delegates to congress may present additional nominations from the floor.

An organizational meeting is scheduled for the Cameron area, Saturday, May 29th at 7 P.M. The meeting will be in Cameron, but a specified place has not been announced. Additional information will be submitted at a later date.

STATE OFFICIAL

Mr. Samuel Adams, a member of the Foreign Policy Institute with the Department of State, will visit S.C.C. on May 10th. He is an employee of the Agency for International Development.

His visit will be a short one, but it is our hope that we can share our experiences with Mr. Adams for his work in building world friendships in developing countries, is a most important one.

Mr. Adams served for 12 years abroad in Southeast Asia and Africa, and now is getting re-acquainted with the work in the United States. He was referred to us by the Office of Economic Opportunity. He hopes to study our project and learn about ways in which our domestic experience in launching anti-poverty programs can be of help in his own work overseas.

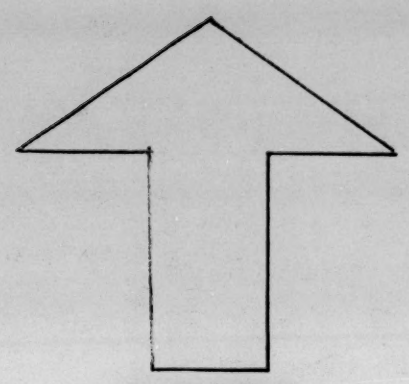
He is a native of Texas and has worked in the rural South before his assignment in other countries. He says that he welcomes this opportunity to return South and learn from our cooperative experiences.

Southern Consumers' Education Foundation will co-sponsor a special workshop: The War On Poverty - Role of Cooperatives and Credit Unions. This seminar is planned for July 27-28th.

The workshop will be held at Loyola University in New Orleans, and will be for a four state area. Leaders of the four Southern States who are interested in organizing adn learning about cooperatives and credit unions for the benefit of low-income are invited to attend.

The Cooperative League and C.U.N.A. have been asked to send special keynote speakers to this seminar. There will be other outstanding speakers from the South and other areas.

S.C.C. staff members will be giving some of the workshops. All members of S.C. C. are urged to attend. For further information contact the central office.



UP FROM POVERTY

Some MEANS OF STEPING UP FROM POVERTY

Learning How -- concerned citizens can help remove discrimination in employment through application of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 and similar state laws.

Joining With -- or starting a Youth Employment Center or other projects related to job-counselling, training or placement of youth organized under church auspices, or as a community-wide service projects.

Studying Reasons -- and remedies for below subsistence wages to family bread-winners a supporting needed changes in minimum wage laws -- both state and federal.

Seeking to Understand -- the long-range effects of automation and technological change on employment and needed changes in attitudes toward work and income.

Enlisting For Services -- in Church-sponsored volunteer service programs related to poverty, or in community action projects or the VISTA Programs under the Economic Opportunity Act, 1964.

POVERTY AT ITS' BEST

There is a grave distinction between the poverty blessed by the Church and the poverty of the deprived and destitute. The condition of poverty is one that must be viewed as a physical sickness. It is an evil that must be prevented wherever possible but most of all cured as soon as possible, and with all resources of the area.

The Chruch endorses poverty by demanding it of those persons who enter the religious life. She demands that they must give up their rights to use and dispose of worldly goods. This is their poverty.

But the poverty of the destitute is different from this religious detachment from worldly goods. Theirs is a destitution that binds them to this earth. It forces them to use every moment in their lives to keep their bodies together.

They are the ones who do not have enough to eat. What clothing they have is torn and unprotective against the elements. Their unpainted shacks are overcrowded, affording them no privacy. Proably the worse part of their condition is that they feel rejected and unwanted. They could die today and no one would shed a tear.

The Chruch as that we make this type of poverty a personal concern and involvement. Many persons are misinformed about poverty. Many just don't know who the poor are. But if we take time to look outside ourselves, we will see an abundance of it surrounding us and proably in our very midst.

It isn't enough to give support to civic projects for the relief of poverty, though the work be needed. It isn't enough just to "give" to the poor. They too, have a human dignity and self-respect to preserve. Self-help projects must be intiated, whereby the poor may be inspired to help themselves. (An example would be S.C.C.)

The fight to alliviate the poverty of the destitute is a personal challenge and a social struggle. When other countries are threatened by natural disasters or other hardships, America hastens to extend her help. Should not one of those hands reach out to the needy at home? This is a personal challenge for each of us, will we help?

THE PEOPLES' ENTERPRISE, FINANCIAL STATEMENT
ENDING March 31, 1965

		ASSETS	Total
Current Assets:			
Total Loans	78	$21,951.87	
Other Assets		2,081.22	
Total Current Assets		$24,033.38	
Total Fixed Assets	926.88		
Total Assets		24,975.26	
Total Capital			$24,478.71
Total Liabilities & Capital			24,975.26

STATEMENT OF INCOME & EXPENSES

INCOME	THIS MONTH	FROM MAY,'64 - March,'65
Interest on Loans	$197.46	$829.82
Commission from Ins.		122.24
Deliquent Fees	50.71	55.20
Fees	8.25	167.97
Total Income:	256.42	1,175.23
EXPENSES:		
Office Salary	187.50	1,087.50
Stationary &Supplies		18.69
Education Travel expenses		150.00
Social Security & Income Tax		20.06
Bank Service Charges	1.70	11.20
Relocation of Building		192.00
Box Rental		2.25
License(State Franchise)		22.10
Postage		65.00
Custodian Commission	31.60	41.10
Insurance Exp.	1.31	15.91
Bond Expenses	12.00	24.00
Repair of Adding Machine	7.84	7.84
Total Expenses:	$241.95	$1,657.65

****

PERFECT GIFTS FOR MOTHERS' DAY -- FATHERS' DAY --- GIFTS FOR YOUR LOVED ONES!

Please Ship: "ACADIAN DELIGHT PRODUCTS"

_____	1 pound	_____	2 pound Fruit cake Delight
_____	6 ounces	_____	12 ounces Praline Delight
_____	6 ounces	_____	12 ounces Toasted Spiced Pecans
_____	6 ounces	_____	12 ounces Brownies Delight

NAME: _____ ADDRESS: _____
CITY _____ STATE: _____ ZIP CODE: _____
Send orders to: Southern Consumers' Cooperative, P.O. Box 3005, Lafayette, Louisiana, 70504

NUSBAUM

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[1965]

Southern Consumers' Cooperative
425 General Mouton PO Box 3005
Lafayette, La. 70504
phone 235-0567

Una Mae Hargrave, Secretary

Elaine DeLott, federal programs in Jackson has been in correspondence; this is the group which recently received about $25,000 from the poverty program; they make fuit cakes

Dr. T. T. Williams has some position with them; he is an professor at Southern U. in Baton Rouge - may know a lot about cooperatives

[1965]

REPORT ON THE PURPOSE AND NEEDS OF SOUTHERN CONSUMERS' EDUCATION FOUNDATION .....

Southern Consumers' Education Foundation is:

A non-profit organization set up to carry on continous educational programs with the purpose of initiating and organizing self help projects in the needy areas of La. These projects will lead to cooperatively owned and controlled business enterprises by the people and bring about economic independence among low-income groups.

Basic principles: A cooperative is a corporation of a group of people who have organized themeselves to provide goods or services for themselves. It is run completely by and for its members. All adhere to the following principles:

1) one member, one vote.
2) membership open to all.
3) political,religious, racial and social neutrality shall be observed.

I. Long-range planning

Objectives: Business ownership will result in more economic independence which will lay the foundation for social, political, educational and religious improvements in Louisiana and throughout the South.

Economic independence will instill greater security and growth of self-respect among the members and will allow people to exercise their civil rights without fear of reprisal. True integration can best occur by Negroes and Whites working toward the solution of a common felt need, economics.

Ownership will bring about interest in all businesses, more understanding and better use of money, as well as teach people to save, invest and sacrifice immediate consumption for future gains. Ownership will help make more jobs available to Negroes. The success of this cooperative program will have significant consequences on any type of venture among Negroes in the South.

II. Immediate Planning

Objectives: To help Negroes and other low income groups become economically independent through: credit unions, research, technical assistance, and business ownership.

Credit unions are the easiest and most effective self-help programs with which to begin. This type of co-operative teaches members the value of cooperation, savings, and lays a foundation for more complicated enterprises.

The Southern Consumers' Cooperative founded in 1961, is active in 16 rural communities in Southwest La. Plans are to extend this service to other communities in the state and surrounding area.

We are limited because of finances, but with help, we feel confident that within a few years we could reach many more communities.

Membership now numbers 550. The cooperative has saved and pooled $19,000. to begin a loaning service which will be available to all members.

III. Needs:

1) Southern Consumers' Cooperative has reached the point when a full time education director is urgently needed to co-ordinate the work and programs of education, through the central office which is located at 127 Cherry St. For one year--$5,000.

2) A grant for two full-time field representatives to assist and initiate credit unions among Negroes and low-income groups in needy rural areas of Louisiana. Salary and travel expenses -- $17,000.

3) A grant for office equipment and supplies, for more effective co-ordination and operation...$3,000.

4) A grant to subsidize a monthly Co-op newsletter which informs all members of events and progress; it also serves as an educational media. $1,000.

5) A grant or a loan to Southern Consumers' Cooperative which could, in turn, make loans to small, sound credit unions; and also loans to supplement the capital already raised by this organization so that we could go forward with other projects.

MSS CORE -
85 SOUTHERN
16-11 REGIONAL

Research
Office

ORGANIZATIONS - Student
Nonviolent Coordinating
Committee

1964, May-
1965, August

MSS CORE :
85 SOUTHERN
16-11 REGIONAL

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1964, May-
1965, August

Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee
5/30/64

HARVARD'S RESPONSIBILITY IN MISSISSIPPI

The Harvard Crimson
Cambridge, Mass.
Dear Editor,

The April 30 and May 5, 1964, issues of the Crimson carry a debate on what might happen in Mississippi this summer and who holds responsibility for the outcome.

We maintain that the President and Fellows of Harvard University, and Harvard University as an institution, must bear heavy responsibility for what has happened and will happen in Mississippi.

Harvard University, through its holdings, plays an important role in the dominant economic, social and political institutions of Mississippi. Let's see how.

According to reports filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission, for 1961, the President and Fellows of Harvard College are the largest stockholder in Middle South Utilities, Inc. Furthermore, Paul C. Cabot, Treasurer of the University, is Chairman of the State Street Investment Corp., which is the third largest stockholder in Middle South, according to the same report. Again, Thomas D. Cabot, Overseer of the University, is a member of the Advisory Board of Massachusetts Investors Trust, which is the second largest stockholder in Middle South. These three entities control 4.5 percent of the outstanding stock of Middle South. In a corporation with outstanding shares amounting to almost 19 million, this is a formidable voting block. What is Middle South Utilities? It is a holding company.

Among the operating companies wholly-owned by Middle South is the Mississippi Power and Light Company, which sells electric power to the Western half of Mississippi. Thus, Harvard University as an institution, and through at least two members of its ruling body, is intimately involved in the economy of Mississippi. What does that involvement imply?

We can show that Harvard University, through Mississippi Power and Light, is closely connected to the largest banks, the White Citizens' Council, and the Democratic Party of Mississippi, which are the dominant economic, social and political institutions of Mississippi.

Electric power and finance capital form the keystone of industrialization, with which Mississippi is most concerned today. Mississippi Power and Light is the largest producer of electric power in Mississippi. Electric power is fundamental to commerce and industry. Deposit Guaranty Bank and Trust Company of Jackson and the First National Bank of Jackson are the two largest banks in the State of Mississippi. You cannot do business in the state without dealing, directly or indirectly with one of the two banks. Therefore, Harvard's connections with Mississippi electric power and finance capital will reveal its strong hand in the Mississippi Way of Life.

The White Citizens' Council, through its connections in political and economic structures dominates the prevailing social policies throughout the state. We will show that electric power and finance capital play a leading role in the White Citizens' Council of Mississippi. Harvard is involved in the White Citizens' Council's work through its connections with Mississippi electric power and finance capital.

The overwhelmingly dominant political machinery in Mississippi is the Mississippi Democratic Party. We will show that electric power, finance capital and the White Citizens' Council dominate the Democratic Party. Harvard plays an important role in Mississippi politics through its ties with Mississippi electric power, finance capital and the White Citizens' Council.

We will try to show that because of Harvard University's important role in Mississippi affairs, the University must bear part of the responsibility for the way of life there. The University must face the fact that it has an important say in the future of Mississippi and will bear responsibility for how that future unfolds.

Now let's look at Harvard's connections in Mississippi.

First, R. B. Wilson of Jackson, Miss., is a member of the Board of Directors of Missle South Utilities, whose largest stockholder is Harvard University. Mr. Wilson is also President and a member of the Board of Directors of Mississippi Power and Light, which is wholly-owned by Middle South Utilities. In addition, Mr. Wilson is a member of the Board of Directors of the Deposit Guaranty Bank and Trust Company of Jackson, the largest bank in the state of Mississippi.

Then there is Wm. P. McMullan, who is a Director of Mississippi Power and Light. Mr. McMullen is also Chairman, Chief Executive Officer, a Director and important stockholder of Deposit Guaranty Bank and Trust Company. Furthermore, Mr. McMullan occupies a seat on the Board of Directors of the Jackson White Citizens' Council.

Another member of the Board of Directors of Mississippi Power and Light is Robert M. Hearin, who is President, Director and member of the Advisory Committee of the First National Bank of Jackson, and controls the second largest percentage of outstanding stock of First National Bank. Mr. Hearin is a past president of the Jackson Chamber of Commerce and now a Director of the United States Chamber of Commerce. In addition he is a colonel on the official staff of Mississippi Governor Paul B. Johnson.

The Vice President and Secretary of Mississippi Power and Light is Alex Rogers, who was also appointed By Governor Johnson as a colonel on his official staff.

The Public Information Director for Mississippi Power and Light is Alex McKeigny, who holds a seat on the Board of Directors of the Jackson Citizens' Council.

Thus, we can see already Harvard's connections with electric power, finance capital, the White Citizens' Council and the Mississippi Democratic Party.

Let's explore this further.

A scoreboard of Directors of Deposit Guaranty Bank and Trust Company would read the following way. On the Deposit Guaranty Board there is one member who sits on the Board of Middle South Utilities (principal stockholder, Harvard University). There are two Deposit Guaranty Board members who sit on the Board of Mississippi Power and Light (wholly owned by Middle South Utilities). There are five Deposit Guaranty Board members who sit on the Board of Directors of the Jackson White Citizens' Council. And there are two Deposit Guaranty Board members who are colonels on Governor Johnson's staff.

A similar scoreboard for the First National Bank would read this way. One First National Board member is on the Board of the Jackson White Citizens' Council. And four First National Board members are colonels on the Governor's staff.

We have seen above that Harvard has important connections with the White Citizens' Council and the Mississippi Democratic Party through the Board of Mississippi Power and Light. It's important to understand what the White Citizens' Council and Democratic Party of Mississippi believe and stand for.

In the North, White Citizens' Council supporters may talk about States Rights and Constitutional government. But in Mississippi it sounds much different. And its main purposes are to prevent Negroes from voting, to maintain white supremacy and racial segregation in all phases of life, and to squash any semblance of Negro or Negro and white organization which is concerned with making changes in the Mississippi pattern of life. The White Citizens' Councils principal techniques are economic intimidation and political control of the state.

Following is a statement from Mississippi Governor Vardaman in 1907, which the White Citizens' Council includes in its standard literature packet available from the Greenwood headquarters of the Council:

> "The Negro should never have been trusted with the ballot. He is different from the white man. He is congenitally unqualified to exercise the most responsible duty of citizenship. He is physically, mentally, norally, racially and eternally the white man's inferior. There is nothing in the history of his race, nothing in his individual character, nothing in his achievements of the past nor his promise for the future which entitles him to stand side by side with the white man at the ballot box...
>
> "We must repeal the Fifteenth and modify the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States. Then we shall be able in our legislation

> to recognize the Negro's racial peculiarities, and make laws to fit them. This would leave the matter precisely as was intended by the father of the Republic."

At a Harrison County White Citizens' Council banquet on May 2, 1964, Master of Ceremonies Raymond Butler ended his remarks with the following statement: "Throughout the pages of history there is only one third class race which has been treated like a second class race and complained about it--and that race is the American Nigger."

Mr. Butler introduced several important Mississippians who had attended the banquet. Most prominent among them was the Chairman of the State Democratic Executive Committee, Bidwell Adam. Mr. Adam is also Chairman of the Harrison County Democratic Executive Committee.

Mr. Butler also introduced the Sheriff of Harrison County, the President of the Gulfport Port Authority and state representative Jim True, a Council member.

The guest speaker at the banquet was Gen. Edwin A. Walker, who was introduced by Medford Evans. Mr. Evans, who holds a Ph.D. from Yale University, is a Consultant to the Citizens' Councils of Texas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Tennessee, Georgia, South Carolina and North Carolina. Mr. Evans is Secretary of the Louisiana States Rights Party, Coordinator of the John Birch Society and was Consultant to General Edwin A. Walker at the Senate Preparedness Sub-Committee hearings when Gen. Walker was recalled from Germany.

Mr. Evans said of the White Citizens' Councils:

> "It is the only organization which recognizes...that the key to world revolution, in which we are involved against the revolutionaries, is the racial issue. People are increasingly aware of this due to the racial extremists and our Ambassador of Intelligence in the North: Governor Wallace."

Of General Walker, Evans said:

> "The most important individual in the United States is Gen. Edwin A. Walker."

During his speech, Gen. Walker noted that half the proceeds of the banquet would be sent to Governor Wallace's Presidential primary campaigns.

How does the Citizens' Council operate?

A voter registration drive and boycott of white merchants in Canton this year was met with large numbers of arrests of civil rights workers and local citizens and with economic reprisals against Canton's Negro residents. The State Senator

and two State Represtntatives from Madison County (in which Canton is located) are White Citizens' Council members. They sponsored bills making the distribution of literature concerning the boycott a crime. The white political and economic domination should be contrasted with the population figures: Madison County has 9,267 whites and 23,630 Negroes, according to the 1960 U.S. Census.

The Canton Citizens' Council distributed an open letter to whites in Canton, calling for their support against Negro efforts to change their way of life.

Here are excerpts from that letter:

"Dear Fellow White Citizens:
"...THE WHITE CITIZENS OF CANTON MUST BE UNIFIED IN ORDER TO SAVE CANTON FROM MASS CONFUSION LEADING TO RACE MIXING. Organization is the key to victory!
"The Canton Citizens Council is the gathering place for those white men and women who are determined to keep the white people in all governmental positions and in complete control of our way of life...
"Thank you for your support and continued effort to keep Canton, Madison County and Mississippi in the hands of white men and women.
Sincerely,
Our Noble President"

We have seen some of the approaches of the White Citizens' Councils with which Harvard University is involved. Now let's look at the position of the Mississippi Democratic Party with which Harvard University is involved.

The Mississippi Democratic Party dominates the politics of Mississippi. The Republicans have only one member in the State Legislature and none in the Executive branch or among the Congressional and Senatorial delegations. And the White Citizens' Councils dominate the Mississippi Democratic Party.

First, let's look at the platform of the Mississippi Democratic Party, adopted in Convention, June 30, 1960:

"We believe in the segregation of the races and are unalterably opposed to repeal or modification of the segregation laws of this State, and we condemn integration and the practice of non-segregation. We unalterably oppose any and all efforts to repeal the miscgenation laws. We believe in the doctrine of interposition as defined in the appropriate resolution adopted by the Legislature of the State of Mississippi at its regular session of 1956...

"We believe in the separation of the races in the universities and colleges, in the public schools, in public transportation, in public parks, in public playgrounds, and in all spheres of activity where experience has shown that it is for the best interest of both races that such separation be observed."

August 16, 1960, the State Democratic Party, meeting in Jackson, adopted the following measures in response to the 1960 National Democratic Convention held in Los Angeles, California:

> "That we reject and oppose the platforms of both National parties and their candidates. That we reaffirm and readopt the Platform and principles of the Democratic Party of Mississippi adopted in Convention Assembled in the City of Jackson, Mississippi, on the 30th day of June, 1960."

Another important measure of the Mississippi Democratic Party is the campaign literature of Paul Johnson's 1963 race for Governor. Johnson's campaign themes focused on maintaining white supremacy through a one-party system, segregation in Mississippi forever and bury the Republican Party once and for all.

Here is an excerpt from the standard leaflet which could be obtained from Johnson headquarters during the campaign:

> "A DIVISION OF CONSERVATIVE MISSISSIPPIANS INTO TWO POLITICAL CAMPS...WOULD GIVE THE BALANCE OF POWER TO OUR MINORITY GROUP. This would be the end of our way of life in Mississippi and the peace, tranquillity, law and order we now enjoy in all of our communities would soon come to an awesome end.
>
> "To have Mississippi Democratic nominees and Republican nominees running for every public office...municipal, county and state...every four years...would constitute an unnecessary nuisance and would bring to Mississippi the same political evils and dangers that now beset such states as Illinois, New York, Michigan, Pennsylvania and California...
>
> "If you've already had enough of politics for 1963, then help stamp out Republicanism on November 5. Let's bury these Republican 'upstarts' so deep under good, solid Mississippi Democratic votes that it will be the year 2000 before you hear of Republican candidates for Mississippi offices again!
>
> "We do not have to belong to and participate in an integrated national party, which tolerates in its ranks radical leftists like Governor Nelson Rockefeller and Senator Jacob Javits of New York and 'Black Monday' Earl Warren, in order to cast Mississippi's electoral votes for a true conservative. We do not have to make an 'accomodation' with liberals, and we do not have to compromise our principles, in order to make our electoral votes count for freedom.
>
> "Let's...bury forever these 'overnight' Republicans who would like to divide our State and hand it over to a minority group."

So we can see the themes of one-party rule and white supremacy coming through Johnson's campaign. And we can see the overlap of principles between the Mississippi Democratic Party and the White Citizens' Councils.

Now let's look at how the White Citizens' Council exerts control over the State Legislature, which is strictly a Democratic Party affair.

Of the 122 members of the House of Representatives in the 1964-68 Legislature, at least 20 are known to belong to the White Citizens' Councils, including House Speaker Walter Sillers. Six of the 20 are on the State Executive Committee of the White Citizens' Council.

In the Senate at least 10 of the 53 members are known to belong to the White Citizens' Councils, including President pro-tem George Yarbrough, who is on the Citizens' Councils' State Executive Committee.

In the 1960-64 Legislature the line-up was slightly different There were 140 members of the House and 22 of them were known to be Citizens' Council members. And there were 49 Senators, of whom 12 were Citizens' Council members.

Another measure of Citizens' Council legislative strength is placement of Council members on committees which control key legislation.

Of the seven members on the very important Senate Rules Committee, three are known to belong to the Citizens' Councils. Of the 14 members of the House Rules Committee, four are known to be members of the Council.

On the House Ways and Means Committee, nine of the 33 members are known to be Council members. In the Senate, Council members hold at least four of the 13 seats on the Oil and Gas Committee, including Chairman and Vice Chairman. In the comparable House committee, called Conservation of Minerals and Natural Resources, eight of the 29 members are Council members, including the chairman.

Another measure of Citizens' Council importance in the Mississippi Democratic Party is Executive appointments. We've already mentioned the Governor's official staff of colonels. Colonels receive their appointments because of their support for the gubernatorial candidate during the campaign. Therefore, an analysis of the colonel staff should give some indication of where Johnson's support came from and to whom he owed political debts.

We find that Paul Johnson appointed fourteen members of the Jackson White Citizens' Council (13 of them Board members) to his colonel staff. He also appointed eight members of the State Executive Committee of the White Citizens' Councils to his colonel staff.

The State Sovereignty Commission is another place where Executive appointments are very important. The Commission, which is supported by state tax money, has been the official segregation watchdog agency of the State since 1956. Its body for the 1964-68 session has not yet been chosen, but we know that at least seven of its 13 members for the 1960-64 session were members of the White Citizens' Councils.

Until the fight on the civil rights bill began last summer, the Commission had been channeling state funds every year to the Citizens' Councils in Mississippi. Now the money is used to fight the civil rights bill. The State Legislature which had donated more than 10 thousand dollars to the Washington anti-civil rights lobby, recently appropriated another fifty thousand dollars of state funds for the same purpose.

So we can see how the White Citizens' Council dominates the Executive and Legislative branches of the State Government of Mississippi. And we have seen what the White Citizens' Councils believe and stand for.

We have seen how the two leading banks and the leading electric power company, which are crucial to commerce and industry, play major roles in the Citizens' Council.

We have seen the major role electric power, finance capital and the White Citizens' Council play in the Mississippi Democratic Party.

And we started off by showing the important place Harvard University, through Middle South and Mississippi Power and Light, has in the electric power-finance capital-Citizens' Council-Democratic Party setup.

Harvard must see its responsibility. Negroes are killed, beaten and run out of the state for being Negroes. Negroes have no recourse at the polls, in court, at the police station or in the classrooms.

Harvard cannot disclaim responsibility for the "goings-on down there." With its political, economic and social roots in the state, it could wield tremendous pressure to change Mississippi. The economic and political structures could not last long if Harvard applied its weight against their foundations.

But Mississippi is a profitable business enterprise. We wonder whether education is only incidental to the Board of Trustees of Harvard University.

There is much to be done. And time is running out.

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NEWS RELEASE
STUDENT NONVIOLENT COORDINATING COMMITTEE
6 RAYMOND STREET, NW
ATLANTA, GEORGIA 30314

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
November 29, 1964

POVERTY FUNDS IN N.E. MISSISSIPPI HEADED BY SEGREGATIONIST LAWMAKER

CORINTH, MISSISSIPPI - $700,000 in federal funds for a five-county area will be administered by a State Senator who once advocated using federal money to segregate housing and schools.

The grant - announced November 24 by President Johnson and Sergent Shriver - was given to the Corinth Urban Renewal Agency, and, according to Corinth Mayor John Mercier, will be used to up-grade education in the area and thus up-grade the area's economic rescurces. The funds will be used in an area including Alcorn, Tishimingo, Prentiss, Union and Tippah Counties.

State Senator J. P. Dean of Corinth has been named head of the five-county project. The Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee said Corinth is one of four Mississippi cities still participating in the Federal Urban Renewal Program after the state legislature cut off renewal funds, fearing integrated housing would result. Senator Dean, in state senate debates on the fund cut-off in February, 1964, advocated using the federal money to maintain housing and school segregation.

Dean said on February 14, 1964, that Corinth would use Urban Renewal funds to relocate "82 Negro families who live within a block of our white high school and solve a potentially dangerous situation."

The grants which Senator Dean will be administering, SNCC said, will flow through governmental and non-governmental agencies, as well as non-profit organizations such as schools and churches. SNCC Field Secretary Donald White, who directs activity in the 1st Congressional District for the Council of Federated Organizations (COFO), said none of the school systems or churches in the entire five county area are de-segregated.

White said federal funds could be better used to repair five antiquated school busses used to transport 260 Negro children to their segregated schools. The SNCC worker said a Negro children to their segregated schools. The SNCC worker said a Negro parents' boycott of the school busses forced an admission from the Alcorn County School Board that new busses were needed, but could not be purchased because the board faced two outstanding transportation notes totaling $16,000. White wondered, "how the county can owe $16,000 on busses they admit are no good."

NEWS RELEASE
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#97
FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

December 5, 1964

U.S. GOVT. GIVES $1,500,000 TO MISSISSIPPI

ATLANTA, GEORGIA -- The Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC) said here that the Federal Government has granted or loaned Mississippi over one million dollars in recent weeks.

The largest grant was given by the Public Health Service of the U.S. Dept. of Health, Education, & Welfare totaling $1,181,800 for the construction of medical and educational facilities in Mississippi.

The city of Guntown (Lee County), Mississippi was granted a loan of $129,000 for the construction of a municipal water distribution system by the Community Facilities Admmnistration of the Housing and Home Finance Agency (HHFA). The loan was announced in a telegram from Representative Thomas Abernathy to the mayor of Guntown.

A loan of $5,000 from the Public Housing Administration has been granted to the city of Aberdeen (Monroe County), Mississippi which will enable the city to begin preliminary planning on its program for 25 low-rent housing units. The preliminary loan will allow Aberdeen to prepare a development program which will probably serve as the vasis for an annual contribution between the Federal Public Housing Administration and the city Housing Authority.

Aberdeen Mayor Howell testified last February 14th before the state legislature that federal funds for urban renewal could be used to maintain segregation. Howell said, "if we tear down those slums and provide nice housing for Negroes we can prevent them from moving into our white neighborhoods". He went on to add, "As freakish as it may sound, we are using urban renewal to maintain segregation."

((end of release))

Aberdeen-- do you have any ideas on what to do about this? Do any other projects?

[1964]

CITIZENS FOR FARM LABOR

CHAIRMAN: Henry Anderson

Don Grubbs was born and raised in Florida. He wrote his Ph.D. dissertation on the Southern Tenant Farmers Union, after more than two years of research. He is presently Assistant Professor of History at University of the Pacific Stockton. The following article was written at the request of the editors of FARM LABOR.

A UNION THAT REALLY WAS ONE
by Donald Grubbs

The urge toward union has always been one of the most fundamental passions of mankind. Unity rather than alienation, to live as brothers rather than as strangers, is a dream which has driven millions of men.

Most of the tough-minded leaders of American unionism have indulged in no such mysticism. Union, to them, was been nothing more or less than the best way for workers to put pork chops on the table. For such people, the unity of workers has been a tool, not a goal--a means, not an end. It has been a unity operative in the economic sphere only. One of the severe limitations of this conception of unity is the fact that, in practice, it defeats itself: as the union succeeds, it fails. The more secure a man's job becomes, the less his union means to him. It loses its relevance to his problems. It becomes stagnant, as, indeed, the American labor movement has become today.

Thirty years ago, in a most unlikely location, there flourished an organization whose history can teach us profound lessons about union in a higher and broader sense. Its members were farm tenants and sharecroppers, poor people bound to a rich soil, the fertile black Mississippi Delta around Memphis. They called their organization the Southern Tenant Farmers Union.

People who conceive of unions in the limited, manipulative, purely economic sense would probably question whether the S.T.F.U. can even be called a union.. Its impoverished members, grubbing an existence in the rural South, were so thoroughly at their employers' mercy that collective bargaining was out of the question. At most, in areas where they were strongest, they could occasionally stay out of the fields, "sick," on a given date.

Even to carry out a minimum program, to operate on any level at all, it was necessary to enroll a great percentage of the farm laborers in an area. For this, as well as more theoretical reasons, both Negroes and Caucasians were welcomed into the union and treated exactly alike from the beginning. This, remember, in the Mississippi Delta of the dardest Dixie. Surely a practical man might regard such a policy as the climax of folly.

W. J. Cash, in hsi classic Mind of the South, shows that the spread of the plantation system introduced class distinctions that could have been galling to the egalitarian settlers of the region, but then compensated them by introducing the "vastly ego-warming and ego-expanding distinction between the white man and the black." This artificial "proto-Dorian front" among the whites, as Cash called it, provided a gratifying sense of worth and power to every member of the Caucasian caste: "Come what may, he would always be a white man."

Leaders of the Southern Tenant Farmers Union, particularly a rugged Virginian named Howard Kester, saw quite clearly this relationship between white supremacy and the human need to feel oneself worthy and masterful. They concluded, therefore that as Caucasians found union to be a more satisfactory means of gaining human dignity and winning a degree of control over their situation, they could shed white supremacy like a garment. It was an attractive theory, but would it work?

The first two locals of the S.T.F.U. were composed of sharecroppers who had toiled together in the fields and knew each other as individuals, so the Caucasians never thought to invoke their racial superstitions. But around Marked Tree, the second largest town in Poinsett County, Arkansas, word of the union quickly spread to a great many people who were not acquainted with one another, and the ruddy-faced workers were reluctant to organize with the dark-skinned workers. At this point, the union leaders made a major tactical decision. They would allow a Negro local and a white local in Marked Tree, but each would have to meet in the Negro lodge hall, which happened to be the only building large enough to accommodate either of the two groups. Soon the Negro local began requesting visits from individual Caucasian members who, outnumbered, could hardly tell the Negroes to sit at the rear of their own hall. In greater and greater numbers, each week, the whites drifted in, gaping in wonder as they listened to the wisdom of the Negro local's president, jabbing theirruddy-hued friends in the ribs and whispering, "You know, that nigger's got more sense than any white man here."

The Negroes were generally more literate because of their greater respect for education, a fact that never failed to amaze poor white sharecroppers new to the union. Besides, in Marked Tree, the Negro leader was a minister; the white leader was a bootlegger. This gave the former a bit more prestige, although the services of both were probably in equal demand.

Within a few months, S.T.F.U. Secretary H. L. Mitchell was happily observing that the only way to tell which local was meeting was to note the color of the officers on the platform. After the success of the two-local tactic in Marked Tree, the union leaders felt free to adopt it in any area where the whites' folk beliefs hindered their immediate association with people of a different color. Mitchell was quoted as saying, "It is quite all right for the two races to organize in separate locals just so long as they are all in the same union and fighting for the same things." Mitchell and the other union officers knew that as members came to comprehend what "fighting for the same things" ment, the irrationality that underlay the demand for two locals would begin to fade away.

They were pragmatists, To reach and convince whites who would otherwise be antagonized, they used white organizers; to gain the confidence of Negroes who had good reason to be suspicious of a "white man's organization," they used Negro organizers. For the same reasons, they encouraged the balancing of officeholders by race. Pickets, emissaries to Washington or Little Rock, and other spokesmen before the public were chosen from both races.

Officers and organizers were chosen with cognizance of their race in order to create a movement in which race would become unimportant to the largest possible number of people. "Most of the trouble between the races is directly rooted in the problem of bread and jobs and economic security. It is not primarily a problem of color," the union declared. In other words, the S.T.F.U. rejected most of the quasi-sociological aphorisms about "deeply rooted traditions," "getting too far ahead of public opinion," "changing men's hearts through education," and so on. Union leaders disdained intellectualizing and egg-treading. They plunged into the task of revealing concretely to both races that men united are happier, more valuable to themselves and others, and more effective than men divided.

This faith was rewarded with almost unbelievable results. One case is illustrative: a Negro union member from Arkansas' Crosss County was beaten so severely by planters and their riding-bosses that, during a long period of invalidism, he could not hold his body wastes. A white sharecropper couple with a long pre-union background of bitter race hatred took the battered man into their cabin and nursed him like a brother.

Some poor whites grew almost aggressive about their new beliefs. For example, one said:

> They eat the same kind of food that we eat; they live in the same kind of shacks that we live in; they work for the same bossmen that we work for; they hoe beside us in the fields; they drink out of the same bucket that we drink out of; ignorance is a-killin' them jest the same as it's a-killin' us... Why <u>shouldn't</u> they belong to the same union that we belong to?

The S.T.F.U. experiment had notable social and political results as well as personal and individual results. Its difficulties inspired formation of the LaFollette Committee which investigated violations of workers' rights of speech and association. The S.T.F.U. exposed the fact that the early New Deal's AAA (Agricultural Adjustment Administration), like the NRA, was -- especially in the South -- primarily a large property owner's device. The S.T.F.U. secured a nationally publicized conviction of a Dixie deputy sheriff for using his office to hold men in peonage. The S.T.F.U. convinced President Roosevelt that rural poverty must be attacked in new ways. He named a tenancy commission which included an S.T.F.U. member. The findings of Roosevelt's tenancy commission were translated into the Farm Security Administration until Virginia's Harry Byrd killed the FSA on the pretext of "economy" during World War II.

Probably no all-white organization and certainly no all-Negro organization could have achieved these results. But simply getting people into the same room would not, by itself, have built an interracial union on any permanent basis. How was it done?

To begin with, the union's leaders set an example. Members saw that people of both races were willing to get out into the fields with them, white leaders risking their skins for black members and black for white; this happened constantly. Such actions were the rocks on which mutual trust was slowly established. In addition, union officials and organizers insisted on non-violence regardless of provocation, a policy which was indispensable to the very existence of the S.T.F.U. Only fifteen years before and a short distance away, Negroes who were trying to organize a sharecroppers' union had been massacred like animals at a town called Elaine -- because one of them allegedly shot a white man who tried to break up a union meeting.

The promotion of members' self-respect was a constant and conscious task the S.T.F.U. leaders set themselves, and another reason for the success of racial integration in the union. For the first time in their lives, sharecroppers found themselves regarded as being human. They were given aid when they were sick, hungry, or in jail. They were given responsibilities and rewards. They were addressed as "Mister." Above, all, they were encouraged to think about cooperative action and the ways it might alter their world. Rapidly their need for protective prejudice disappeared.

The leaders of the S.T.F.U. never underestimated the intelligence of the members. Though unschooled, weakened by a lifetime of malnutriton and hookworm, often illiterate, many sharecroppers had fine minds which their society had discouraged from development. These people could comprehend the reasons for race hatred, and the necessity of replacing it through united action, almost as fast as these things were explained to them.

* * * * *

Today, millions of young Negroes are condemned to unemployment and pointless lives because the ruling caste simply refuses to believe union is desirable or possible. The dark-skinned beat and stab the light-skinned without really knowing why, or where they ought to strike. And vica versa. And, all the while, a candidate for President assures us that no law can change men's hearts.

For every man who believes in elementary decency, "Freedom Now" is a fine slogan. But might it not be supplemented with "Union Now"? Real union. Not union among men who merely want a bigger slice of society, but among men who want to transform it.

In 1964, as in 1934, the lower Mississippi Valley might be the best place to begin.

THE MFDP CHALLENGE:

First Stage - January 4, 1965

> "...they cannot win 'elections' from a system based on murder and then claim the right to govern free men."--Congressman James Roosevelt, Congressional Record, 1-4-65, p. 50.

On January 4, 1965, Congressman William Ryan, of New York, secured recognition from Speaker McCormack as the latter was about to administer the oath of office to Members-elect of the House of Representatives. Ryan said:

> "Mr. Speaker, on my responsibility as a Member-elect of the 89th Congress, I object to the oath being administered to the gentlemen from Mississippi, Mr. Abernethy, Mr. Whitten, Mr. Williams, Mr. Walker and Mr. Colmer. I base this upon facts and statements which I consider to be reliable. I also make this objection on behalf of a significant number of colleagues who are now standing with me."

As Congressman Ryan uttered these last words, some fifty congressmen rose to indicate their support of Ryan's objection .

Then the Speaker said:

> "Uner the precedents, the Chair will ask the gentlemen who have been challenged not to rise to take the oath with the other Members, for the present at least. The other Members will rise and I will now administer the oath of office to them."

Whereupon all the Members of the House, with the exception of the five Mississippians (and Ottinger of New York, who was also being challenged) arose and took the oath of office.

As soon as the Members had taken their seats, Congressman Ryan rose again, seeking recognition. It was his intention to introduce a resolution officially challenging the rights of the Mississippians to their seats, on the ground that the elections by which they were returned to the House were unconstitutional, in that the State of Mississippi was guilty of the wholesale disfranchisement of Negroes. The resolution also called for the Mississippi seats to remain empty until the House could investigate the allegations upon which the challenge was based, and come to a decision about the validity of the Mississippi elections.

Another Congressman also rose, seeking recognition. He was Carl Albert, of Oklahoma, House Democratic Majority Leader, leading spokesman in the House for the administration of President Lyndon Johnson. The Washington office of the MFDP had had information for several days that the Speaker had arranged to recognize Albert, rather than Ryan, so that Albert could introduce a resolution calling for the seating of the Mississippians. McCormack, of course, knew what Ryan intended to do, and what Albert intended to do. McCormack recognized Albert, who introduced the following resolution:

> Resolved, that the Speaker is hereby authorized and directed to administer the oath of office to the gentlemen from Mississippi,

Mr. Thomas G. Abernethy, Mr. Jamie L. Whitten, Mr. John Bell Williams, Mr. William M. Colmer, and Mr. Prentiss Walker."

Then Albert went on to say:

"Mr. Speaker, the Members--lect whose names are referred to in the resolution are here with certificates of election in due form on file with the Clerk of the House of Representatives just as all other Members of the House. Any question involving the validity of the regularity of the election of the Members in question is once which should be dealt with under the laws governing contested elections. I therefore urge the adoption of this resolution."

Albert knew, as did most other Members that, on December 4th, 1964, the MFDP had filed challenges against the five Members from Mississippi, alleging that the elections by which they were returned were illegal and unconstitutional. The MFDP challenge was filed under the provisions of Title 2, USC, 201 et seq, certainly one of the "laws governing contested elections." Therefore it seems justificable to infer that Albert was recognizing the existence of the MFDP challenge, and implying that the procedures of that challenge should be followed in determining the validity of the Mississippi elections.

Considering the vast amount of information which has been generally available about the disfranchesement of Mississippi Negroes, it is inconceivable that Alber, and his chief, President Johnson, were not aware of the conditions which exist in that State. Indeed, President Johnson's Attorney General had filed an omnibus suit which alleged that the entire structure of Mississippi election and registration law was unconstitutional. Presumably, this suit was pursued with Johnson's knowledge and approval. It is difficult, in view of these facts, to understand why President Johnson, and House Majority Leader Albert, would not have been willing to throw their weight behind the move by Ryan to let the Mississippi seats stand empty until the MFDP challenge could be decided. President Johnson has, any number of times, declared that he is unalterably committed to securing the unhindered franchise for all Americans. Support of the Ryan move would certainly have been an effective step toward that end. Assuming that President Johnson means what he says, his tactics, and those of his leading spokesman in the House, Carl Albert, remain a mystery.

After Albert had introduced his resolution and made the remarks quoted above, the Speaker said, "The question is on the resolution," meaning that the business then before the House was whether or not Albert's resolution should be passed. At this point Congressman James Roosevelt rose for a parliamentary inquiry. Being recognized by the Speaker, Roosevelt asked if the first vote would be on the resolution or on the previous question (a technical term for a motion to cut off debate on the matter before the House). The Speaker replied that if Albert moved to cut off debate, the first vote would be on whether or not to do so.

Roosevelt then asked:

"If the motion for the previous question is voted down, would it then be order to offer a substitute or an amendment providing that the five Representatives-elect from Mississippi not be

> sworn at this time and that the question of their rights to be seated be referred to the Committee on House Administration."

The Speaker stated that if the debate was not cut off by a majority vote for the motion on the previous question, "it would be in order to offer a proper amendment."

Congresswoman Edith Green, of Oregon, then rose for a parliamentary enquiry. She asked the Speaker how many votes would be required to force a roll call vote. The Speaker replied, that, under the Constitution, one-fifth of the Members present would have to rise to demand a roll call vote. Thus 86 Members had to rise, when the Speaker put the question whether or not there should be a roll call vote, if the votes were to be recorded.

At this point Albert said, "Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question on the resolution." Thus, he was asking that the House vote on whether or not to cut off debate on the resolution he had introduced. According to the House rules of procedure, the House then had to vote on Albert's motion for the previous question, before it could vote on his resolution to seat the Mississippians.

After Albert had moved the previous question, Mrs. Green said,"Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays." (This is a technical term for roll call vote.) The Speaker then asked those who favored a roll call vote on Albert's motion for the previous question to rise. A large number of Members rose, both Democrats and Republicans. The Speaker began to count them and then gave up, saying that, apparently, a sufficient number were standing to require the roll call vote.

Then the House voted. Technically, they were voting on whether or not to close debate on Albert's resolution to seat the Mississippians. Actually, the vote was a test to see what kind of support those allied with Ryan, Green and Roosevelt, would have. A number of the Congressmen, including Roosevelt, had prepared speeches against the Albert resolution. They wanted an opportunity to face each member of the House with the full import of what he would be doing by voting in favor of seating the Mississippians. Such a debate would have opened up the issue of the disfranchisement of Southern Negroes, in a national forum, as it has not been opened for the past one hundred years. In the speech Roosevelt had prepared he said:

> "The occasions are rare that a Member of this House must take upon himself the high and heavy duty of rising to say that he must speak upon his honor as a Member. We have seen such an occasion today....
>
> "This House must speak upon its honor to the people of the United States. We are beyond politics in the ordinary sense; we are beyond the contentions of party and program that ordinarily concern us. We must speak upon politics in the very highest sense; we must speak upon the way a free people governs itself, we must speak upon the meaning of the words and the spirit of the Constitution, we must speak upon what to an American is the most terrible of political facts--that some Americans are not free men....
>
> "This House is honorable because it flows from the wellsprings of democracy and the open society--

from the people's vote. If those wellsprings are poisoned, this House is poisoned. We dare not let men pretend to a seat in this honorable House who have been chosen by a closed vote in a closed society. If we do, we betray this House and the people of the United States and the Constitution they wrote for us.

"Such men are standing before us today, pretending to seats among us. They say their constituents will have no representation if we do not seat them. But their constituents will have no representation if we do seat them.

"We must say to them that they...win 'elections' from a system based on murder and then claim the right to govern free men....

"We will welcome to our midst Congressmen who have really been chosen by the people of Mississippi; but we must say to the people of all the States that until such men arrive here from Mississippi, we will not besmirch ourselves or the Constitution or the American people by seating persons who merely pretend to have been freely elected to our midst.

"When we say this, and not until then, we shall have spoken and acted upon our honor as the House of Representatives."

Had debate been opened up on the Albert resolution to seat the Mississippians, every man of honor and decency in the House would have felt constrained to rise and speak in similar vein. After such a debate, there could be little doubt that the Albert resolution would fail, and that the Mississippi seats would have remained empty until the final decision of the House on the MFDP challenge.

Thus the vote on the technical "motion for the previous question" was in a very real sense, a vote on the merits of seating or not seating the Mississippians. Thosewho voted against the motion for the previous question were demanding the opportunity to vindicate the right of the U.S. House of Representatives to call itself an institution representing free men.

One hundred forty-nine of the Members voted against Albert's motion to cut off debate. Their names and other information about them are listed in the table below.

One hundred twenty=eight of them were Democrats--44% of the House Democrats who could vote. Twenty-one of them were Republicans--15% of the Republicans who could vote.

Thirty-nine of them were freshman Democrats--58% of the Democrat freshman in the House. One of them was a freshman Republican--6% of the Republican freshmen in the House who could vote.

Seventy-six of them were lawyers--32% of the House lawyers who could vote. Sixty-nine of the lawyers in the House are from the states of the old Confederacy. Thus, there were actually only 163 lawyers who could have been expected to vote against the Albert motion. Forty-six percent of those did vote against it.

The table has one column which shows the seniority of each congressman who voted against the Albert motion. These seniority numbers are an important indication of the kind of opposition Albert had in the House, because

because much of a congressman's power and prestige is based on the length of time he has been in office. The highest seniority numbers indicate the shortest lengths of service. In other words, the freshman Democrats who were elected in 1964 have aseniority number of 78. Freshmen Republicans have a seniority of 36. The oldest congressman, in point of service, in each party, has a seniority number of one.

The lowest seniority number of any Democrat who opposed Albert and supported the MFDP was 14. Three of the supporters had this number, Dawson of Illinois, Holifield of Illinois, and Madden of Indiana. These three began their terms of service on January 3, 1943. The lowest seniority number among the Republican supporters of MFDP was 15, held by Ayres of Ohio, who has been in the House since January 3, 1951.

There are 20 Democrat members of the House who have seniority numbers lower than 14. Of this 20, only 5 come from non-Southern districts--Celler (10th Dist., N.Y.), McCormack (9th Dist., Mass.), Keogh (11th Dist., N.Y.), Kirwan (19th Dist., Ohio), and King (17th Dist., Calif.). Of this 5, three come from districts which have 10% or more Negroes--Celler 30.9%; Keogh, 24.0%; and Kirwan, 10%. Celler is the oldest member of the House in point of service and he occupies the very powerful post of chairman of the House Judiciary Committee. His support during the coming months would be very significant, if it could be arranged. Both Keogh and Kirwan occupy positions of similar power.

Of the 149 congressmen who voted in support of MFDP and against the Albert motion on Janury 4, 108 came from districts with less than 10% Negro population. This is an indication of the widespread support which exists among whites outside the South. These votes were not dictated by the political considerations attendant upon a black constituency. Presumably, at least some of these congressmen voted with us because they thought it was the right thing to do. Others, no doubt, voted with us because they knew from experience, or were told during the December lobbying period, that their Constituencies supported us.

On the other hand, there are 12 non-southern districts which do have 10% or more Negro population whose congressmen did not vote with us. Three of these are mentioned above. The others are:

Californai, Dist. 31	Wilson (D)	16.4%
Massachusetts, Dist. 9	McCormack (D)	12.8
New York, Dist. 7	Addabbo(D)	20.8
Dist.12	Kelly (D)	15.9
Dist.14	Rooney (D)	12.9

Ohio, Dist. 2	Clancy (R)	11.9
Dist.12	Devine (R)	11.7
Dist. 22	Bolton (R)	13.6
Pennsylvania, Dist. 14	Moorhead (D)	23.1

There were only nine of the non-Southern states from which came not a single vote against the Albert motion. They were: Idaho, Kansas, Nebraska, Nevada, New Mexico, North Dakota, Rhode Island, South Dakota and Washington.

Since the matter at issue in the vote on Albert's motion was so clearly fundamental to the political and philosophical morality of the United States, it is interesting to note the religious affiliations of those who voted against it, and to compare these with the religious configurations of the House as a whole. Such a comparison follows:

Denomination	No. voting	No. against	%against
Protestant	24	8	33
Roman Catholic	92	58	62
Unitarian	8	6	75
Episcopal	54	13	24
Presbyterian	57	12	21
Methodist	64	12	19
Jewish	13	10	77
Morron	7	3	43
Baptist	37	5	14
Disc. of Christ	5	2	40
Lutheran	14	5	36
Christian Science	2	1	50
Congregational	14	5	35
United Church of Christ	2	1	50
Church of Christ	6	1	17
Central of Sch.	1	1	100
no specified denom.	13	6	46

After the vote was in on the Albert motion to cut off debate, the Speaker announced that the motion had passed and, that, therefore, the House would now vote on passage of the resolution seating the Mississippians. There was no call for a roll call vote, so the Speaker merely asked that those members favoring passage of the resolution signify by saying "Aye" and those opposed signify by saying "Nay". The Speaker decided that the Ayes had it and that the resolution had passed. He then proceeded to administer the oath to the Mississippians and they took their seats.

Whether or not they keep them will depend upon the outcome of the MFDP challenge, which, under the provisions of Title 2, USC, 201 et seq, will be before the House sometime in the late summer of 1965.

CONGRESSMEN WHO VOTED AGAINST THE ALBERT RESOLUTION

Dist.	Name	Religion	Seniority	Party	%N
ALASKA					
AL	Rivers+	Protestant	55	Dem	3.0
ARIZONA					
2	Udall+	Mormon	61	Dem	3.4
CALIFORNIA					
4	Leggett+	Roman Catholic	69	Dem	4.7
5	Burton+	Unitarian	72	Dem	17.6
6	Maillard	Episcopal	16	Rep	4.9
7	Cohelan	Episcopal	55	Dem	24.8
8	Miller	Roman Catholic	18	Dem	7.2
9	Edwards+	Unitarian	69	Dem	1.2
14	Baldwin+	Presbyterian	18	Rep	6.2
19	Holifield	Disc. of Christ	14	Dem	0.2
21	Hawkins	Methodist	69	Dem	62.9
22	Corman	Methodist	60	Dem	1.2
26	Roosevelt	Episcopal	44	Dem	6.3
28	Bell	Presbyterian	27	Dem	1.1
29	Brown	Methodist	69	Dem	0.5
30	Roybal	Roman Catholic	69	Dem	15.6
33	Dyal	Mormon	78	Dem	3.4
37	Van Deerlin	Episcopal	69	Dem	7.9
COLORADO					
1	Rogers+	Baptist	32	Dem	6.1
3	Evans+	Presbyterian	78	Dem	1.9
CONNECTICUT					
1	Daddario+	Roman Catholic	55	Dem	4.6
2	St. Onge+	Roman Catholic	69	Dem	1.7
3	Giaimo+	Roman Catholic	55	Dem	5.5
4	Irwin+	Roman Catholic	77	Dem	5.1
6	Grabowski+	Roman Catholic	69	Dem	NA
DELAWARE					
AL	McDowell	Presbyterian	54	Dem	13.6
HAWAII					
AL	Mink+	Protestant	78	Dem	0.8
ILLINOIS					
1	Dawson+	Christian Science	14	Dem	87.1
2	O'Hara	Roman Catholic	36	Dem	22.3
3	Murphy+	Roman Catholic	55	Dem	20.2
5	Kluczynski	Roman Catholic	32	Dem	4.9
6	Ronan	Roman Catholic	78	Dem	46.0
7	Annunzio	Roman Catholic	78	Dem	32.2
8	Rostenkowski	Roman Catholic	55	Dem	0.2
9	Yates+	Jewish	75	Dem	5.9
11	Pucinski	Roman Catholic	55	Dem	0.3
19	Schisler	--	78	Dem	2.0
23	Shipley	Baptist	55	Dem	0.6
24	Price	Roman Catholic	18	Dem	12.3
INDIANA					
1	Madden+	Roman Catholic	14	Dem	17.0
3	Brademas	Methodist	55	Dem	4.5
8	Denton+	Methodist	43	Dem	3.6
11	Jacobs+	Roman Catholic	78	Dem	14.3

IOWA					
1	Schmidhauser	Unitarian	78	Dem	1.0
6	Greigg	Lutheran	78	Dem	0.3
7	Hansen	Presbyterain	78	Dem	0.2
KENTUCKY					
3	Farnsley+	Episcopal	78	Dem	12.8
MAINE					
1	Tupper	Episcopal	78	Dem	0.4
2	Hathaway+	Methodist	27	Rep	0.2
MARYLAND					
2	Long+	Presbyterian	69	Dem	4.3
6	Mathias+	Episcopal	27	Rep	3.4
AL	Sickles+	Roman Catholic	69	Dem	16.7
MASSACHUSETTS					
1	Conte+	Roman Catholic	22	Rep	0.7
2	Boland	Roman Catholic	37	Dem	3.7
3	Philbin+	Roman Catholic	14	Dem	0.7
4	Donohue+	Roman Catholic	21	Dem	0.6
5	Morse+	Congregational	27	Rep	0.4
7	MacDonald	Roman Catholic	44	Dem	0.8
8	O*Neill	Roman Catholic	37	Dem	1.9
11	Burke	Roman Catholic	55	Dem	0.5
MICHIGAN					
1	Conyers+	Protestant	78	Dem	41.3
2	Vivian	Unitarian	78	Dem	4.4
3	Todd	--	78	Dem	3.7
7	Mackie	Unitarian	78	Dem	1.4
8	Harvey+	Presbyterian	27	Rep	5.0
11	Clevenger+	Unitarian	78	Dem	0.2
12	O;Hara+	Roman Catholic	55	Dem	0.6
13	Diggs	Baptist	44	Dem	49.7
14	Nedzi+	Roman Catholic	63	Dem	3.7
15	Ford+	United Church of Christ	78	Dem	46.3
16	Dingell+	Roman Catholic	46	Dem	6.9
17	Griffiths+	Protestant	44	Dem	0.4
18	Broomfield	Methodist	19	Rep	3.3
19	Farnum	Congregational	78	Dem	NA
MINNESOTA					
4	Karth	Presbyterian	55	Dem	1.8
5	Fraser+	--	69	Dem	2.4
6	Olson	Lutheran	69	Dem	**
8	Blatnik	Roman Catholic	21	Dem	0.2
MISSOURI					
1	Karsten+	Episcopal	21	Dem	28.3
3	Sullivan	Roman Catholic	37	Dem	16.7
5	Bolling	Episcopal	29	Dem	17.7
MONTANA					
1	Olsen+	Methodist	60	Dem	0.1
NEW HAMPSHIRE					
1	Huot	Roman Catholic	78	Dem	0.5
2	Cleveland+	Protestant	29	Rep	0.1

Dem	1.0				
Dem	0.3				
Dem	0.2				
Dem	12.8				

NEW JERSEY

1	Cahill+	Roman Catholic	22	Rep	9.6
2	McGrath+		78	Dem	14.3
3	Howard	Roman Catholic	78	Dem	7.7
4	Thompson+	Roman Catholic	44	Dem	9.8
6	Dwyer	Proestant	19	Rep	7.5
8	Joelson+	Jewish	60	Dem	6.7
9	Helstoski	Roman Catholic	78	Dem	2.3
10	Rodino+	Roman Catholic	29	Dem	8.3
11	Minish	Roman Catholic	69	Dem	30.3
12	Krebs	--	78	Dem	17.2
13	Gallagher+	Roman Catholic	55	Dem	13.5
14	Daniels+	Roman Catholic	55	Dem	2.5
15	Patten+	Roman Catholic	69	Dem	3.8

NEW YORK

1	Pike+	Church of Christ	60	Dem	4.8
3	Wolff	Jewish	78	Dem	4.3
4	Wydler+	Episcopal	29	Rep	3.0
5	Tenzer+	Jewish	78	Dem	12.2
6	Halpern	Jewish	22	Rep	5.0
8	Rosenthal+	Jewish	67	Dem	6.0
17	Lindsay+	Presbyterian	22	Rep	1.6
18	Powell	Baptist	18	Dem	66.9
19	Farbstein+	Jewish	50	Dem	7.1
20	Ryan+	Roman Catholic	60	Dem	16.2
21	Scheur+	Jewish	78	Dem	12.3
22	Gilbert+	Jewish	57	Dem	25.2
23	Bingham+	Congregational	60	Dem	4.4
24	Fino+	Roman Catholic	16	Rep	4.0
26	Reid	Presbyterian	29	Rep	9.7
27	Dow	Episcopal	78	Dem	5.3
28	Resnick	Jewish	78	Dem	4.2
29	O'Brien	Roman Catholic	34	Dem	3.3
34	Hanley	Roman Catholic	78	Dem	2.8
35	Stratton	Presbyterian	55	Dem	0.9
36	Horton+	Presbyterian	29	Rep	3.3
37	Conable+	Methodist	36	Rep	3.9
39	McCarthy	Roman Catholic	78	Dem	0.4
41	Dulski	Roman Catholic	55	Dem	16.7

OHIO

1	Gilligan	Roman Catholic	78	Dem	12.4
8	Love+	Protestant	78	Dem	9.9
9	Ashley	Episcopal	44	Dem	9.4
13	Mosher	Congregational	27	Rep	4.6
14	Ayres	Methodist	15	Rep	7.2
21	Vanik+	Roman Catholic	44	Dem	46.2
AL	Sweeney+	Roman Catholic	78	Dem	8.1

OREGON

3	Green	Disc. of Christ	44	Dem	3.1
4	Duncan+	Methodist	69	Dem	0.1

PENNSYLVANIA

1	Barrett	Roman Catholic	28	Dem	23.0
2	Nix+	Baptist	53	Dem	58.4
3	Byrne	Roman Catholic	37	Dem	40.5
5	Green	Roman Catholic	73	Dem	3.5
6	Rhodes	Lutheran	29	Dem	0.9
13	Schwieker	Central Sch.	27	Rep	3.6
15	Rooney	Roman Catholic	70	Dem	1.0
16	Kunkel+	Episcopal	28	Rep	6.1
19	Craley	Protestant	78	Dem	1.8
21	Dent	Roman Catholic	51	Dem	2.0
26	Morgan	Methodist	18	Dem	4.1

TEXAS					
20	Gonzales	Roman Catholic	62	Dem	6.6
UTAH					
2	King+	Mormon	78	Dem	0.4
VERMONT					
AL	Stafford+	Congregational	27	Rep	0.1
WISCONSIN					
1	Stalbaum	Lutheran	78	Dem	2.0
2	Kastenmeier+	--	55	Dem	0.4
5	Reuss+	Episcopal	44	Dem	11.7
6	Race	Lutheran	78	Dem	**
WYOMING					
AL	Roncalio+	--	78	Dem	0.7

+ -- lawyers

** -- under 0.1%

NA -- not available

SPECIAL REPORT FROM
STUDENT NONVIOLENT COORDINATING COMMITTEE
6 RAYMOND STREET, NW
ATLANTA, GEORGIA 30314 February 25, 1965

JUSTICE DEPARTMENT ACTIVITY

In Dallas County, Alabama

The Justice Department has been active in litigation and investigation in the state of Alabama since passage of civil rights legislation in 1957 and 1960 and has brought some action under the Civil Rights Act of 1964. A culmination of this activity occurred on January 15, 1965, when the U.S. brought suit against the state of Alabama (defendants being the state and its Secretary of State) to prevent use of a difficult literacy test instituted in September, 1964, as one of the state's voter registration requirements.

The government contends that the new test violates the educational requirements for voting of the Civil Rights Act of 1964. This suit is similar to statewide suits pending against Louisiana (two such suits) and Mississippi. Previously, individual suits have been lodged against boards of registrars in various Alabama counties, contending discrimination of one variety or another. The government's current suit is seen to be applicable to all of Alabama's 67 counties, and, if ever ruled on favorably, would enjoin the state from engaging in any act which would deprive Alabama citizens of their right to register and vote.

Whatever the promise of this new suit, it might be instructive to view the last few years of Justice Department activity in strife-torn Dallas County, where voter registration activities had been conducted by SNCC since 1962, to determine the Department's actual accomplishments in coming to the relief of Alabama's citizens. A brief tabulation follows:

U.S. v Victor B. Atkins, et al: Suit was filed against Dallas County Board of Registrars on April 13, 1961. The Justice Department had first to get a court order to examine records of registrars after delaying tactics by the Board. An injunction was sought to prevent further discrimination in voter registration by the registrars. Meanwhile, new registrars were appointed so the U.S. District Court denied granting the injunction on grounds that the new board had not engaged in discriminatory acts.

The Court did enjoin against the board's not allowing persons to reapply after failing the registration test.

The Justice Department appealed the case and the District Court was instructed by the Appellate Court to issue an injunction against the registrars' rejecting applicants for minor errors when otherwise qualified, against using tests without first submitting to the court the answers by which the test was to be graded, to stop using oral tests, and to give persons the reason for their rejection. This relief was granted on November 2, 1963, thirty months after litigation was started. Judge Cameron, federal judge who sat on the panel which heard the appeal, concurred with Judge Thomas's earlier remark that "The whole country should be proud of the job now being done by the present Board of Registrars of Dallas County."

U.S. v Dallas County, et al: Complaint was filed by the Justice Department on June 26, 1963, against the County, Sheriff Clark, the State District Solicitor Blanchard McLeod, and Dallas County Solicitor Henry Reese. This was an attempt to get federal district Court to enjoin conduct of these officials from intimidating potential Negro registration applicants. Judge Thomas refused to grant relief, which would have, among other things, prevented Sheriff Clark and his agents from attending voter registration meetings. Appeal of this decision by the Justice Department on June 27, 1963, failed.

This injunction was to have been preliminary to a hearing, which was then postponed by the District Court to an unspecified date because of unrest in Selma. The Justice Department succeeded in getting a hearing, but only after first requesting a writ of mandamus from the appeals court. The threat of this writ possibly forced the District Court to set a date for the hearing, and the Appellate Court then had no necessity to issue the writ. On October 15, 1963, before Judge Thomas, the hearing was held. Judge Thomas then denied the request for an injunction on March 19, 1964. The Justice Department has the case on appeal.

U.S. v McLeod, et al: Filed by the Justice Department November 12, 1963, naming as defendants Blanchard McLeod, the state District Solicitor; Sheriff Jim Clark; State Circuit Judge James Hare; M.H. Houston, Clerk of the Circuit Court; the Foreman of the Circuit Court Grand Jury; and the Dallas County Citizens Council's officers. The Justice Department sought to enjoin these persons from conduct intimidating persons attempting to register and asked that the County

Grand Jury be temporarily restrained from requiring Justice Department personnel to appear until a court hearing could be conducted about this procedure. This was shortly after the Justice Department had become embroiled in controversy with the state, having to do with voter registration demonstrations and an incident whereby Martin Luther King was transported in a Justice Department rented car from Birmingham to Selma. It was a clear attempt to investigate and embarrass the Justice Department

Federal Circuit Judge Thomas refused to issue an order restraining the defendants' harassment techniques. On November 13, 1963, the Court of Appeals reversed Judge Thomas's decision, and thereby prevented the Grand Jury of Dallas County from calling up such persons as Burke Marshall and John Doar, who were busily engaged in doing the business of their office.

Incidentally, a letter of Burke Marshall's (see Congressional Record, Feb. 7, 1964, page 2425) reveals that such Justice Department activity hardly warranted harrassment by Alabamans. Marshall explained the function of the Justice Department's man-on-the-scene Henderson, who was later sacked for the King car incident:

> "Mr. Henderson has been particularly valuable to the U.S. in keeping this Department advised as to the scope and nature of planned demonstrations. On each of such assignments, the local FBI agents were aware of Mr. Henderson's presence and, I believe, the local sheriff and the Chief of Police are also aware of his presence. To date I have received no complaint about Mr. Henderson's handling of his assignments. On the contrary, it has happened that local law enforcement officers have sought and obtained information from Mr. Henderson in their preparation for handling tense situations."

Judge Thomas issued the court order as directed by the Appellate Court on November 14, 1963. From december 5 - 18 hearings were held before Thomas's court to resolve the matter of U.S. v McLeod, et al. On March 19, 1964, Judge Thomas ruled against the Justice Department, dissolving the previous injunction. The Justice Department asked Jodge Thomas that a temporary injunction be granted pending appeal. This was denied on March 30, 1964. The case is now on appeal.

State Circuit Judge James Hare issued an injunction during July, 1964 against demonstrations by all groups in Selma. The Justice Department asked Judge Thomas to overrule Hare. This move was combined with the following two suits.

U.S. v. Clark, et al: On September 2, 1964, former Attorney General Kennedy filed suit against Sheriff Clark, his deputies and posse, State Solicitor McLeod, State Judge James Hare, County Judge Reynolds, and the City of Selma. The Justice Department asked for a three Judge panel to hear the arguments and issue an injunction against the defendants on the grounds that

> "the defendants have used their official posts to maintain and enforce racial segregation in public facilities and accomodations to preserve white supremacy."

and that

> "throughout their respective tenures in office the defendants have engaged in a pattern of conduct with the purpose of preventing desegregation of public accomodations and of interferring with the exercise by Negroes of their right to vote."

U.S. v Warren County et al: Also filed by the Justice Department on September 2, 1964, was this suit against five Selma restaurants for violation of Title II of the Civil Rights Act dealing with discrimination in public accomodations.

On December 7, 1964, hearing on U.S. v Warren Co., et al was conducted in Selma before a three judge panel which included Judge Thomas. On December 8, 1964, hearing was begun on U.S. v Clarke, et al. On December 24, 1964, the hearings were completed. Briefs must be filed by both sides by mid-February, and the court is expected to rule within the next few months.

This history of Justice Department activity spotlights the legal state of affairs in Selma and Dallas County: the impotency of the courts to relieve an inevitable situation produced by cases not yet ruled on or that remain tied up in the federal court system on appeal. Congressman Resnick's (NY) recent remarks in the Congressional Record seem well founded:

> "As early as 1961, soon after the passage of the 1960 Civil Rights Act, the Justice Department filed suit against the Board of Registrars of Dallas County. Four years and five more Federal suits later effective relief is yet to be forthcoming, and the first voting referee is yet to be appointed. The extraordinary concentration of the legal resources of the Justice Department has been to no avail."

SPECIAL REPORT FROM
STUDENT NONVIOLENT COORDINATING COMMITTEE
8 1/2 RAYMOND ST.
ATLANTA, GA. MARCH 21, 1965

THE PRESIDENT'S 1965 VOTING BILL

This is an analysis of the voting bill which President Johnson intorduced into the House of Representatives last week. The bill is now before the Judiciary Committee of the House. There is little doubt that the Committee will change parts of the bill. And there is little doubt that, after the Committee reports the bill out to the House, there will be changes made during the debate. Too, whatever the bill looks like when it comes out of the House, it could be changed a great deal in the Senate, which it will go to next.

What we intend to do is provide an analysis f the bill at each of these critical stages: (1) as it was introduced into the House; (2) as it comes out of the House Judiciary Committee; (3) as it comes out of the House itself; (4) as it comes out of whatever Committee (if any) handles it in the Senate; (5) as it finally comes out of the Senate and is signed by the President.

We think this kind of stage-by-stage analysis will provide an indication of what we can expect when the bill finally becomes law.

AREAS AFFECTED BY THE BILL

Section 3A specifies that the terms of the bill will affect "any state, or any political subdivision of a state" in which any "test or device" was required for registration on November 1, 1964. This section also specifies that, to come under the bill, any state or political subdivision of a state must have had less than 50% of its persons of voting age (of all races) vote in the November 1964 election for President, or it must have had less than 50% of its persons of voting age (of all races) registered to vote on November 1, 1964.

Section 3B defines the phrase "test or device" as follows: any requirement that a person as a prerequisite for voting or registration for voting (1) demonstrate the ability to read, write, understand, or interpret any matter; (2) demonstrate any educational achievement or his knowledge of any particular subject; (3) possess good moral character; (4) prove his qualifications by voucher of registered voters or members of any other class.

Thus, the bill would prohibit the use of any of those measures defined as a test or device, in any state, county, or, presumably, any city which had registration separate from that of county or state, in which a requirement coming under the definition of test or device, was in effect on November 1, 1964, and in which less than 50% of those of voting age actually voted in the presidential election of 1964, or in which less than 50% of those of voting age were registered to vote on November 1, 1964.

It should be noted here that the bill does not specify that an area must meet <u>both</u> of these quota requirements. It specifies that an area must meet only <u>one</u> of them. It is very clear that, without a census of registered voters conducted by the U.S. Bureau of the Census, the requirement

of having less than 50% registration would be impossible to enforce. The Civil Rights Act of 1964 required that a census of registered voters be taken by the Bureau of the Census, but it has never done so. It cannot do so without an appropriation of funds which must be okayed, first of all, by the House Appropriations Committee. The subcommittee of that Committee which would first have to okay such an a-propriation is composed of a group of conservatives who seem quite unlikely to cooprate with a serious attempt to enfranchise Negroes in the South.

The President, of course, could find funds for the census, if he cared to do so, but this would mean that he would have to break with some very powerful congressmen, and he has thus far showed no inclination to do so. Thus we can expect that the requirement of less than 50% of voting age population registered will never be put into effect.

This would not necessarily mean that the prohibition of tests would not go into effect, because the other requirement could be used. The other one, based on the actual number of people who voted last November, looks pretty safe. However, we can see one possibility of getting around it. The election referred to in the bill is that of 1964. The only census figures available are those from 1960. There have considerable changes in the population of some counties during that four-year period. If a particular county wanted to challenge this part of the bill, they might go into federal court and argue that this part of the bill could not be put into effect without a new census, because the county had lost population between 1960 and 1964 and, thus, if the number of people who voted in 1964 is compared to the 1964 population rather than to the 1960 population, it might be found that more than 50% of the 1964 population voted last November.

We are not saying that this would happen, but we do think it is a possibility because the bill does not specify whether the 50% is to be computed on the basis of the 1960 or the 1964 population. We should suppose that the Bureau of the Census could estimate, statistically, what the 1964 population of any state, county, or city is, but we're not sure that even this would prevent a long and drawn-out lawsuit.

In addition to those states, counties and cities which come under the requirements listed above, Section 4A also authorizes the U.S. Attorney General to certify that, in his judgement, the appointment of federal registrars is necessary anywhere, in order to enforce the guarantees of the 15th amendment.

Who Decides the Areas that are Affected

Section 3A says that the Attorney General of the U.S. must determine that the test or device was a requirement in a state, county, or city on November 1, 1964. This may seem automatic, and not worth commenting on. But it is important because the prohibitions of testing in the bill cannot go into effect unless and until the Attorney General makes this determination, and causes the determination to be published in the Federal Register (a publication of the U.S. Government in which orders and decrees of the President are published officially). In the event that the Attorney General choses not to make such determinations or to dlay making them, the prohibitions of the bill would not go into effect. Thus, one part of the requirement for bringing an area under the bill is solely dependent upon the Attorney General's making and publishing these determinations. The bill does not say that the Attorney General must do this, it only says that he

does it. Thus, if he doesn't want to do it, or if the President doesn't want him to do it, it probably would not get done. This is important because it appears that within a year or so, Katzenbach is going to resign from the office and that Ramsey Clark, one of the President's Texas friends, will be appointed Attorney General. It could bery well be a year or more before the bill is actually ready to be implemented. In fa ct, if the experience with the Civil Rights Act of 1964 is anything to judge by, it will be that long or longer.

The other requirement, the quota, is according to the bill, determined by the Director of the Census. The same thing applies to him as we mentioned above about the Attorney General. The Director of the Census could very well decide, himself, that he couldn't find out whether or not 50% of the voting age population of 1964 voted in the November 1964 ele ction, without taking a new census. Also, the bill does not say that the Director of the Census must makes these determinations, it only says that he does so. The Director of the Census is appointed by the President, and he doubtless would do whatever the President wanted him to do about it. We doubt that the registration requirement would ever be effective because we doubt that the Census Bureau would ever be able to determine how many Negroes and how many whites are registered, short of interviewing every person listed by the county registrar as being registered. We doubt this will be done, be cause it would expose entirely too much about the registration of voters -- the "tombstone vote", for example -- and because we doubt that the Bureau of the Census could ever get the appropiation for doing so.

What Happens in Affected Areas, once they are Determined?

Section 4A says that after the Attorney General and the Director of the Census cause the above determinations to be published in the Federal Register, the Civil Service Commission of the U.S. "shall appoint as many examiners (registrars) in such subdivisions (city, or county) as it may deem appropriate to prepare and maintain lists of persons eligible to vote in Federal, State, and Local elections". But this section further specifies that the Civil Service Commission cannot make these appointments until the Attorney General certifies and publishes in the Federal Register "that he has received complaints in writing from 20 or more residents of a political subdivision with respect to which determinations have been made under Section 3 alleging that they have been denied the right to vote un der color of law by reason of race or color, and that he believes such complaints to be meritorious".

Thus, once the Attorney General and the Director of the Census have determined the areas affected by the bill, and have had these determinations published in the Federal Register, then 20 persons in each city or county must file complaints with the Attorney General stating that they have been denied the right to vote, "under color of law, by reason of race or color." This appears to mean that 20 persons must file a complaint that that they have been discriminated against by the local registrar, either through the application of a test, or in any other way. Then, the Attorney General would apparently have to investigate the complaints to see whether or not they are, as the bill says, " meritorious." Once this investigation had been completed, then, supposedly, the Attorney General would be in a position to certify the complaints, publish them in the Federal Register, and enable the Civil Service Commission to appoint federal registrars. The bill does not specify who will make the investigation upon which the Attorney General will determine whether or not the complaints are meritorious. The FBI has performed similar services

services for the Attorney General in the past, and would probably conduct these investigations.

It is by no means certain just what "under color of law" means, and the persons filing the complaints will require legal advice, not provided for in the bill, as to whether or not their complaints qualify in this respect. If they do not qualify, of course, the Attorney General could disregard them without even ordering an investigation to determine whether the complaints are "meritorious".

Once all these preliminary steps have been gone through, the Civil Service Commission may appoint the federal registrars for the city or county. Then persons who want to register under Section 5A must file an application with the Federal registrar. This application will be in a form yet to be devised by the C ivil Service Commission. It "shall contain allegation that the applicant is not otherwise registered to vote, and that, within 90 days preceding his application, he has been denied under color of law the opportunity to register or to vote, or has been found not qualified to vote by a person acting under color of law." This last allegation can be dispensed with by the Attorney General if he choses to do so. Here again, "under color of law" occurs and will have to be dealt with by expert legal advice to the person filing the application. Also, no one can file such an application without first having tried to register with the local registrar, and having been turned down. In other words, anyone not presently registered will have to try to register, and then he will have to wait until the local registrar informs him whether or not he has been registered before he can file application with the fe deral registrar. If the local registrar can delay notifying him past the 90 days specified in the bill, then he, apparently, would have to try again with the local registrar before he could make application to the federal registrar. Here is one place in which the tactics which have been used in the past by local registrars could be used again to nullify the whole federal registrar provisions. Furthermore, there are a great many persons in Mississippi who have tried to register with the local registrar and who have never been notified whether or not they are registered. If they file an application with the fe deral registrar, and' then the local registrar says they were registered all along, they could be prosecuted for perjury. Certainly the threat of this could be used to deter persons from applying to the Federal Registrar.

The bill does not specify what qualifications for registration will be imposed by the Federal Registrars. It states, in Section 5B that "any person whom the examiner (registrar) finds to have the qualifications prescribed by state law in accordance with instructions" prepared by the Civil Service Commission "shall promptly be placed on a list of eligible voters." The Civil Service Commission has not, of course, prepared these instructions yet, so it is impossible really to evaluate the adequacy of this whoe set of the bill's provisions. It appears, though it is not certain, that the federal registrars could not impose a literacy test. B ut the provision quoted above, "qualifications prescribed by state law", is, to say the least, disturbing. If the provisions as they are ultimately prepared by the Civil Service Commission were for any reason unsatisfactory, it would be extremely difficult, if not impossible, to get them altered. These provisions, though te chnically prepared by the Civil Service Commission, would obviously contain whatever the President wanted them to contain.

The areas ultimately brought under the terms of the bill, if any, remain under those terms until, according to Section 10, "the Attorney General notifies the

the Civil Service Commission that all persons listed by the examiner (federal registrar) have been placed on the appropiate voting registration roll, and (2) that there is no longer any reasonable cause to believe that persons will be deprived or denied the right to vote on account of race or color in such subdivision." Thus, apparently, the Attorney General could not remove the restrictions of the bill from any city or county until all persons whose applications have been accepted by the federal registrar, and who have been determined to be qualified under state law to vote have actually been put on the voting rolls of the city or county. Of course, the moment this has been accomplished, the Attorney General could determine that no further threat of disfranchisement exists and he could relieve the city or coutny or responsibility under the bill. This authority of the Attorney General, coupled with the deficiencies of the whole federal registrar provisions may make the bill of doubtful permanent value.

Section 3C provides that a city or county which has been brought under the terms of the bill by the Attorney General may seek a judgment in a three-judge court in the District of Columbia, stating that no person has been denied the right to vote in that city or county within the past ten years. If the three-judge court rules in favor of the City or County, then the terms of the bill would not apply. This section also provides that such a judgment cannot be had by any city or connty which, by the final action of any court of the U.S. has been found guilty of disfranchising Negroes, until at least 10 years after the date of that judgment. This writer cannot say just what a "final action" of the courts is, but a competent lawyer could probably give a pretty good idea. In any case, this provision does not apparently supercede Section 10, which leaves in the hands of the Attorney General how long the terms of the bill will be in effect in a given city or county.

ENFORCEMENT OF THE BILL

Section 9 of the bill provides that depriving or attmpting to deprive anyone of the rights secured by Sections 2 or three, or violation of Section 7 (which refers to the actual voting of persons registered by federal registrars) is a federal crime pumishable by 5 years imprisonment, $5,000 fine, or both. Since Section 2 is a very general prohibition against racial disfranchisement, the criminal jprovisions of the bill probably would not have much effect with respect to it.

Section 3 contains the prohibition against "tests or devices", as defined in the bill, in the quota areas. This would seem to mean that a registrar who attempted to give an applicant a literacy test after his county had been determined to fall under the provisions of the bill, would be committing this crime.

If this is true, and if the Attorney General would prosecute such persons, this would be one of the strongest sections of the bill. However, we know that the federal government has long had authority, though not as specific as this, to invoke criminal prosecution against such persons, and that it has been very reluctant to do so. Furtermore, if, as in the Schwerner-Chaney-Goodman case, the federal courts will not entertain prosecutions for depriving persons of life, it hardly seems likely that the criminal provisions of this act would be

an effedtive deterrent against depriving persons of the right to vote.. However, a great deal would depend upon the determination with which the Attorney General and the Justice Department pursued such prosecutions.

On the other hand, Section 9D authorizes the Attorney General to seek injunctions against persons who violate the provisions of the bill. This has been the course almost universally followed by the federal-government heretofore and there is little reason to suppose they would begin criminal prosecutions when they have this "out" of seeking civil injunctions. And we know how ineffective the injunctive process has been. Never has a registrar, or any other official in the South, been punished as a result of an injunction secured by the Justice Department, although some have actually been found in contempt of such injunctions (for example, Theron Lynd, Forrest County, Miss., registrar.)

A great deal more could be said about the pitfalls of this bill, but we think the principal ones have been covered here. We urge all staff members to read the bill carefully, to discuss it, to compare it with this analysis, and to look for other inadequacies of the bill, and of this analysis.

We have little reason to think that the Preisdent is really determined to secure the right to vote for Negroes in the South, other than his own words, and it ill behooves us to permit him to give the American people and Southern Negroes yet another snow-job.

On the other hand, there is the theoretical possibility that the President, for whatever reasons, does want to enfranchise Southern Negroes. If this is actually as well as theoretically true, it seems very clear that he'll never be able to do it until he consults with those who know what is needed--Southern Negroes.

If he had done this before drafting his voting rights bill, it would doubtless have been quite different.

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Special Report #4
March 1965

SELMA AND DALLAS COUNTY, ALABAMA: A STATISTICAL ROUNDUP

Selma, Alabama is a town located fifty miles west of the state capitol, Montgomery. It has a population of 28,385, of which 49.2% -- or 13,969 persons -- are Negro. Its Chamber of Commerce likes to inflate figures a little, and so makes the claim that 34,000 people live "within its police jurisdiction." They chose the wording. The population of the town has grown 24% since 1950. Part of the reason for this growth lies in the relative prosperity that exists in Selma; half of the people make over $3,555 per year and half make less than this. It takes no imagination to guess at the racial composition of these two groups. Selma also boasts of sound housing for people living in about 56% of its homes, and unemployment is only 7.2%. And there is an upper crust in Selma, 559 families (out of a total of 6,650 families) who have incomes over $10,000 a year.

The town is attracting industry and has good growth potential. In 1960 it was able to spend 20% of its city expenditures on its police department. Growth is so spectacular -- especially with the new multi-million dollar Hammermill Paper Co. plant going in -- that nearly everyone has forgotten about the eleven recorded lynchings of Negroes that have taken place there since 1882.

Dallàs County forms the pastoral setting for Selma. 50% of the county's 56,667 inhabitants live in rural regions, the rest reside mainly in Selma. No other town has more than 1,000 souls. It has the ninth largest county population in the state, and its Negro population of 32,687 (57.7%) is among the highest in the state. People do not fare so well in the county as they do in Selma, and 5,418 (or 15.4%) left for other counties or for cities in the period 1950-60. There are good economic reasons for this migration. Annual family income for 38% of the black people in the county was less than $1,000, and 84% of the black people made under $3,000 per year.—Only 3% of the whites made less than $1,000, a nd 19% made under $3,000. 53.6% of employed Negroes find w ork as laborers, as domestics in private households, or in other service capacities. About 10% of employed whites are in a similar situation with regard to these low paying jobs.

On the other hand, an elite of 6% of the county's 12,457 families thrive on an income in excess of $10,000 yearly. These are the folks who do not migrate from Dallas County; they stay and bear witness to all that happens there -- and incidentally grow wealthier.

There are other reasons why people, especially black people, move out of the county. Take education, for instance: 55% of the Negro population over twenty-five years old has only completed six years of elementary school; 7% of whites have been so affected. The number of Negroes with this extremely low level of education is ten times the number of Negroes who finish high school. Nearly 4,500 whites have completed high school, while only 700 Negroes have been so lucky. The schools are, of course, segregated -- separate but equal education in Dallas County.

Or take housing, where 79% of the Negroes rent the places in which they live. Only 46% of the housing in the county is classed as sound, and 25% is dilapidated. According to the U.S. Bureau of the Census, this means the kind of housing that "does not provide safe and adequate shelter and in its present condition endangers the health, safety, or well-being of the occupants."

When we remember that 6% of the county's families, 747 families, holds the wealth of the county; and when we keep in mind the great distance which separates these wealthy from the mass of the poor who are mainly black, we begin to see the meaning of why black people want the right to vote. And the small voice that Negroes would like to raise in this wilderness is suppressed. Negroes are 51.2% of the county's voting population. In 1962 only about 1.7% of this group of 15,115 people were voters. On the other hand, 63% of the 14,400 whites of voting age were on the books of the voting registrars.

We need to consider one more statistic, the number of "happy and satisfied" Negroes in Dallas County. According to the testimony of Sheriff Jim Clark, this group is so numerous you can't throw a stone in any direction -- or swing a billy club -- without hitting at least one.

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Special Report
March 1965

MISSISSIPPI: IMAGE AND REALITY

"There are a lot of people who have been talking about the need to improve the image of Mississippi," former Governor Ross Barnett told a Citizens' Council meeting in New Orleans a few months ago, "but let me ask you people here...is there anything wrong with Mississippi's image?" Barnett answered, "No."

The racist political leader continued, "...if some of the people who are talking about Mississippi's image would just spend a little more time having their 'fuzzy' thinking adjusted then maybe they could see as clearly as you and I can--that there is not much wrong with the Mississippi image."

Since that time Mississippi's leaders have been trying to adjust the "'fuzzy' thinking" of others who have thought that racism and second-class citizenship are part of Mississippi life. These leaders have suddenly decided to do this as state revenues fell and the state began operating on a hand to mouth basis and as the state's five congressional representatives were being challenged.

Last November a state sales tax of 3.5 percent produced less revenue than a 3.0 percent levy brought the same month the preceding year. After the Neshoba County slayings tourist trade along the Gulf coast dropped 50 percent. By December it was still low. Hotel and motel occupancy in the Gulfport-Biloxi area was only 8 percent. From March to December the state was forced to borrow $8 million.

Robert Gordon reported in a UPI dispatch February 28: "Business leaders feared a boycott campaign against Mississippi industry and products and noted the state's slow industrialization. Others pointed to the challenge of the Mississippi congressional delegation."

This latter is perhaps the most important reason for the sudden attempt at window dressing. Mississippi political leaders have taken the congressional challenge very seriously and are worried about the outcome. The number of votes against Mississippi last January 4th has given leaders second thoughts about their state's "image". All of these attempts to change the impression of Mississippi have come since that January 4th. They realize that a better impression will lessen the chance for any success by the Freedom Democratic Party.

The challenge "has drawn an inordinate amount of publicity and has whipped up even more anti-Mississippi sentiment," William L. Chaze wrote in the January 3 Jackson Clarion-Ledger and Daily News. "And more of this type sentiment we don't need," he concluded

After the January 4th challenge, Mrs. F. A. Parker, editor and publisher of the Prentiss Headlight, wrote in her column: "There is no place for rejoicing over the vote that seated the Mississippi Delegation in Washington Monday, but rather deep misgivings that in that august body there were 148 members who voted against the seating of the duly and legally elected representatives against 276 who voted for seating them. There is cause to be alarmed when we find that many jackasses in the greatest deliberative body in the world, the legislative branch of our three part federal government."

Mississippi leaders don't want another January 4th and feel that a new "image" will help.

"...with a little intelligent planning we should be able to kill off this political monstrosity [the Freedom Democratic Party] altogether," the Tupelo Journal editorialized on January 5. "And if white leaders can so handle state affairs," the paper continued, "that the Freedom Party is provided no issue which will thrust it back into the national spotlight that was turned on it by the walkout of our delegation at the Democratic convention, there is a good chance that it will wither away completely."

Thus the work of making a good impression continues.

Lt. Gov. Carroll Gartin, on January 20, spoke before the Greenville Industrial Foundation. He told the group of an Ohio industrialist who refused to consider expansion of two Mississippi plants until the state "decides to become a part of the union again."

Gartin commented, "I am deeply concerned about the impression we make on the people in other parts of this nation. We cannot build a fence around ourselves."

But if Mississippi was now joining up with the other 49 states it was doing it on its own terms. As Governor Paul Johnson pleaded to the rest of the nation at U. S. Civil Rights Commission hearings in Jackson on February 16, "Get off our back and get on our side."

And Edward P. Moore covering the Greenville meeting for the Memphis Commercial Appeal reported: "Mr. Gartin, maintaining his personal belief in segregation, urged businessmen, civic leaders and industrialists 'to speak up and speak out' in a positive manner about conditions in the state."

The new "image" then is coming from speaking "in a positive manner about conditions" rather than from doing much to change the conditions.

Mississippi Manufacturers Association (MMA) president Ed Palmer told a Jackson civic club on February 10 that the MMA is "convinced, as are you, that much of the radical thinking towards Mississippi is not based on fact but on rumor and supposition." He then revealed that the MMA was going to mount "a massive public relations campaign" based on the approach that "with the good and the bad, Mississippi's net picture is one favorable to investments and economic growth."

The financial worries of state leaders not only pertain to tourist trade, developing industries and selling products, it also extends to federal aid. Mississippi wants to be considered part of the union so that it will continue getting federal aid in an amount that, according to Drew Pearson, totalled more than one billion dollars in 1964.

"Leadership on the state level agrees that we cannot afford to lose federal aid," Erle Johnston, Jr., told a civic club meeting in early February. Johnston is head of the segregationist State Sovereignty Commission.

However a few leaders and state organizations have spoken about obeying and respecting the law, ending terrorism, and ending unfair practices in voter registration. But it is interesting to note who said these words and under what circumstances.

Both Governor Paul Johnson and Attorney General Joe Patterson spoke before the Mississippi Sheriffs Association. They made pleas that the laws of the U.S. should be obeyed. The association itself passed a resolution calling for compliance with federal laws and an end to terrorism. This has a rather hollow ring, coming from a group whose membership includes Neshoba County Sheriff Lawrence Rainey. In fact at its previous meeting both Sheriff Rainey and Deputy Cecil Price, free on bond, appeared and were cheered and praised by the Mississippi lawmen's group.

The Circuit Clerks Association of Mississippi--circuit clerks function as voter registrars--adopted a resolution on January 10 which urged citizens "to conduct themselves with dignity and not to act in defiance of law." All well and good. But they went on to say that criticism of themselves resulted from "ignorance of the law" and "indifference to law and facts." This in face of the fact that Negro registration in Mississippi is less than 7 percent.

They concluded by saying that "those groups who allege discrimination should concentrate their efforts upon improving cultural and moral standards of those who cry discrimination." In other words SNCC and other groups who are pushing voter registration in Mississippi should stop their work and let the politics in the state be of, for and by white people. And the Justice Department should drop the more than twenty voter registration suits it has filed in Mississippi. More than twenty-five circuit clerks are named in these suits.

Commenting on voter registration in the state before the Mississippi Society of Professional Engineers on February 26, Governor Johnson said, "It doesn't make much sense to turn down a person with an MA degree when he attempts to register to vote, and then register one who has not been to school. We don't have a leg to stand on." ...when a suit is filed, the governor might have added. For in a number of suits, the Justice Department is asking that similar standards be applied to Negroes seeking registration as have been applied to whites already registered. In other words if registrars have turned down a Negro with an MA and registered a white who hasn't been to school, the registrars will have to register Negroes whether they've been to school or not.

In Panola County whites were registered without being given a section of the state constitution to interpret. Now, as a result of a court suit, for a twelve-month period Negroes seeking to register are not being given any section either and since May 1964 some 800 Negroes have been registered. Governor Johnson clearly does not want this to happen in other counties.

Mississippi leaders and organizations are only becoming more sophisticated in their racism. They are realizing now that they at least have to give the impression of complying with integration orders. They can no longer continue to openly defy them. If they do, strict orders to integrate may follow.

As the Itawamba County Times commented editorially: "Our opinion is that all of the districts of the state of Mississippi will be forced to comply [with school integration orders] whether they like it or not. In fact, the courts have already proven this point. So why not submit a plan of our own choosing instead of having to submit by court order to a plan which might not be quite so palatable."

How this might be done was demonstrated in Clarksdale in summer 1964. Under court order to integrate its schools, the city drew up its own plan. This plan of course was based on new school boundaries so that the zones would be either all-white or all-Negro. In one case where this was not possible, the Negro homes were condemned.

All these words of "complying with the law," "ending terrorism" and so on were spoken during January and February. Following is a chronology of what has happened in Mississippi since the end of January.

February 2:

Rolling Fork -- Two Mississippi Student Union members were threatened with expulsion from Henry Withers High School for getting 150 students to wear Freedom pins.

Holly Springs -- A white court stenographer working with FDP lawyers was asked to leave Maurice's restaurant when it was discovered that her white companion was a COFO worker.

February 3:

Biloxi -- Four COFO workers arrested when they tried to re-integrate Vic's Newsstand Lunch Counter. They were arrested after insisting that their coffee be served in regular cups rather than in paper cups.

Rolling Fork -- More than 200 students at the Henry Withers High School were sent home because they were wearing Freedom pins. In protest over 200 students walked out.

February 5:

Indianola -- Thirty persons, including SNCC staffer Fred Winn, were arrested for picketing the segregated white library.

Vicksburg -- Seven Negro students were ordered out of the white library by the librarian assisted by police. After a lecture at the police station, they were released.

Shaw -- A COFO station wagon was fire bombed.

February 8:

Natchez -- Two white Freedom Democratic Party attorneys and a local Negro were refused service at the Eola Hotel.

February 9:

Laurel -- A shot was fired into the SNCC office around 9:30 p.m. No one was injured.

February 10:

Jackson -- A white man smashed the windshield of a COFO car after the two riders, one white and one Negro, had eaten together at the Toddle House.

Tallahatchie County -- Deposition gathering for the congressional challenge had to be cut short because no notaries could be found who would sign subpoenas for adverse witnesses.

February 15:

Indianola -- SNCC worker Fred Winn arrested for distributing leaflets on public property without a permit. He was taken to jail and held on $100 bond.

February 16:

Meridian -- Fifteen persons arrested while picketing a segregated meeting at a segregated hotel which featured an FBI agent as the speaker. Earlier, a group of local Negroes, who tried to enter the "public" meeting, were threatened and refused admittance.

Laurel -- The SNCC office was fire-bombed. One room was completely destroyed, the others were badly damaged. Office records, a 2,000 book library and a mimeograph machine were destroyed. Typewriters were missing.

February 19:

Indianola -- Students and SNCC workers were arrested while picketing the white-only library.

February 20:

Indianola -- More persons were arrested as picketing at the white-only library continued. Over 50 persons were arrested in the two days and several of them were beaten by police.

Ruleville -- A cross was burned in front of the SNCC community center.

February 21:

Moss Point -- Six people, two white and four Negro, were arrested as they attempted to seek service in Burnham's Drug Store.

Ruleville -- An integrated group of nine people attended the local movie theatre and sat in the white section. Half a dozen white persons threw objects at them while they sat watching the film.

February 22:

Holly Springs -- St. Joseph's Church, site of regularly held voter registration classes, was burned completely to the ground.

February 23:

Batesville -- Twenty-two high school students were thrown out bodily of a cafe they had attempted to integrate. Another cafe closed rather than serve them. Next they picketed the courthouse and were arrested for disturbing the peace and obstructing the sidewalk.

February 26:

Indianola -- Policemen entered the Freedom School and individual homes without warrants, arresting nine persons. The nine were charged with either contributing to the delinquency of minors or with disturbing the peace.

Marks -- A SNCC worker was arrested and charged with driving without a license and switching inspection stickers.

Canton -- In separate incidents involving different groups, Negroes were turned away from three restaurants.

February 27:

Batesville -- Sixty students picketed the courthouse to protest the arrest of twelve persons the previous day. In the afternoon at the courthouse four whites attacked two Negro men and a white SNCC worker. When the four whites ganged up on the one SNCC worker Robert Miles, a Negro farmer, went to defend him and hit one of the attackers. Miles was later arrested by the deputy sheriff for disorderly conduct.

February 28:

Batesville -- A shot was fired through the front door of the home of Robert Miles. The shot missed SNCC worker Penny Patch by two feet.

March 1:

McComb -- County officials served the entire SNCC staff plus local leaders with an injunction prohibiting them from demonstrating or encouraging others to demonstrate. In the afternoon 35 students and 11 staff people were arrested at the Pike County courthouse. A lawyer who went to the jail was thrown out. When he returned, he was attacked from behind by the jailer.

March 3:

Columbus -- A SNCC worker was arrested for reckless driving and improper brakes. The arrest was made by a highway patrolman well-known for his harassment of rights workers.

Indianola -- The formerly white-only library finally integrated. However, all the tables and chairs were removed.

Marks -- A group of thirty students attempted to test public accomodations but each restaurant closed down as they approached it. Later, two workers were arrested on charges of contributing to the delinquency of minors.

March 5:

Greenwood -- The home of Silas McGhee was fire bombed. The fire was put out with an extinguisher by a truck driver who was passing by at the time of the blaze. Previously the home had been shot into and Silas McGhee himself had been shot once and beaten a number of times. The family has long been active in vote activities.

Belzoni -- A local leader was arrested and charged with interfering with the duties of an officer.

Indianola -- The Freedom School and SNCC office was burned to the ground. Fire also destroyed a staff car. Eight SNCC workers who tried to enter the area were arrested by police who had cordoned

off the area. Police took all of the files which included lists of local Negroes who belonged to the Freedom Democratic Party.

Columbus -- A SNCC worker was fined $12 for failing to stop at a non-existent stop sign. The arrest was made by a highway patrolman notorious for his arrests and harassment of civil rights workers.

March 6:

Natchez -- Two Negroes tickets to the annual Pilgrimage."

March 9:

Moss Point -- Twenty-six persons who were picketing the Magnolia Junior-Senior High School were arrested on charges of refusal to obey an officer and trespassing.

Columbus -- Four SNCC staff persons on their way from Cleveland to Selma were picked up by police and charged with public drunkenness and disorderly conduct.

March 10:

Marks -- A local Negro, bringing food to rights workers in jail, was beaten by trustees.

Belzoni -- A civil rights worker was beaten in jail.

March 12:

Natchez -- Six people were arrested while picketing in front of the city auditorium, protesting discriminatory ticket sales to the Pilgrimage.

Vicksburg -- Four persons were arrested while picketing a grocery store.

March 14:

Tchula -- A local Negro was shot by the owner of the plantation on which he worked.

March 15:

Jackson -- Thirteen persons were arrested and charged with disorderly conduct while standing in front of the courthouse.

Starkville -- Ron Bridgeforth, project director, was arrested, charged with reckless driving, speeding and improper passing.

Batesville -- SNCC worker Chris Williams was arrested while walking from the office to a cafe. He was charged with contributing to the delinquency of a minor and disturbing the peace.

March 16:

Belzoni -- A white man in a truck tried to run down a group of Negroes who had just left a meeting.

Vicksburg -- A cafe at which SNCC workers eat was fire-bombed.

# # #

THE GENERAL CONDITION OF THE ALABAMA NEGRO

This paper is a report published by the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee. It is general in scope and is designed to accomplish four purposes:

1. To serve as a reference source for SNCC staff;

2. To serve as a counterpart to an earlier SNCC publication, "The General Condition of the Mississippi Negro", and to afford the possibility of comparing conditions in both states so as to clarify different approaches that may or may not be required;

3. To indicate guidelines for future, more detailed studies;

4. To expose to the eye of the general public certain shameful facts about how a large number of American citizens live in Alabama.

The statistics cited in this paper represent people, no matter how this may create difficulties in the minds of more fortunate Americans who would prefer that the statistics were merely numbers.

In this report the term "Nonwhite" is used interchangably with "Negro." According to the U.S. Census For Alabama for 1960, 0.09% of the population of Alabama is non-Negro and non-white and would therefore be included in the category "Nonwhite."

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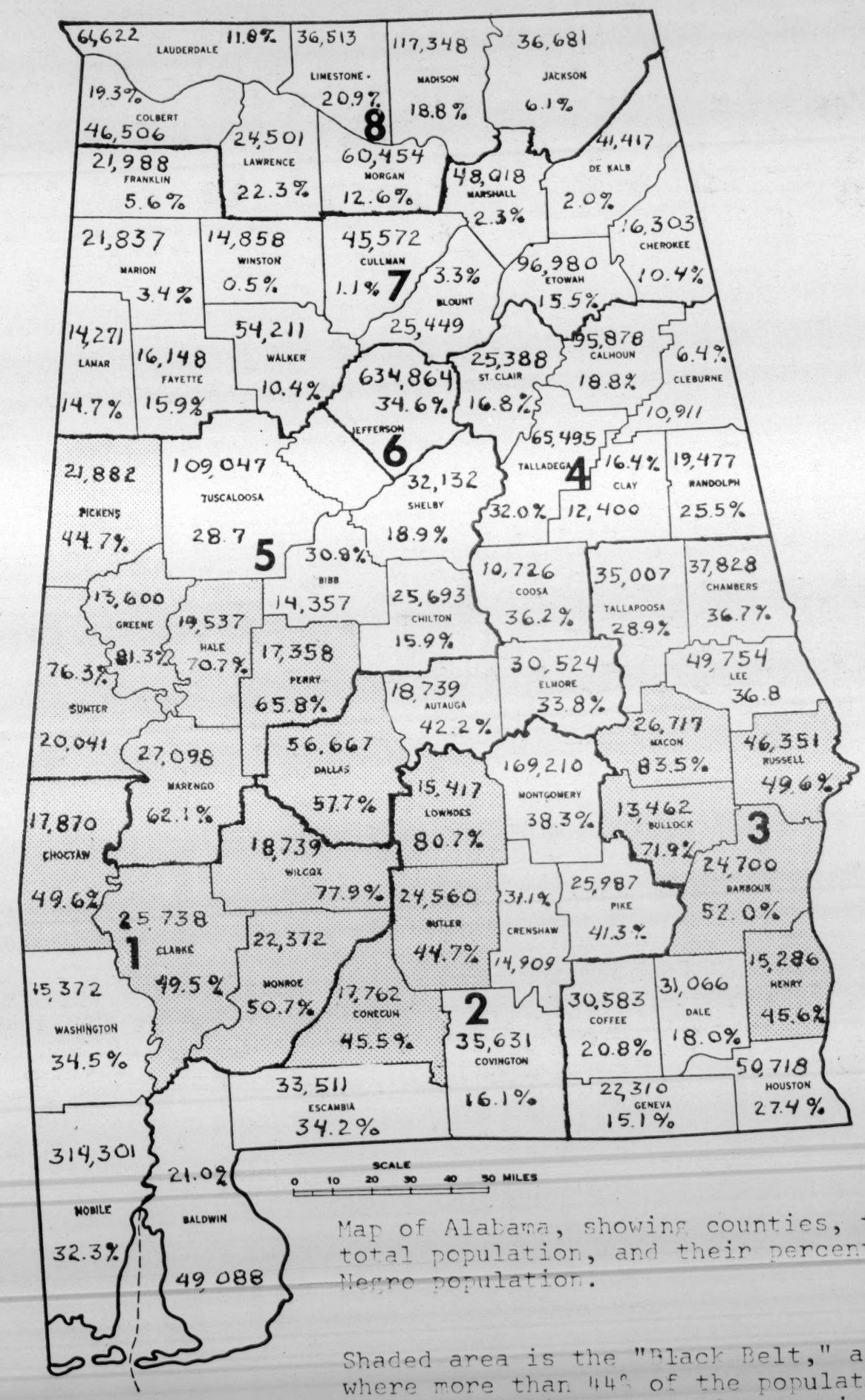
March, 1965

ALABAMA



Map of Alabama, showing counties, their total population, and their percent Negro population.

Shaded area is the "Black Belt," an area where more than 44% of the population of the counties is Negro. Congressional Districts are outlined with heavy lines.

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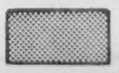


Nonwhite

White

More detailed statistics on those Alabama counties with 44% Negro population or more is available from the Atlanta SNCC office.

PART 1, POPULATION

Growth in the Population

Number and Proportion - In 1960, 983,131 Negroes constituted 30.1% of the total 3,266,740 population of Alabama. There has been a steady decline in the proportion of black people to whites in the state, although the rate of this decrease has slowed in recent decades. This declining proportion of Non-whites results most noticably from the marked increase in the white population, while the nonwhite population has remained fairly constant. (Table 1 and Chart 1) The state as a whole has steadily grown in total population since 1900, while the nonwhite population has, in fact, decreased from what it was in 1940.

Birth Rates - (Table 2 and Chart 2) The Negro birth rate has increased considerably since the end of the depression '30's and stands at higher levels than the whites. Increased Negro birth rate would tend to imply better registration of vital statistics and/or better health facilities reducing childbirth related deaths. The latter statement requires qualification in the light of figures that follow later in this report. The white birth rate has been steady to declining. The overall Negro population is kept fairly constant by migration out of the state and higher death rates; just as the white population increases because of migration of more whites to Alabama than away from Alabama, and because of lower death rates.

Death Rates - (Table 3 and Chart 3) Overall death rates in Alabama are decreasing for both whites and nonwhites. The death rates for nonwhites, however, remain consistently higher than the white death rates. The death rate for nonwhites in 1960 was higher than the death rate for whites in 1925, the first year for which we have statistics. Clearly this reflects the results of separate-but-"equal" standards of living and health facilities.

Infant Mortality - (Table 4 and Chart 4) The death rate for infants under one year of age is shockingly high for nonwhites as compared to whites. It is decreasing for both racial groups, but still nearly twice as many Negro babies as white babies die before their first birthdays. The death rate for Negro babies in 1962 was at about the same level as that for white babies in the early 1940's -- only about twenty years behind whites in this matter of life.

Fetal Death Rates - (Table 5 and Chart 5) The fetal death rate is a measure of the death rate of unborn children from 20 weeks old to their birth. It can thus be an indirect measure of the kind of care a pregnant woman receives and the conditions under which she lives. The fetal death rate for nonwhites has been

consistently high; since 1950 it has been at least twice as high as the white fetal death rate. There is no indication of a trend toward decreasing these death rates.

Neonatal Death Rates - (Table 6 and Chart 6) This statistic measures the number of deaths of babies under 28 days old in each 1,000 live births. Premature babies must receive hospital care during this period to assure their survival. The statistic thus indicates the fate of most premature babies and is a measure of the hospital and maternity care available to Negroes in Alabama. The neonatal death rate is consistently at least 30% higher for Negro babies than white babies.

Maternal Death Rates - (Table 7 and Chart 7) Since 1927 mothers of both races have increasingly survived the perils of childbirth. But in 1962 five times as many Negro mothers as white mothers died as a result of childbirth. In this same year 98.3% of the white mothers bore their children in hospitals with the assistance of a physician; only 56.5% of the Negro mothers were so fortunate.

Significant Population Characteristics

Changes in the Population - (Table 8 and Chart 8) While the total population of the state increased in the period 1950-1960, both the Negro and white population in the age group 20-34 years old decreased. A similar decrease occurred for Negroes in the group 35-44 years of age. This age span for Negroes, 20-44,represents the period of their lives in which they are most likely to find employment. The greater number evidently choose to take their chances outside of Alabama. The overall increase in white population was ten times that of the increase in Negro population.

Urban-Rural Distribution - (Tables 9 and 10) Negroes and whites are distributed fairly equally between urban and rural areas of the state. The main concentration of Negroes, however, is in the southern and rural part of the state. (see map) Urban Alabama has grown considerably in 1950-60. Both Negroes and whites contributed to this increase, although whites mainly account for the growth of Alabama cities. At the same time, Negroes left the rural area in greater proportion than whites.

County Variations - (Table 11) Counties located in the southern rural part of the state have, for the most part, lost population in the out-of-county migration. These are the counties with the highest percentage of Negroes. The counties that have made considerable gains in population are located in the northeast and north central parts of the state where there is heavy industry along the Tennesse River and The National Aeronautics and Space Administration has a large installation at Huntsville. Also the

counties on Mobile Bay have grown considerably. Each of these three growth areas are economically affluent. Otherwise, county growth reflects the general growth of the cities located therein. Counties with the largest population are Jefferson, Madison, Mobile, Montgomery, and Tuscaloosa. There are 21 counties with over 40% nonwhite population. It should be noted that northern counties have very low proportions of nonwhites.

Urban Places of 10,000 or More - (Table 12) There are 29 cities with a population in excess of 10,000 in Alabama. Birmingham, Mobile, and Montgomery are the largest, and they have the largest number of nonwhites. Cities with the greatest percentage of nonwhites are Bessemer, Fairfield, Selma, Prichard and Birmingham. All but eight of these 29 cities have more than 20% nonwhite population.

TABLE 1: POPULATION OF ALABAMA BY COLOR, 1900-1960

Year	Total	White	Nonwhite	%Nonwhite
1960	3,266,740	2,283,609	983,131	30.1
1950	3,061,743	2,079,591	982,152	32.1
1940	2,832,961	1,849,097	983,864	34.7
1930	2,646,248	1,700,844	945,404	35.7
1920	2,348,174	1,447,032	901,142	38.4
1910	2,138,093	1,228,832	909,261	42.5
1900	1,828,697	1,001,152	827,545	45.3

Source: Bureau of the Census

CHART 1: POPULATION 1920 - 1960 in thousands

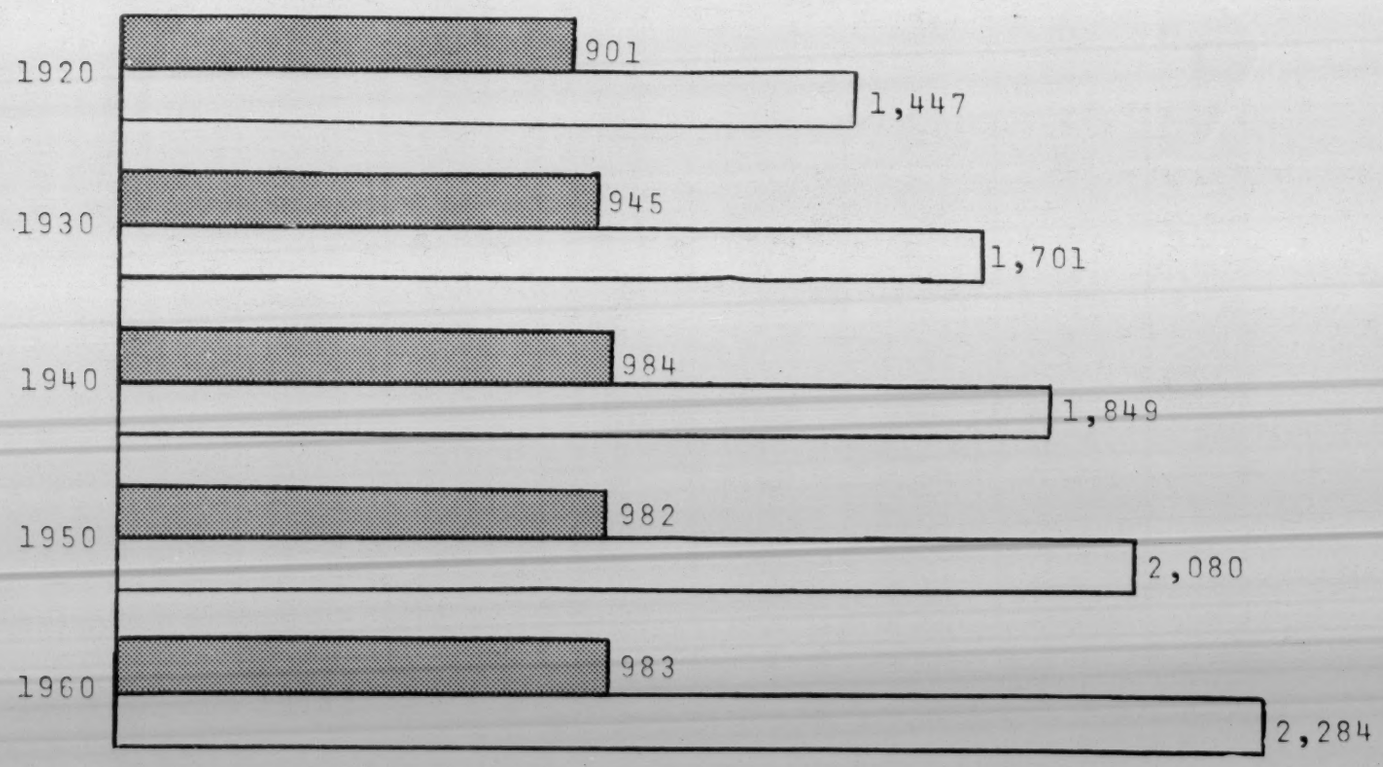


TABLE 2: BIRTH RATE BY COLOR; selected years, 1927-1960

Live births per 1,000 of the population

Year	Nonwhite	White
1960	30.0	22.0
1958	29.9	23.6
1950	33.4	23.9
1945	25.9	22.5
1940	24.4	21.0
1935	24.8	21.7
1930	24.3	24.0
1927	25.4	27.0

Sources: Alabama Department of Health
Vital Statistics of the U.S.

CHART 2: BIRTH RATE; selected years

Live birth rate per 1,000 of population in each racial group

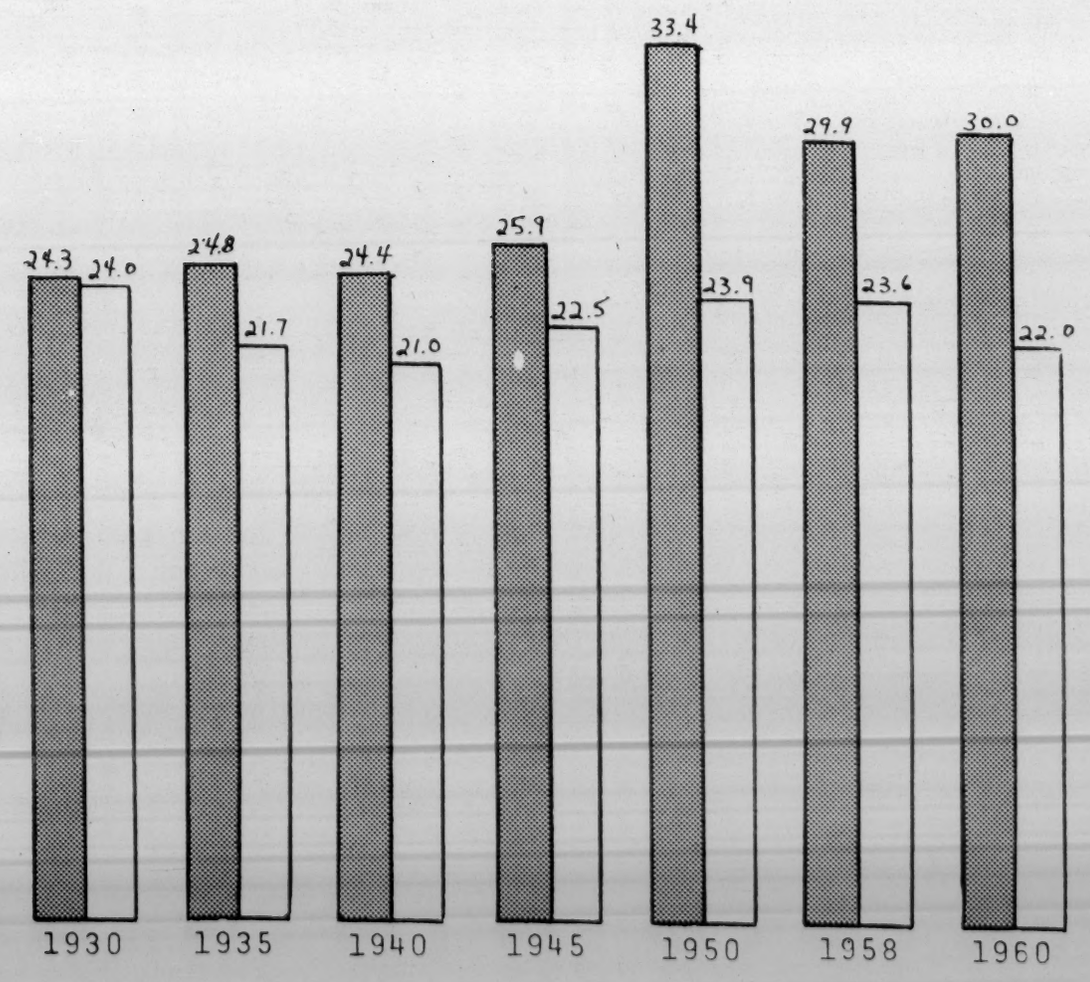


TABLE 3:

Deaths p
Excludes

Year
1960
1950
1940
1935
1930
1925

Sources:

CHART 3:

Deaths pe

960

al group

22.0

60

TABLE 3: DEATH RATE BY COLOR; selected years, 1925-1960

Deaths per 1,000 of the population in each racial group
Excludes stillbirths and deaths in the Armed Services

Year	Nonwhites	Whites
1960	11.4	8.2
1950	11.4	7.5
1940	14.0	8.5
1935	13.2	8.8
1930	15.2	9.4
1925	15.2	9.5

Sources: U.S. Bureau of the Census
Alabama Department of Health

CHART 3: DEATH RATE; selected years

Deaths per 1,000 of the population in each racial group

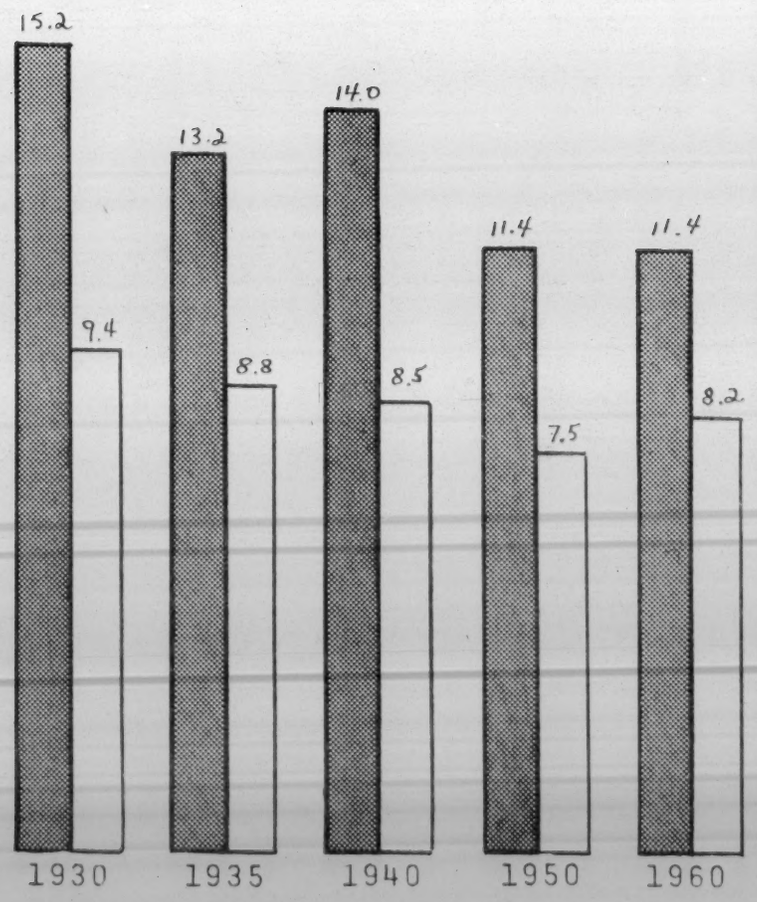


TABLE 4: INFANT MORTALITY BY COLOR; selected years, 1930-1962

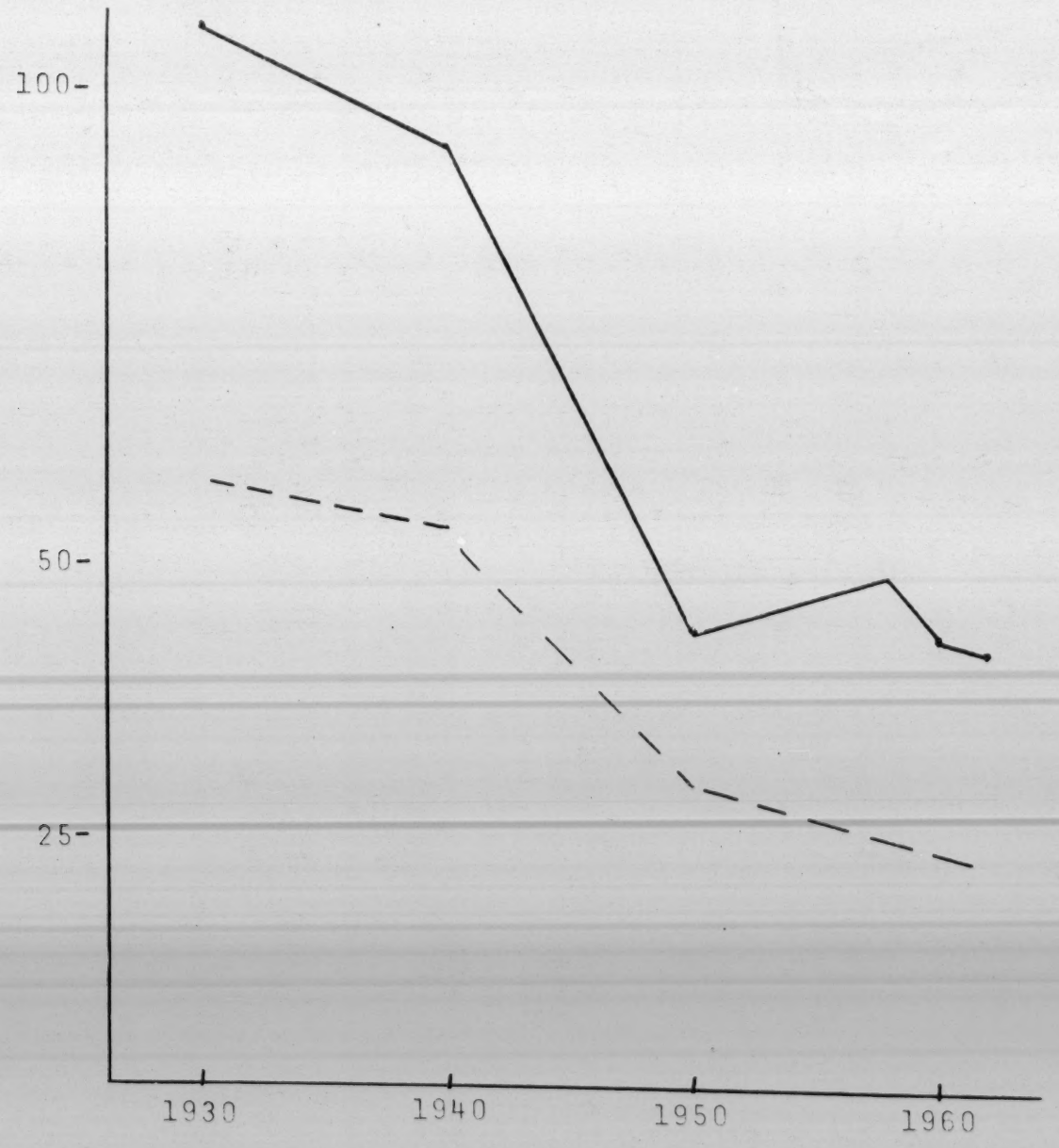
Deaths under 1 year of age per 1,000 live born in each racial group

Year	Nonwhite	White
1962	43.9	23.0
1960	45.0	24.9
1958	51.0	26.1
1950	46.3	30.6
1940	94.1	55.7
1930	105.1	60.3

Sources: U.S. Bureau of the Census
Vital Statistics of the U.S.

CHART 4: INFANT MORTALITY, 1930-1960

Number of deaths per 1,000 live births



rs, 1930-1962

each racial group

TABLE 5: FETAL DEATH RATES; selected years, 1950-1962

Deaths of fetuses 20 weeks old until birth per 1,000 live births in each racial group

Year	Nonwhite	White
1962	30.5	14.0
1961	32.0	14.8
1960	33.4	15.1
1959	32.6	15.0
1958	31.7	14.6
1950	36.3	19.0

Source: Vital Statistics of the U.S.

CHART 5: FETAL MORTALITY, 1950-1962

Deaths per 1,000 births

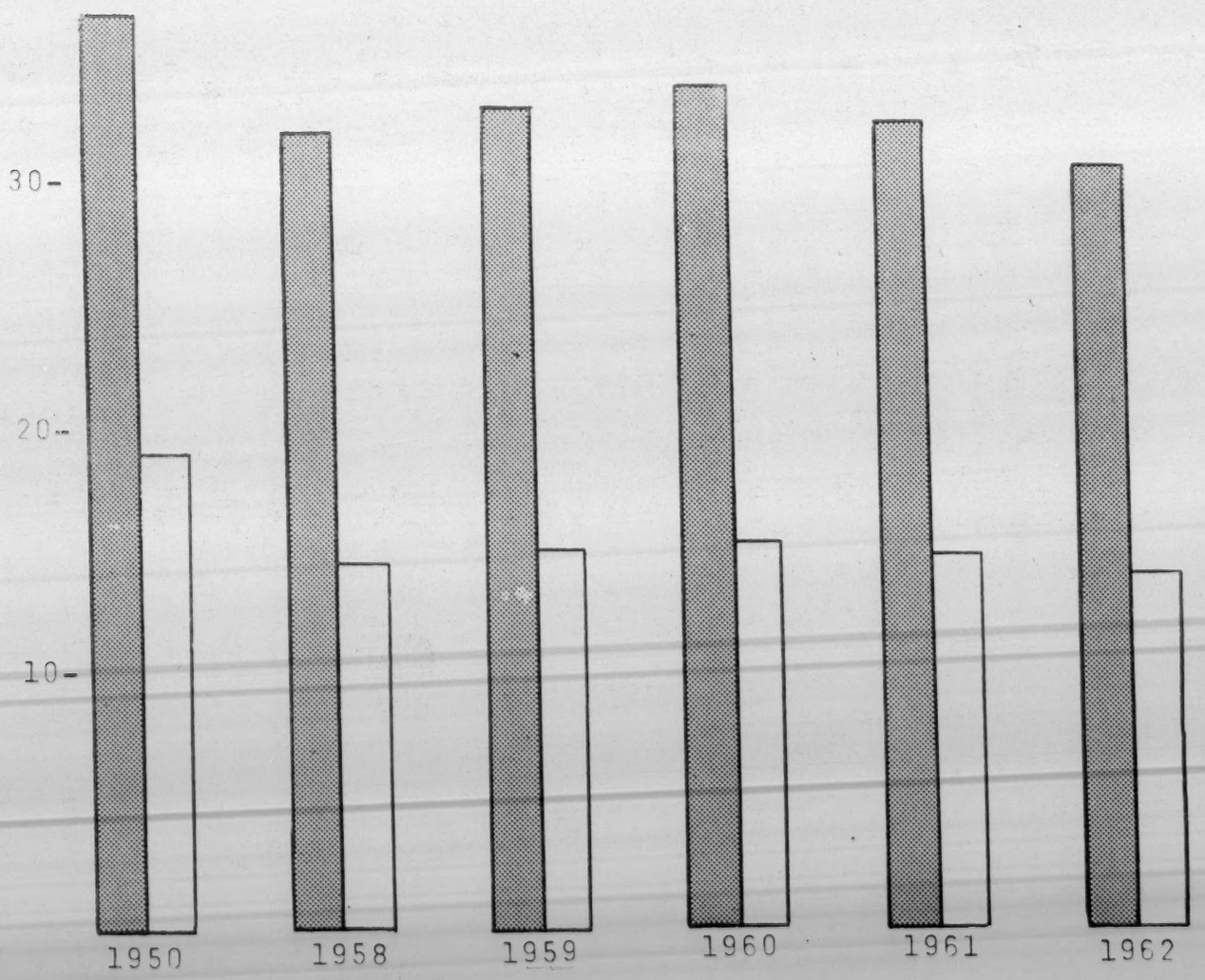


TABLE 6: NEONATAL DEATH RATES; selected years, 1950-1962

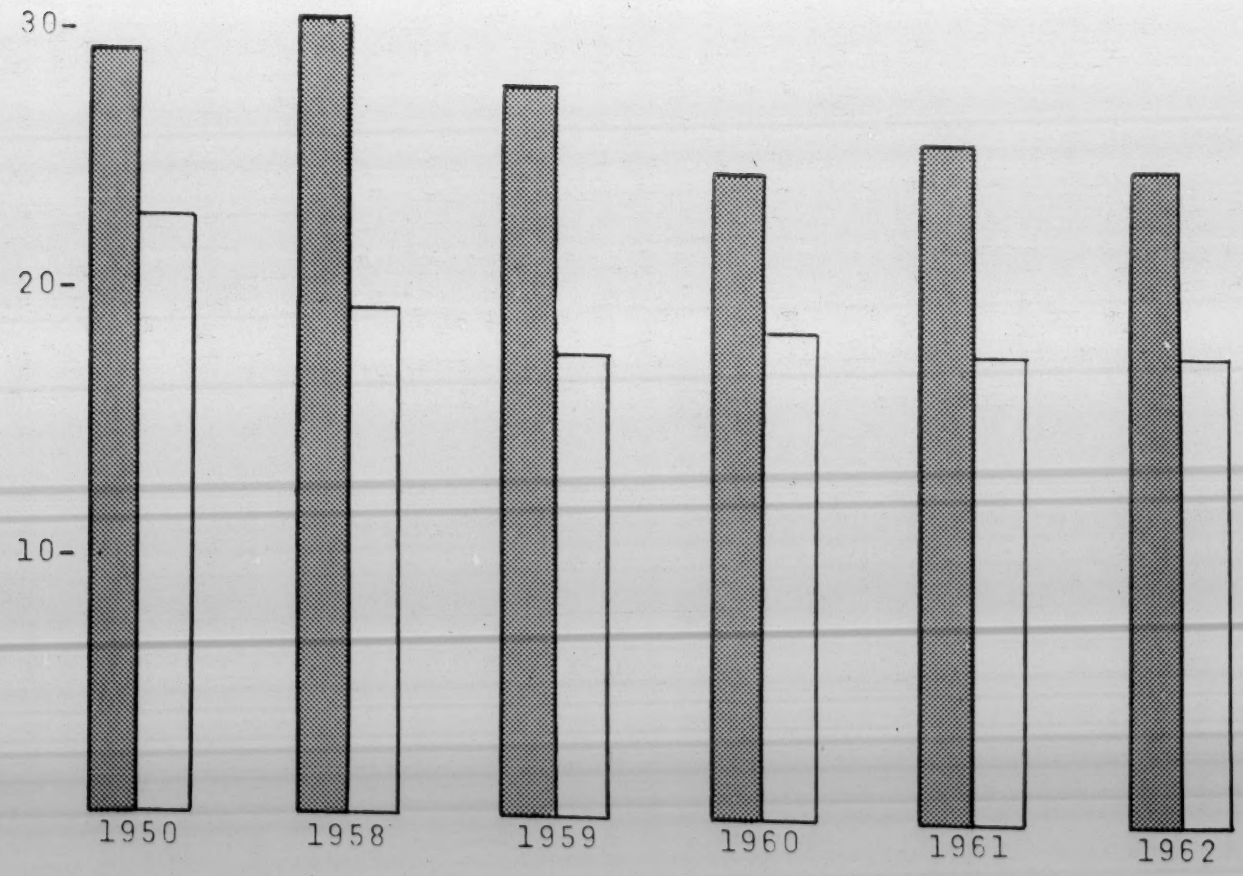
Deaths of babies under 28 days of age per 1,000 live births in each racial group

Year	Nonwhite	White
1962	24.7	17.9
1961	25.6	17.7
1960	24.2	18.5
1959	27.5	17.3
1958	30.1	19.1
1950	28.7	22.5

Source: Vital Statistics of the U.S.

CHART 6: NEONATAL MORTALITY, 1950-1962

Deaths per 1,000 births



TABLE

Deaths

Year

1960-6
1960
1950
1940
1935
1930
1927

Sources

CHART 7

Materna

TABLE 7: MATERNAL MORTALITY RATES BY COLOR; selected years 1927-1962

Deaths of mothers per 1,000 live births in each racial group

Year	Nonwhite	White
1960-62	1.41	.29
1960	1.42	.42
1950	2.2	...
1940	9.6	4.0
1935	7.7	5.3
1930	11.7	7.6
1927	11.2	6.2

Sources: U.S. Bureau of the Census
Vital Statistics of the U.S.

CHART 7: MATERNAL MORTALITY, 1930-1962

Maternal mortality deaths per 1,000 live births

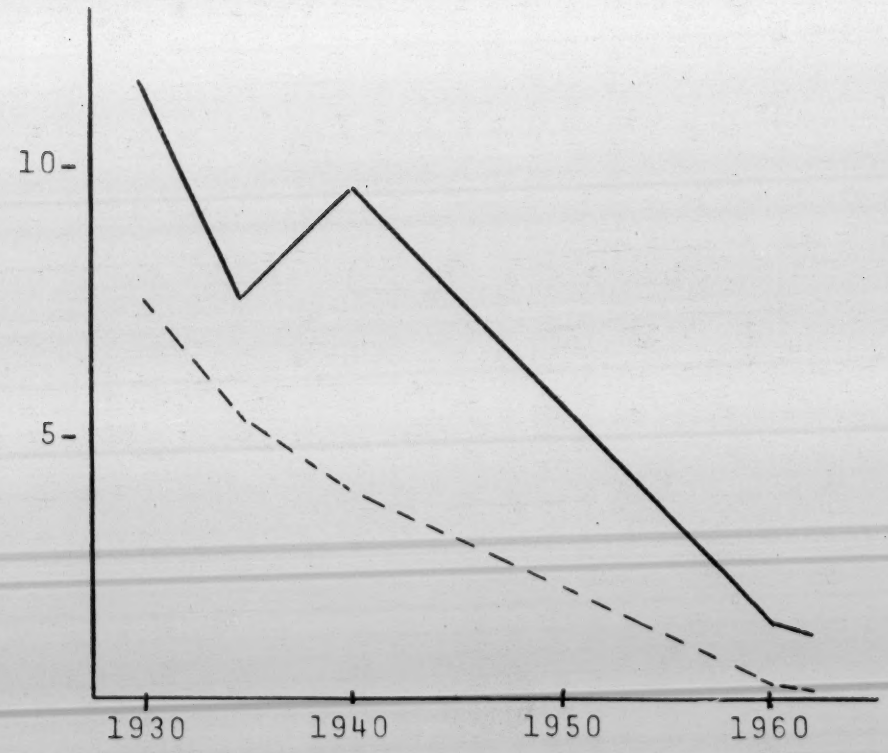


TABLE 8: % CHANGE IN POPULATION, 1950-1960

Decrease signified by a minus

	Negro		White	
Age Group	# Inc. or Dec.	% Inc. or Dec.	# Inc. or Dec.	% Inc. or Dec.
Total all ages	1,500	0.01	209,024	10.0
Under 10 years	23,068	9.2	26,494	5.8
10-19 years	13,332	6.8	59,517	16.5
20-34 years	-43,045	-21.5	-42,651	-8.8
35-44 years	-22,723	-18.8	17,185	6.0
45-64 years	18,704	12.9	99,102	28.9
65 years	11,120	17.0	47,358	36.2

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census

CHART 8: %CHANGE IN THE POPULATION, 1950-1960

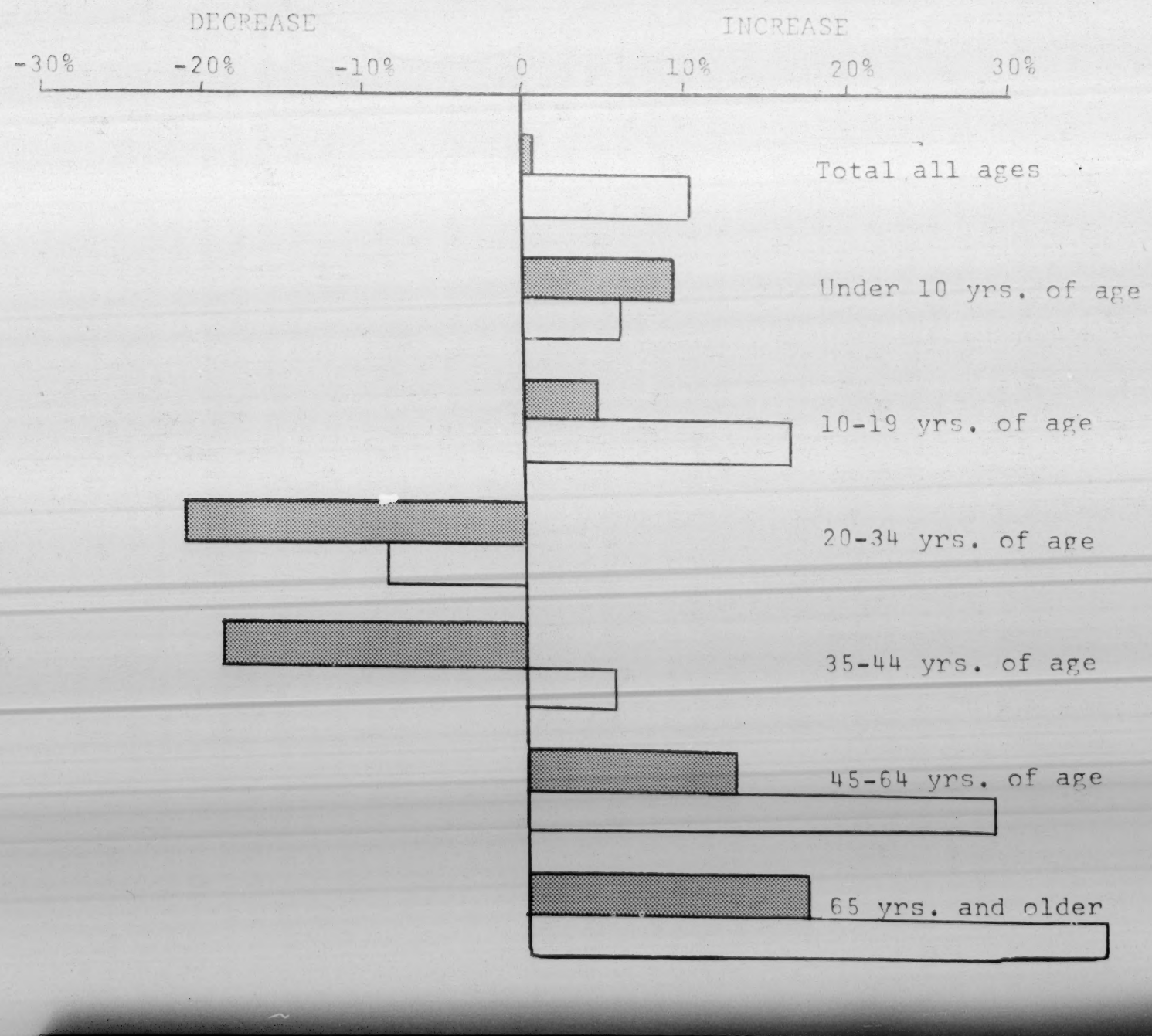


TABLE 9: POPULATION BY RACE AND URBAN OR RURAL RESIDENCE, 1960

Place of residence	Nonwhite	%Nonwhite Pop.	White	%White Pop.
The State	983,131	100.0	2,283,609	100.0
Urban	558,075	56.8	1,237,094	54.1
Rural Nonfarm	300,217	30.5	768,499	33.7
Rural Farm	124,831	12.7	278,024	12.2

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census

TABLE 10: URBAN-RURAL MIGRATION OF THE NATIVE POPULATION BY RACE, 1950-1960

Minus signifies a decrease

Place of Residence and Race	Population 1950	Population 1960	Net Migration 1950-1960 #	%
State	3,061,743	3,266,740	204,997	6.7
White	2,079,591	2,283,609	204,018	9.8
Nonwhite	982,152	983,131	979	0.1
Urban:				
The State	1,340,937	1,791,721	450,784	33.6
White	886,717	1,235,811	349,094	39.4
Nonwhite	454,220	555,910	101,690	22.4
Rural:				
The State	1,720,806	1,475,019	-245,787	-14.3
White	1,192,874	1,047,798	-145,076	-12.2
Nonwhite	527,932	427,221	-100,711	-19.1

TABLE 11: POPULATION AND POPULATION CHANGES IN COUNTIES, 1950-60

County	Total 1960 Population	Nonwhite 1960 Population	%Nonwhite 1960	% Net Changes In Population 1950-1960
Autauga	18,739	7,900	42.2	3.0
Baldwin	49,088	10,329	21.0	19.7
Barbour	24,700	12,850	52.0	-14.5
Bibb	14,357	4,417	30.8	-20.2
Blount	25,449	836	03.3	-12.2
Bullock	13,462	9,681	71.9	-16.1
Butler	24,560	10,985	44.7	-16.0
Calhoun	95,878	18,073	18.8	20.5
Chambers	37,828	13,869	36.7	-4.3
Cherokee	16,303	1,693	10.4	-7.5
Chilton	25,693	4,078	15.9	-4.6
Choctaw	17,870	8,858	49.6	-6.7

TABLE 11 continued

County	Total 1960 Population	Nonwhite 1960 Population	%Nonwhite	% Net Changes In Population 1950-1960
Clarke	25,738	12,751	49.5	-3.1
Clay	12,400	2,028	16.4	-11.0
Cleburne	10,911	699	06.4	-8.3
Coffee	30,583	6,363	20.8	-0.4
Colbert	46,506	8,982	19.3	17.6
Conecuh	17,762	8,088	45.5	-18.4
Coosa	10,726	3,879	36.2	-8.8
Covington	35,631	5,751	16.1	-11.7
Crenshaw	14,909	4,643	31.1	-21.5
Cullman	45,572	521	01.1	-7.1
Dale	31,066	5,607	18.0	49.2
Dallas	56,667	32,715	57.7	0.7
De Kalb	41,417	821	2.0	-8.1
Elmore	30.524	10,303	33.8	-3.6
Escambia	33,511	11,459	34.2	6.6
Etowah	96,980	14,998	15.5	3.3
Fayette	16,148	2,574	15.9	-16.7
Franklin	21,988	1,232	05.6	-14.5
Geneva	22,310	3,365	15.1	-13.9
Greene	13,600	11,054	81.3	-17.5
Hale	19,537	13,811	70.7	-6.2
Henry	15,286	6,965	45.6	-18.1
Houston	50,718	13,886	27.4	9.0
Jackson	36,681	2,238	6.1	-5.9
Jefferson	634,864	219,829	34.6	13.6
Lamar	14,271	2,103	14.7	-13.2
Lauderdale	61,622	7,267	11.8	13.7
Lawrence	24,501	5,468	22.3	-9.7
Lee	49,754	18,296	36.8	10.4
Limestone	36,513	7,629	20.9	2.1
Lowndes	15,417	12,439	80.7	-14.4
Macon	26,717	22,312	83.5	-12.6
Madison	117,348	22,065	18.8	61.0
Marengo	27,098	16,834	62.1	8.1
Marion	21,837	733	03.4	-20.0
Marshall	48,018	1,124	02.3	6.5
Mobile	314,301	101,428	32.3	36.0
Monroe	22,372	11,342	50.7	-13.1
Montgomery	169,210	64,725	38.3	21.8
Morgan	60.454	7,647	12.6	14.2
Perry	17,358	11,415	65.8	-15.1
Pickens	21,882	9,784	44.7	-10.1
Pike	25,987	10,745	41.3	-15.1
Randolph	19,477	4,976	25.5	-13.5

TABLE 11 cont

County
Russell
St. Clair
Shelby
Sumter
Talladega
Tallapoosa
Tuscaloosa
Walker
Washington
Wilcox
Winston

Source: U.S.
City a

TABLE 12 URBAN
BY CO

City	
Alexander City	
Andalusia	
Anniston	
Auburn	
Bessemer	
Birmingham	3
Chickasaw	
Cullman	
Decatur	
Dothan	
Enterprise	
Fairfield	
Florence	
Gadsden	
Homewood	
Huntsville	
Jasper	
Mobile	
Montgomery	2
Mountain Brook	1
Opelika	
Phenix City	
Prichard	
Selma	
Sheffield	

ite	% Net Changes In Population 1950-1960
	-3.1
	-11.0
	-8.3
	-0.4
	17.6
	-18.4
	-8.8
	-11.7
	-21.5
	-7.1
	49.2
	0.7
	-8.1
	-3.6
	6.6
	3.3
	-16.7
	-14.5
	-13.9
	-17.5
	-6.2
	-18.1
	9.0
	-5.9
	13.6
	-13.2
	13.7
	-9.7
	10.4
	2.1
	-14.4
	-12.6
	61.0
	8.1
	-20.0
	6.5
	36.0
	-13.1
	21.8
	14.2
	-15.1
	-10.1
	-15.1
	-13.5

TABLE 11 continued

County	Total 1960 Population	Nonwhite 1960 Population	%Nonwhite	% Net Changes In Population 1950-1960
Russell	46,351	22,986	49.6	14.8
St. Clair	25,388	4,272	16.8	-4.9
Shelby	32,132	6,083	18.9	5.8
Sumter	20.041	15.298	76.3	-15.1
Talladega	65,495	20,970	32.0	2.9
Tallapoosa	35,007	10,119	28.9	-0.2
Tuscaloosa	109,047	31,328	28.7	15.9
Walker	54,211	5,627	10.4	-15.0
Washington	15,372	5,306	34.5	-1.5
Wilcox	18,739	14,598	77.9	-20.2
Winston	14,858	81	00.5	-18.6

Source: U.S. Bureau of Census
City and County Data Book-1962

TABLE 12 URBAN PLACES OF 10,000 OR MORE POPULATION, BY COLOR, AND % NONWHITE, 1960

City	Total Population	Nonwhite Population	%Nonwhite
Alexander City	13,140	3,366	25.6
Andalusia	10,263	2,299	22.4
Anniston	33,657	11,438	34.0
Auburn	16,261	3,692	22.7
Bessemer	33,054	18,992	57.5
Birmingham	340,887	135,200	39.7
Chickasaw	10,002	13	
Cullman	10,883	41	
Decatur	29,217	4,781	16.4
Dothan	31,440	8,969	28.5
Enterprise	11,410	2,846	24.9
Fairfield	15,816	8,293	52.4
Florence	31,649	4,893	15.5
Gadsden	58,088	12,306	21.2
Homewood	20,289	2,278	11.2
Huntsville	72,365	10,046	13.9
Jasper	10,799	1,948	18.0
Mobile	202,779	65,673	32.4
Montgomery	134,393	47,339	35.2
Mountain Brook	12,680	152	01.0
Opelika	15,678	5,957	38.0
Phenix City	27,630	10,189	36.9
Prichard	47,371	22,316	47.1
Selma	28,385	13,985	49.3
Sheffield	13,491	2,441	18.1

TABLE 12 continued

City	Total Population	Nonwhite Population	%Nonwhite
Sylacauga	12,857	3,586	27.9
Talladega	17,742	5,820	32.8
Troy	10,234	3,874	37.9
Tuscaloosa	63,370	18,839	29.7

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census

PART 2, EMPLOYMENT

Composition of the Labor Force - (Table 13 and Chart 13) The proportion of whites is very similar to the proportion of non-whites in the labor force. When broken down by sex, however, differences emerge. There are, for example, a greater percentage of Negro women in the urban labor force, and the proportion of Negro males in the labor force is considerably less than for whites.

Unemployment - (Chart 14) Unemployment among Negroes stands at over 40% higher than among whites. There has been more unfavorable increase in the rate of unemployment for Negroes than whites since 1950.

Industry and Occupational Distribution - Table 14 Indicates that almost twice as many Negroes as whites are employed in agriculture; while greater proportions of whites than Negroes are employed in manufacturing. Only in service industries does the proportion of Negroes employed outstrip the proportion of whites. Table 15 breaks this down by occupations. It is clear which end of the job spectrum is composed of Negroes -- the lowest.

Pattern of Unemployment - Table 16 indicates the occupations of those persons unemployed. Among the unemployed nonwhites, 53% of the males and 80% of the females were among the unskilled. About 16% of the male nonwhite and 6% of the females are in the skilled category; and about 27% male and 9% females are in the semi-skilled class. Most unemployment is among non-farm laboring and service groups. This gets as high as 47.5% for nonwhite males and 68.9% for nonwhite females. Thus, the cities of Alabama probably should be looked to for the greatest number of unemployed Negroes.

ulation %Nonwhite

27.9
32.8
37.9
29.7

Chart 13) The
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TABLE 13: % NONWHITES AND WHITES IN THE LABOR FORCE, BY SEX, 1960

% Composition of the labor force for racial groups

Employment Status and Sex	White			Nonwhite		
	Urban	Rural Nonfarm	Rural Farm	Urban	Rural Nonfarm	Rural Farm
Male:						
Total 14 yrs. and over	100	100	100	100	100	100
In labor force	78.9	72.4	72.2	69.9	61.0	69.9
Not in labor force	21.1	27.6	27.8	30.1	39.0	30.1
In labor force employed	95.9	94.1	96.8	99.1	92.6	96.7
In labor force unemployed	4.1	5.9	3.2	10.9	7.4	3.3
Female:						
Total 14 yrs. and over	100	100	100	100	100	100
In labor force	35.0	25.3	20.7	44.2	29.5	23.3
Not in labor force	65.0	74.7	79.3	55.8	70.5	76.7
In labor force employed	95.6	94.0	94.6	92.4	92.7	91.6
In labor force unemployed	4.4	6.0	5.4	7.6	7.3	8.4

CHART 13: %NEGRO AND WHITE POPULATION IN THE LABOR FORCE

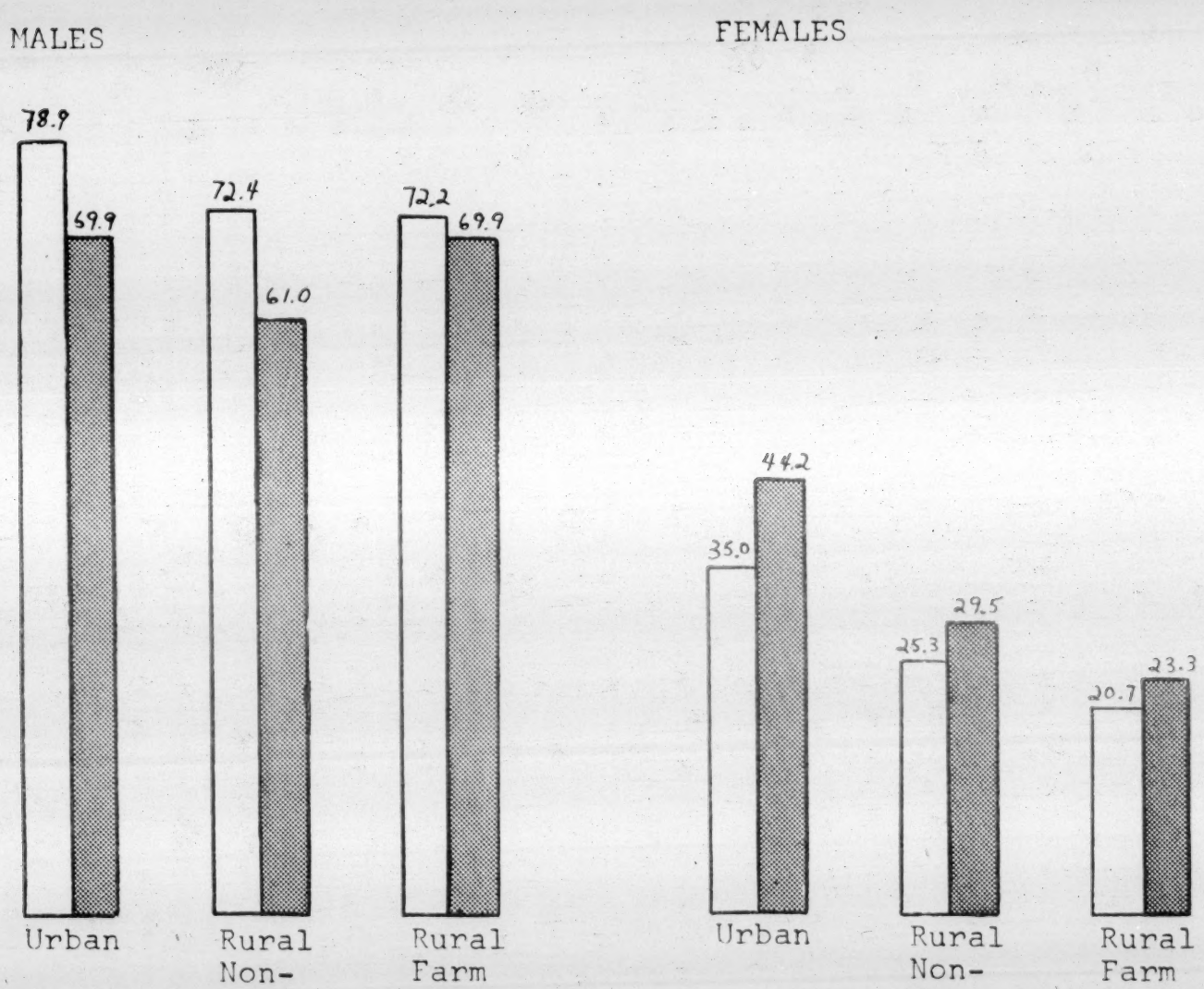
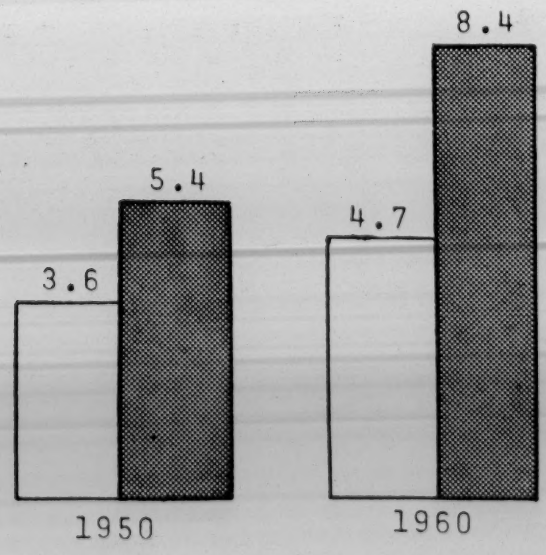


CHART 14: %NEGRO AND WHITE WORKERS IN THE LABOR FORCE UNEMPLOYED 1950-1960



FORCE

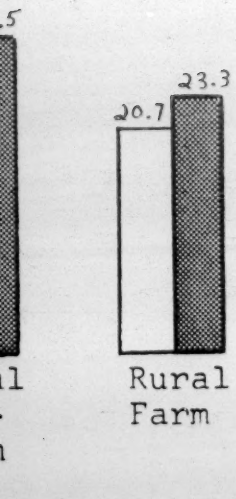


TABLE 14: INDUSTRY GROUPING OF EMPLOYED PERSONS, (Percentage) 1960

Industry	White				Nonwhite			
	State	Urban	Rural NonFarm	Rural Farm	State	Urban	Rural NonFarm	Rural Farm
Agriculture	7.9	0.8	6.7	45.9	14.2	1.5	22.5	65.0
Manufacturing	29.2	27.8	35.1	20.9	19.4	19.6	23.0	10.3
Wholesale Trade	3.0	3.9	2.1	1.2	1.7	2.2	1.0	0.4
Mining	1.1	0.6	2.5	0.5	1.1	1.1	1.4	0.1
Transportation, Communications & other public utilities	4.9	5.8	4.0	2.6	3.1	3.8	2.3	1.4
Retail Trade	16.3	18.6	15.1	7.9	8.7	11.0	5.9	2.4
Service Industries	16.0	18.9	13.3	7.9	40.1	46.6	34.0	15.3
Industry not reported	2.0	2.2	1.8	1.6	2.3	2.6	1.8	1.6

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census

TABLE 15: % EMPLOYED PERSONS IN RACIAL AND SEXUAL GROUPS AND THEIR OCCUPATIONS, 1960

Occupation	Male		Female	
	White	Nonwhite	White	Nonwhite
Professional,technical	9.1	2.4	13.5	8.8
Farmers and farm managers	7.5	9.4	0.8	1.7
Mngr's, officials, proprietors	12.3	1.2	5.0	0.9
Clerical and kindred workers	6.4	1.8	30.9	1.7
Sales workers	7.2	0.6	10.2	0.9
Craftsmen, foremen and kindred workers	22.3	8.2	1.3	----
Operatives and kindred workers	21.3	25.3	20.8	7.0
Private household workers	----	0.6	2.5	52.6
Service workers, except private household wkrs.	3.5	10.0	10.2	19.3
Farm laborers, except unpair and foreman	2.4	10.0	0.8	2.6
Laborers, except farm & mine	5.5	25.8	0.4	0.9
Occupations not reported	2.2	2.9	3.4	2.6

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census

TABLE 16

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.8	1.7
.0	0.9
.9	1.7
.2	0.9
.3	----
.8	7.0
.5	52.6
.2	19.3
.8	2.6
.4	0.9
.4	2.6

TABLE 16: MAJOR GROUP OCCUPATIONS OF THE EXPERIENCED UNEMPLOYED, (Percentage) 1960

	Male		Female	
Occupation Group	White	Nonwhite	White	Nonwhite
Professional, technical	2.7	0.4	3.6	2.3
Farmers and farm managers	1.5	2.0	0.1	1.2
Mngr's, officials, proprietors	3.1	0.4	1.6	0.2
Clerical & kindred workers	4.3	1.2	21.6	1.5
Sales workers	3.9	0.5	10.9	0.6
Craftsmen, foreman & kindred workers	30.2	11.1	1.3	0.4
Operatives & kindred workers	29.2	26.5	36.1	9.0
Private household workers	0.2	0.9	3.4	46.1
Service workers, except private household	2.8	8.9	12.1	21.7
Farm laborer & foreman	3.9	5.5	2.1	10.7
Laborers, except foreman & mine	13.9	37.7	0.7	1.1
Occupation not reported	4.2	4.8	6.4	5.1

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census

PART 3, INCOME

Income of Persons, 1950-1960 - (Table 17 and Chart 15) Median income is a figure representing an average income; half the people in a group make more than this median income figure and half in the group make less. Thus, median income tells one about a large number of people who are even worse off than expressed in this "average." The median income for nonwhite individuals is incredibly low, especially in the rural area where it is $669 per year. In all cases, rural, urban, or statewide, Negroes make at best 30% less than whites. Income for white persons increased 63% from 1950-1960; for Negroes this was only a 41% increase.

Income of Families, 1960 - (Table 18) A similar situation occurs for median income among families as among individual persons. In all areas of the state, white families earn from 40-44% more than Negro families. Thus, the usual solution that a family looks to for raising the total income for the family, namely to put members of the family to work at as young an age as possible, does not seem to bring relief to Negro families. Wages for Negroes are apparently too low for this to be a favorable way out of the dilemma.

TABLE 17: MEDIAN YEARLY INCOME FOR PERSONS, 1950-1960

	1950			1960		
Race	State	Urban	Rural	State	Urban	Rural
Nonwhite	$616	$868	$425	$866	$1,032	$669
White	$1,455	$2,012	$1,013	$2,371	$3,008	$1,737

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census

TABLE 18: MEDIAN YEARLY INCOME FOR FAMILIES, 1960

Race of Families	State	Urban	Rural NonFarm	Rural Farm
Nonwhite	$2,009	$2,568	$1,550	$1,055
White	$4,764	$5,779	$3,829	$2,516

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census

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ar situation occurs
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m 40-44% more than
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mely to put mem-
s possible, does
ges for Negroes are
ay out of the

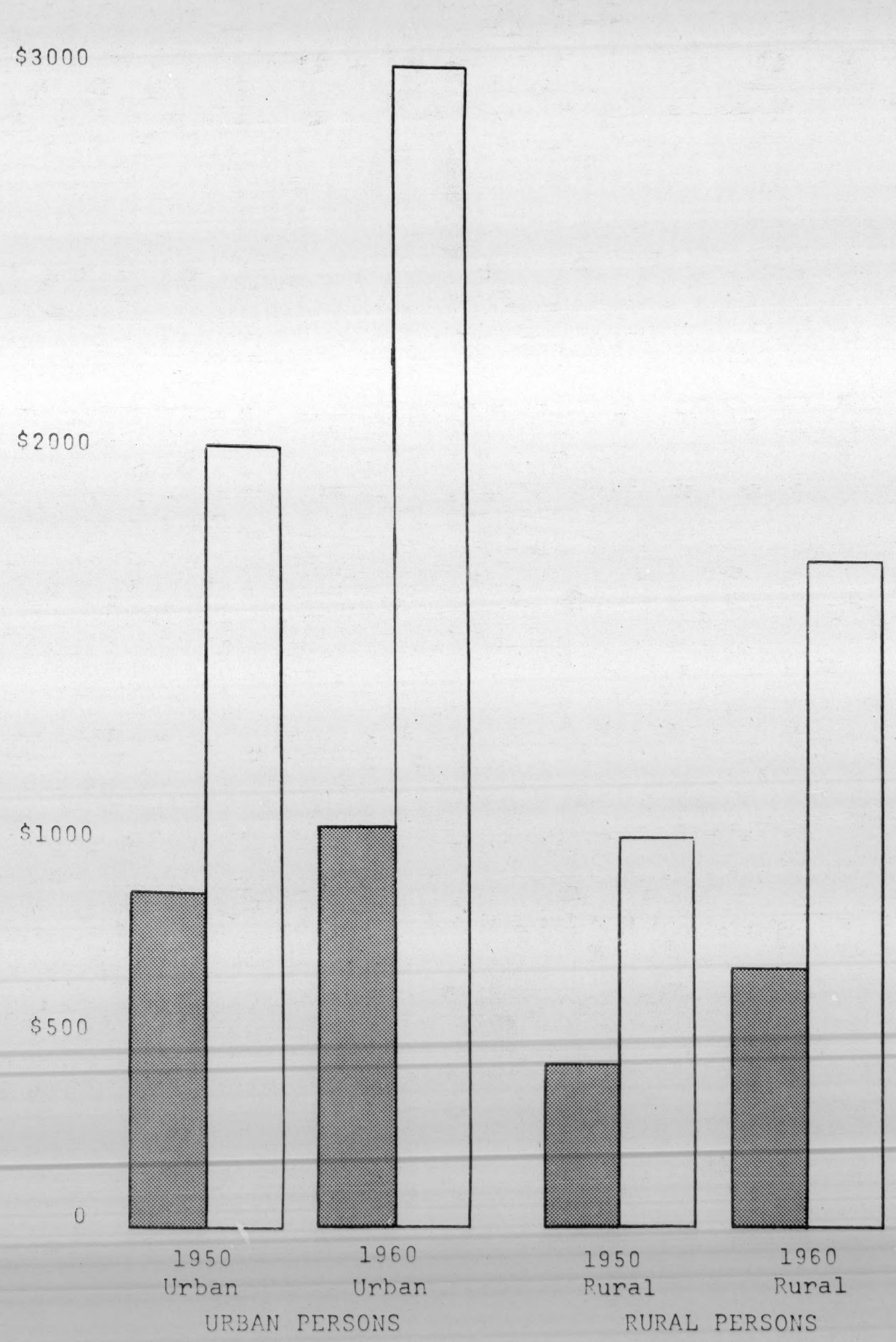
50-1960

	Rural
2	$669
8	$1,737

960

m	Rural Farm
	$1,055
	$2,516

CHART 15: MEDIAN YEARLY INCOME FOR PERSONS, 1950-1960



PART 4, EDUCATION

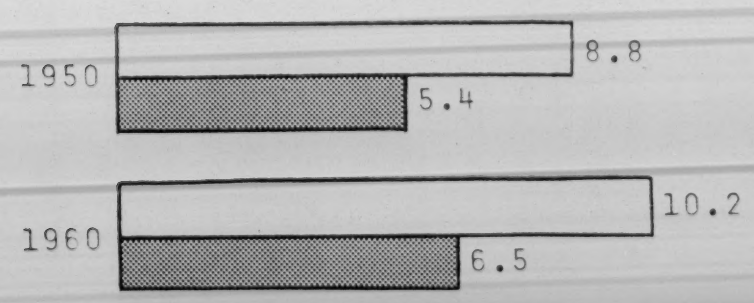
Median School Years Completed, 1950-1960 - (Table 19 and Chart 16) Only eight of Alabama's 118 elementary and highschool districts have been desegregated since 1963. The segregated schools of Alabama have been improving since 1950, both for whites and Negroes. The situation, as concerns school years completed (for persons 25 years and older) still remains disgraceful for both racial groups. Negroes in rural areas have completed an average of 5.5 years of elementary school. It is easy to see what the level of literacy must be under these conditions.

TABLE 19: MEDIAN SCHOOL YEARS COMPLETED, 1950-1960, among persons 25 years old or older

Location and Race		Median Years Completed 1950	Median Years Completed 1960
The State			
	Total	7.9	9.1
	White	8.8	10.2
	Nonwhite	5.4	6.5
Urban			
	Total	9.0	10.3
	White	10.8	11.6
	Nonwhite	6.2	7.3
Rural			
	Total	7.0	8.1
	White	7.9	8.7
	Nonwhite	4.5	5.5

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census

CHART 16: MEDIAN SCHOOL YEARS COMPLETED FOR THE STATE, BY COLOR, 1950-1960



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evel of literacy

960, among persons

	Median Years Completed 1960
	9.1
	10.2
	6.5
	10.3
	11.6
	7.3
	8.1
	8.7
	5.5

STATE, BY COLOR,

Housing Conditions and Facilities - (Table 20) Negro housing is summarized in Table 20. Alabama Negroes lived in 228,408 housing units in 1960. Of these, 42% were owner-occupied and 58% were renter-occupied. Of all these housing units, only 38% were classed as sound, 34% as deteriorating, and 28% as dilapidated. The U.S. Census Bureau defines "dilapidated" as follows: "Dilapidated housing does not provide safe and adequate shelter and in its present condition endangers the health, safety, or well-being of the occupants." 36% of the Negro tenants in the state live in such houses. The picture is equally shocking for the sanitary facilities in Negro houses. In the cities, 28% of the Negro homes are without toilets; in the rural areas, 92% are without such facilities. In the rural areas the worse conditions exist: 77% of the homes have no piped water, 92% have no tubs or showers, and 38% of the structures themselves are dilapidated.

TABLE 20: NEGRO HOUSING, 1960

	State Total	Urban	Rural
Total housing units	228,408	140,518	87,890
Owner-occupied #	96,687	60,916	35,771
%	42.3	43.4	40.7
Renter-occupied #	131,721	79,602	52,119
%	57.7	56.6	59.3
Condition of housing			
Owner-occupied:			
Sound	49,497	34,797	14,700
Deteriorating	30,332	18,072	12,260
Dilapidated	16,858	8,047	8,811
Renter-occupied:			
Sound	37,048	28,346	8,702
Deteriorating	46,681	27,654	19,027
Dilapidated	47,992	23,602	24,390
Houses with water supply			
Hot and cold piped inside	70,659	63,669	6,985
Only cold piped inside	53,524	47,881	5,643
Piped water outside	27,679	19,918	7,761
No piped water	76,551	9,050	67,501
Toilet facilities			
Flush toilets, exclusive use	101,821	94,622	7,199
Flush toilets, shared use	6,854	6,719	135
Other toilet facilities or None	119,733	39,177	80,556
Bathing facilities			
Tub or shower, exclusive use	75,323	68,371	6,952
Tub or shower, shared	2,733	2,633	100
No tub or shower	150,352	69,514	80,838

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census

Denial of the Right to Vote - In Table 21 below we have underlined those Alabama counties that the Civil Rights Division of the Justice Department has listed as counties "in which denials of voting rights were found." There are 37 such counties out of the state's total of 67 counties.

County	Population of Voting Age		Whites Registered		Negroes Registered		Registered Negroes as a % of Total County Registration
	White	Negro	#	%	#	%	
Autauga	6,353	3,651	4,614	72.6	125	3.4	2.6
Baldwin	22,236	4,527	16,340	73.5	900	19.9	5.2
Barbour	7,338	5,787	6,400	87.2	400	6.9	5.9
Bibb	5,807	1,990	5,692	98.0	200	10.1	3.4
Blount	14,368	378	11,609	80.8	100	26.5	0.9
Bullock	2,387	4,450	2,200	92.2	5	0.1	0.2
Butler	8,363	4,820	8,402	100.5	831	17.2	9.0
Calhoun	44,739	9,036	24,557	54.9	2,000	22.1	7.5
Chambers	15,369	6,497	12,361	80.4	400	6.2	3.1
Cherokee	8,537	782	7,650	89.6	350	44.8	4.4
Chilton	12,861	1,947	11,401	88.6	750	38.5	6.2
Choctaw	5,192	3,982	5,560	107.1	150	3.8	2.6
Clarke	7,899	5,833	8,100	102.5	400	6.9	4.7
Clay	6,470	926	7,229	111.7	350	37.8	4.6
Cleburne	5,870	385	5,518	94.0	75	19.5	1.3
Coffee	14,221	2,985	10,901	76.7	588	19.7	5.1
Colbert	21,680	4,575	17,024	78.5	1,300	28.4	7.1
Conecuh	5,907	3,635	3,336	56.5	300	8.3	8.3
Coosa	4,201	1,794	4,203	100.0	397	22.1	8.6
Covington	18,466	2,876	15,788	85.5	835	29.0	5.0
Crenshaw	6,310	2,207	6,196	98.2	493	22.3	7.4
Cullman	25,848	285	17,350	67.1	150	52.6	0.9

TABLE 21: continued

County	Population of Voting Age		Whites Registered		Negroes Registered		Registered Negroes as a % of Total County Registration
	White	Negro	#	%	#	%	
Dale	14,861	2,743	7,400	49.8	600	21.9	7.5
Dallas	14,400	15,115	9,195	63.9	130	0.9	1.4
DeKalb	23,878	441	19,915	83.4	85	19.3	0.4
Elmore	12,510	4,808	9,225	73.7	275	5.7	2.9
Escambia	12,779	5,685	11,000	86.1	1,000	17.6	8.3
Etowah	48,563	7,661	32,726	67.4	1,955	25.5	5.6
Fayette	8,277	1,291	8,500	102.7	450	34.9	5.0
Franklin	12,412	645	10,967	88.4	350	54.3	3.1
Geneva	11,357	1,606	7,281	64.1	14	0.9	0.2
Greene	1,649	5,001	1,731	105.0	166	3.3	8.8
Hale	3,594	5,999	3,350	93.2	150	2.5	4.3
Henry	5,165	3,168	4,631	89.7	400	12.6	8.0
Houston	22,095	6,899	12,850	58.2	675	9.8	5.0
Jackson	19,298	1,175	13,599	70.5	269	22.9	1.9
Jefferson	256,319	116,160	124,260	48.5	11,900	10.2	8.7
Lamar	7,503	1,027	9,152	122.0	600	58.4	6.2
Lauderdale	31,089	3,726	18,605	59.8	900	24.2	4.6
Lawrence	10,509	2,471	9,420	89.6	645	26.1	6.4
Lee	17,547	8,913	9,256	52.7	1,500	16.8	13.9
Limestone	16,173	3,579	9,450	58.4	650	18.2	6.4
Lowndes	1,900	5,122	2,240	117.9	0	0	0
Macon	2,818	11,866	3,310	117.5	1,000	8.4	23.2
Madison	54,516	10,666	21,650	39.7	1,350	12.7	5.9
Marengo	6,104	7,791	5,886	96.4	139	1.8	2.3
Marion	12,656	403	11,191	88.4	194	48.1	1.7
Marshall	26,997	637	19,175	71.0	50	7.8	0.3
Mobile	121,589	50,793	55,025	45.3	9,488	18.7	14.7

TABLE 21: continued

County	Population of Voting Age		Whites Registered		Negroes Registered		Registered Negroes as a % of Total County Registration
	White	Negro	#	%	#	%	
Monroe	6,631	4,894	5,800	87.5	200	4.1	3.3
Montgomery	62,911	33,056	29,000	46.1	2,995	9.1	9.4
Morgan	30,955	4,159	17,027	55.0	1,800	43.3	9.6
Perry	3,441	5,202	3,235	94.0	265	5.1	7.6
Pickens	7,336	4,373	6,266	85.4	550	12.6	8.1
Pike	9,126	5,259	7,950	87.1	200	3.8	2.5
Randolph	9,196	2,366	7,415	80.6	1,500	63.4	16.8
Russell	13,761	10,531	7,878	57.2	700	6.6	8.2
St. Clair	12,244	2,053	8,200	67.0	800	39.3	8.9
Shelby	14,771	2,889	10,650	72.1	350	12.1	3.2
Sumter	3,061	6,814	2,650	86.6	450	6.6	14.5
Talladega	25,635	9,333	17,866	69.7	2,650	28.4	12.9
Tallapoosa	15,310	4,999	13,600	88.8	700	14.0	4.9
Tuscaloosa	47,076	15,332	22,869	48.6	5,000	32.6	17.9
Walker	28,148	2,890	19,300	68.6	1,200	41.5	5.9
Washington	5,293	2,297	6,000	113.4	600	26.1	9.1
Wilcox	2,634	6,085	2,950	112.4	0	0	0
Winston	8,559	47	7,996	93.4	15	31.9	0.2

The above statistics were taken from a 1961 report of the U.S. Civil Rights Commission. The Commission, in turn, took their statistics from a 1960 survey by an Alabama newspaper. Therefore, these statistics should be considered as good estimates only. Percentages over 100% indicate registration roles which have not been purged of dead persons or current non-residents.

The U.S. Justice Department has been involved in legal proceedings, (or threatened them) charging discrimination against Negroes, in the following counties:

Bullock
Clarke
Dallas
Elmore
Hale
Jefferson
Macon
Madison
Mobile
Montgomery
Perry
Sumter
Wilcox

In addition, suit was filed by the Justice Dept. in January, 1965 against the state of Alabama's use of an extraordinarily difficult literacy test as a voter registration qualification.

At present, there are 1,383,000 white people of voting age in Alabama; 69%, or 935,000 of them, are registered to vote. There are 481,000 Negroes of voting age; 19%,or 93,737 of them, are registered to vote.

The Justice Department has succeeded in changing very little despite their massive activity. One of the reasons lies in the federal judges who have jurisdiction in such cases. Judge Daniel H. Thomas of Mobile hears many of the cases, especially from the heavily Negro populated southern counties which are in his jurisdiction. He has, for instance, denied that discrimination exists in Wilcox county where no Negroes are registered, saying: "There is no evidence that Negro applicants were treated substantially different from white applicants...None of the Negroes were intimidated, harrassed, or otherwise abused." Judge Thomas has also complimented the Dallas County Board of Registrars and their activities in Selma.

Governor George Wallace has also been known to step in when the bastions of segregation are threatened. One registrar in Jefferson County reported to the press recently: "I was contacted ... and told that the governor had called her (the person who had appointed this registrar) to his office and to fire me for registering Negroes."

To successfully register an applicant must do the following to the satisfaction of a three member Board of Registrars:

1) Reside in the state for one year; his county 6 months; his ward or precinct for 3 months.

2) Pay state poll tax due for the 2 years immediately preceeding the election in which he wishes to vote. (Poll tax is $1.50 per year.)

3) Read and write any article of the U.S. Constitution.

4) Answer 4 questions from a list of 100 questions concerning the U.S. government, politics, constitutional law, etc. The Registrars choose which questions he must answer.

5) Fill out a questionaire about his personal qualifications to register. There are 21 questions in this section.

6) Take an oath in support of the U.S. and Alabama, and disavowing connection with any subversive group.

Automatically disqualified are idiots, insane persons, illiterates, and persons convicted of certain crimes.

Registrars are appointed by a State Board, of which Governor Wallace is a member.

[1965, July 14]

MISSISSIPPI LEGISLATURE:

OLD WINE IN NEW BOTTLES

The Mississippi Legislature, elected by the whites of the state, met in a special session from June 14 to July 9, and passed a package of eleven bills and resolutions concerning voter registration and several others on a variety of right-wing issues. The same legislators who last year passed a packet of laws designed to terrorize the civil rights movement in the state, this year seems to ha ve voted to open voting to Negroes. What do this year's laws r represent, and why did the LEgislature approve them?

For the last four years, of course, Negroes in Mississippi have been organizing to stand up to the people who make t them poor, starve their children and crush their souls. Because thousands of poor people in Mississippi were getting out of their"place" and refusing to cooperate with the rulers of the state and because public opinion in the country supported them, the federal government was forced at least to pretend to do something to guarantee citizens their rights. The Justice Department filed suits against about three-fourths of the county registrars, who were preventing Negroes from voting, and investigated some complaints of beatings and discrimination in public places, and the President said he condemned violence. Murderers and bombers, however, were not punished, and they continue to do their work.

Meanwhile, the Freedom Democratic Party challenged the right of the five Mississippi Congressmen to sit in Congress. A short time after, following weeks of brutality and mass arrests in Selma, the President told Congress they should pass another law, to allow Negroes to vote.

The leadership in Mississippi was at work, too. The MIssissippi Economic Council (MEC), an organization of businessmen who act as a state Chamber of Commerce, began to issue statements urging whites in the state to stop beatings and killings and to obey the law of the land. Other organizations in the state then issued statements agreeing with the MEC.

The state's Negro teachers, meeting in Jackson during this period, heard their president, C.J. Duckworth, complain that educated Negroes could not vote in Mississippi. The state NAACP announced that it would conduct a summer project of voter registration by drawing on educated adults, who would be more "respectable" than the COFO workers of the year before. And state and national officials of the NAACP threatened to pull out of the COFO with the comment that it had become dominated by SNCC and was too radical.

When the President proposed his voting rights bill, the governor urged all whites to register if they hadn't done so, to offset Negro registration. He then began to talk of calling a special session of the legislature

to revise the state's voting laws which had so often been challenged in federal courts. The Voting Rights Bill then before Congress would also strike down most of the legal devices used to stop Negroes from voting, and it threatened to bring in "federal registrars", who could be expected to register Negroes.

Johnson and the other leaders of the state, then, were faced with a problem: how can we control the Negro vote and prevent it from threatening our power to run this state the way we want to, for our benefit?

Defiance of the law and encouragement of violence had not worked--it had only made things worse, because people began to realize throughout the state and the country how desperate the leaders were to stop Negroes from voting. They began to realize that the power of the most "distinguished" and powerful men in the state depended on keeping their opponents from having any political power. And the movement just grew stronger.

Opening the session on June 14, Governor Johnson said he had called it to place "ourselves in the most advantageous position possible" to counter what he called a "discriminatory, harsh, punitive and, in my opinion, unconstitutional" voting rights act then before Congress. After attacking the federal bill which is supposed to help Negroes vote, he proposed his own set of bills which, judging from newspaper accounts of their provisions seemed roughly the same as the federal bill. They aren't, but more on that later.

The bills were drawn up, according to the Greenwood Commonwealth of June 19, 1965, in secret conferences stretching over two or three weeks, by attorneys Charles Clark, Robert Cannada and Dan Shell, all of Jackson. Cannada and Shell are members of the Jackson White Citizens Council. They are also prominent lawyers whose law firms represent the following companies:

SHELL - Mississippi Chemical Corp., Lawyers Title Insurance Corp., First Mississippi Corp., Pan American Petroleum Corp., The City of Jackson, U.S. Fidelity & Guaranty Co., The Federal Land Bank of New Orleans, and many other companies prominent in Mississippi; and

CANNADA - American Telephone and Telegraph Co., General Electric Co., Dr. Pepper Bottling Co., Delta Cotton Oil & Fertilizer Co., Greyhound Corp., and about 25 other prominent Mississippi and U.S. corporations.

The third lawyer, Charles Clark, may or may not be a Citizens Council representative, but his law firm seems to be in the same league with the other two. They represent, among many others, First National Bank of Jackson, First National City Bank of New York (third largest bank in the country), Metropolitan Life Insurance Co., The Standard Oil Co., of California, Chrysler Corp., Southern Railway System, the duPont Co., Alcoa, the American Tobacco Co., and television station WLBT, which was recently placed on probation by the Federal Communications Commission for presenting blatantly biassed news coverage.

It should be clear from this that, whatever was the real purpose of the Legislature in passing Johnson's voting bills, the state's bisunbss leadership, the Citizens Councils, and at least part of the political leadership of Mississippi were cooperating with one another.

But it's no quite so simple as that, for the leaders of all major groups in power in Mississippi seem to be divided on how best to hold on to their power.

This became clear during debate on Johnson's proposals. Supporters said that since Congress would, with Lyndon Johnson's backing, certainly pass a voting rights bill, Mississippi should attempt to keep control of registration by imitating the federal proposals. They claimed that if Johnson's proposals were not passed whites would have to stand Mississippi's rigid qualifications, while Negroes w would flood the voting rolls with the help of federal registrars.

Opponents of the governor's recommendations said that the federal government would do what it wanted anyway, and it was best to make them force the state to cooperate.

Both sides, obviously, wanted to preserve the atmosphere of "states' rights" and racism which they have always used to divide the people of the state. The disagreement could hardly be described as one between conservatives and moderates. It was mainly a matter of strategy.

It's easy to see how meaningless are the laws which the Mississippi legislature passed if the background of the legislators is examined. There was so little difference in both the arguments and backgrounds of those who voted for and against that it would seen that they chose up sides at random. For example, when the House voted on a bill to do away with the requirement of "good moral character" and "knowledge of the constitution", 75 members voted yes and 44 voted no.

Now, if this bill were really going to result in more Negro voters, onewwould expect representatives from counties with a black majority to vote against it. This was not so, for 12 voted yes and 12 voted no.

Or look at the State Senate and its vote on a constitutional amendment which would "relax state voting requirements" (Greenwood Commonwealth, June 22, 1965): of the 19 senators from Black Belt counties, seven voted yes and twelve voted no, while the overall vote was 24-22. Of the seven known members of the Citizens Council in the Senate, four voted yes and three voted no. Of the 29 senators from where less than 5% of the Negroes over 21 were registered, thriteen voted for and sixteen voted against. Of the 20 senators from counties with no towns larger than 2500 people, nine voted yes and eleven voted no. Of the 27 senators from counties where more than half the families earn under $3000 a year, fifteen voted yes and twelve voted no.

Back in the House, those who apparently graduated from college, according to the Legislative Handbook of 1964, voted 42-23 for the bill, while the whole house voted in about the same proportion.

The only characteristic of all the ones checked out which seemed to have anything to do with determining how members of the House voted, is age. All twelve House members over 65 voted for the bill, despite the saying that old people are usually conservative.

None of the usual theories about the causes of racism seem to work here--low income, high proportion of Negroes, low urbanization, age, even Citizens Council membership. This could mean one of two things, or both: either the legislation involved no real issues pitting rich against poor, black against white, rural against urban and so on; or the individual legislators representing different interests were divided. There are some signs of division:

1) Although two of the three lawyers who drafted the legislation eventually approved by the legislature are Citizens Council members, the Greenwood Citizens Council for one publicly opposed passage of the legislation.

2) Although the businessmen who form the Mississippi Economic Council seem to have initiated the present series of statements against violence and defiance of the law, House members who belong to local Chambers of Commerce or Jaycee groups voted much like the House as a whole. Twenty-four voted yes and thirteen voted no. The same is true of lawyers and farmers as separate groups.

3) Even if this year's vote is compared with the votes of last year, there is no pattern. Of the seventy representatives who voted last year for the "genocide" bill (providing that the mothers of illegitimate children serve prison terms or be sterilized), forty voted for "relaxing voter registration procedures", and thirty voted against. Even the genocide bill's sponsors voted three to four on the voting bill.

Now that the legislature has passed the governor's voting bills, what can the civil rights movement expect of them? While they are described in the press as being quite liberal, there are some catches.

1. A new registration application asks for name, date of birth, citizenship, and all addresses for the past two years with dates; and applicants must swear they will "bear allegiance" to the state and national constitutions. The catch is that if the applicant makes a mistake he can be charged with perjury.

2. To become a voter a person must be able to read and write, and filling out the application for registration is considered proof of literacy. After the application is filled out the registrar marks it "approved" or "not approved", but the wording of the new law could be taken to mean that the applicant must actually ask to be registered as well.

3. Everyone over 21 who has lived in the state for two years may vote except "idiots, insane persons, and Indians not taxed", and persons convicted of certain felonies. The catch is that the law still requires payment of a poll tax for two years, and the wording of the law is vague enough so that it is difficult to tell whether one can pay poll taxes without being registered, or register before paying poll taxes. A registrar who wanted to

prevent Negroes from voting could conceivably do so on a technicality such as this.

4. New laws have repealed the requirement for "knowledge of the constitution" and for "good moral character". Publication of the names of applicants before approval is no longer required, and registered voters may no longer challenge applicants. Illiterate voters ca no longer be "helped" in the voting booth.

5. A proposed constitutional amendment is to be submitted to the voters of the state on August 17. It changes the state constituion to conform with the laws described above. Attorney General Patterson has already ruled that even if the amendment is not given majority approval by the state's voters, the other laws will still apply.

The constitutional amendment, thanks to Rep. Williams of Coahoma County and his supporters in the opposition, provides also that at any time in the future the legislature may add any "qualifications" for voting it sees fit.

The strategy behind this last provision is apparently based on the idea that the federal voting rights act will be in effect only for five years, at which time Negroes could again be taken off the voting rolls.

While the legislators of Mississippi were going through the motions of suddenly approving of Negro voting, they struck back at the forces which are conspiring to bring some democracy to the state of Mississippi. One supporter of the bill, Sen. Ed Pittman of Hattiesburg (Gov. Johnson's)home town), said that the committee set up to study further revisions in voting laws "might help us solve the problems created by the two-party system in the state." His uncle, Claude Pittman, was last month defeated for reelection to mayor of Hattiesburg by a Republican.

The legislators ended up passing a raft of resolutions and bills which revealed their true political opinions. They recommended, among other things, that the State Sovereignty Commission (official segregation agency which during the special session charged Communists were running the civil rights movement in the state) be reactivated and furnished with more state money. They asked Congress to u outlaw the Communist Party and to investigate the civil rights movement for Communist influence. They approved a proposed amendment to the U.S. Constitution to permit states to apportion state legislatures on the basis of factors other than population, which would usually mean continued domination by small rural counties. They also approved a proposed amendment to prevent any federal control of schools, which would probably mean continued segregation. And they spent more than $220,000 to finish up a state Police Academy, which has already cost $800,000. Meanwhile the Jackson Daily News (June 21, 1965) carried a picture of Jackson's new riot squad of 16 men.

Other bills passed permitted state vocational schools to use state funds even when they lose federal aid by refusing to desegregate, commended the federal government for its policy in Vietnam, provided jail sentences and fines for demonstrating near courtrooms and various state government buildings, and allowed Benton County

to levy a special tax to cover the expense of federal court suits. And as school desegregation plans were announced in Jackson, legislators approved a resolution urging use of a 1964 law permitting segregation of students by sex (to protect Negro boys from white girls?).

Perhaps the most open retaliation against the federal government was a proposal to tax contractors at the federal space center in southeast Mississippi. The bill was originally written to tax private industries as well but was quickly changed to cover only the space center when businessmen complained. The bill was finally withdrawn when federal officials complained. The proposed tax would ultimately have cost U.S. taxpayers about $1.5 million a year.

Legislators did offer more tax exemptions to businesses entering the state without the benefit of an existing tax exemption program, and they instructed the committee studying voting laws to study bond issues, another form of subsidy for businesses. The legislature of Mississippi managed to cover an amazing number of right-wing causes in a short four weeks.

Conservative politicians and newspaper and magazine writers will probably call this special session proof that Mississippi has finally "come to its senses" and will use the new voting vills as an excuse not to enforce the voting rights act and other federal authority to ensure rights denied for two centuries. But to do that they will have to ignore and distort the continued bombings, shootings, arrests and other signs of the Mississippi distatorship. Even so, the Jackson Daily News reported on July 3 that more than 50 crosses were burned in the state between 9:30 and 10:30 p.m. the night before, in what was described as a revival of the KKK.

They will have to ignore the fact that it is still no crime in Mississippi to kill a Negro. They will have to ignore the fact that the sheriffs, registrars, mayors, legislators, and almost all other officials in the state will remain in office until 1967 and 1968, while former governor J.P. Coleman sits in judgment upon his life-long friends in Mississippi with the approval of President Johnson and the U.S. Senate.

They will have to ignore the fact that, with one eye on a future when more Negroes will vote, the national Democratic Party is quietly picking out cooperative Negro "leaders" such as Aaron Henry and setting them up in positions of "influence".

They will ignore these facts unless the people of Mississippi prevent them.

John Perdew
Atlanta, Georgia
July 14, 1965

THE LOS ANGELES REBELLION OF 1965, [Aug 18]

The mid-August turbulence in Los Angeles was a rebellion and not simply a riot or a large-scale outbreak of "hoodlumism", as police claim. The tactics the rebels used were probably the only ones available and perhaps the best means, despite the cost, to force their rulers to deal with the problems of ghetto life. The rebels failed to keep control of the Watts area, inevitably, but they needed only disciplined organization and direction to bring off a revolutionary uprising.

Extensive and at times systematic property destruction is what made it a rebellion, in contrast to the defensive bursts of fury last year in Harlem, Rochester, Boston, Philadelphia and other ghetto cities. "Mere criminals and hoodlums" would not have gone to the trouble to burn more than $200 million worth of property but would have stopped at taking merchandise and smashing windows and throwing rocks at police.

The rebels who burned stores must have realized they had nothing to lose by their destruction, for these stores are necessary to the profit-takers who rob the citizens of Watts and every other ghetto by demanding extra-high prices for spoiled meat, who willingly stock their shelves with the most expensive line of flour or peanut butter, who sell a box of cereal half full of air, who drain the thin pockets of the unemployed and underpaid and then leave in a fine car for the suburbs.

Why not burn a grocery store, or burn the pawnshop where you hocked a fifty-dollar TV set for five dollars to pay the grocer? The grocer may hire Negroes and be courteous, but the burning of his store will result in inconvenience at worst and--who knows?--something better may replace it.

The point is that property damage is a rational response to the everyday economics of ghetto life, for now many of the greedy shopkeepers are bankrupt, and the people they have cheated now have some of the goods they have paid for in the past through inflated prices on other goods.

This is the poor tax which people must pay who live from hand to mouth, who can't drive across town for a better price, who don't have the organization to boycott effectively, who must buy on time on any terms, who must rent a house or apartment at any price because they have no credit. It's expensive to be poor, in a country owned by those who have money.

The Los Angeles Rebellion was a rational response to the systematic oppression with which the rulers of this country control poor people. Cynical oppression imprisons poor people from the outside from every direction, and they must accept it or rebel. They are offered a system of education which is irrelevant and unpleasant. Textbooks hammer away at the lessons that George Washington Carver and Booker T. Washington were the only good Negroes (and there must be thousands of Negro schools named after them), that it was right for settlers to wipe out the Indian and steal his land, that it was right for the North to permit

Southern aristocrats to re-enslave Negroes because they had made such a "mess" of Reconstruction legislatures, that it was right for American troops to invade Latin America and the Philippines, that America is a democracy. Literature classes contain a nauseating diet of middle class fantasies and classical drudgeries. Why not Richard Wright?

The lesson is clear: white is right and might makes right. It is no wonder that, after several years of such tripe, most ghetto youth leave school never again to read books, never to get the skills which they would need for the good jobs they wouldn't get anyway.

Many of the"looters", according to one dispatch, were maids tired of working for $1.25 an hour. Their husbands, of course, would be laborers for the same insulting wage. The choice in areas like Watts is beween semi-slavery and the street. And in Watts over one-third of the labor force can't find a job. Massive unemployment, of course, is a great advantage to greedy employers, who can always find someone in Watts desperate enough to work for $1.25 an hour.

The absentee landlords who own most housing in Watts have a direct interest in a housing shortage, for they can jack up prices as long as California's real estate gang can keep Negroes from moving into white areas. There is no housing discrimination in Los Angeles, as we all know, but it happens that 98% of the people in the Watts area are black. The same politicians have an interest in bottling up their victims so that they won't infiltrate "good" neighborhoods with their well-founded lack of confidence in anything the power structure has to offer.

Another side of the economic rape of ghettoes like Watts is the social values that scream out from television sets, radios, newspapers, and billboards. Advertisers say quite plainly in a variety of clever ways that you aren't a good guy unless you drive a flashy car and use expensive deodorants and soap and clothes and car wax and lawn mowers that are the scum of a sick society. Profiteers cash in on this billion-dollar brainwashing job by selling on time such junk for"easy terms"which amount to a fantastic interest-gouge. "Looting"is the inevitable result.

Hungry people, as some troop commanders in Los Angeles admitted during the rebellion, are the most dangerous. The same commanders sealed off the area so tightly that residents could not get to food stores. Normally, it is necessary to give people enough bread to keep them under control, but only on the condition that those who receive welfare admit that they are no good. Cake, of course, is for their betters.

The mass media of this country operate the most carefully designed weapon of oppression. The purpose is never to let poor people realize how they are exploited and why, but rather to play up the "leaders" who have shown that they will support the power structure and to shout about the crumbs that poor people get to keep them under control. In the case of Los Angeles, newspapers have played up the opinions of such people as Dick Gregory, Martin Luther King (from Puerto Rico while Gov. Brown was in Greece), Roy Wilkins, all of whom "deplored" the rebellion and approved

of the National Guard's invasion of Watts to "restore law and order". Television networks devoted an extra half hour of time when things looked bad, but the next week they found hour upon hour for details of what the astronauts ate for breakfast on the big day and what time they got up in the morning and the words their president spoke to them in his cracker accent. The message is clear: this country places astronautical publicity stunts (which feed missile-makers billions of dollars) ahead of the welfare of millions of broken ghetto people.

The cruelest oppression of all, perhaps, is political. Nowadays, Lyndon's game is to talk good enough to fool the liberal "friends of poor people", but not good enough so that the oppressed will get cocky. The War on Poverty, for example, amounts to a billion-dollar bribe to buy off economic liberals, social workers, moderate civil rights groups and sociologists in this country, who are out of their infinite wisdom and good intentions supposed to solve the popular problem of poverty for the poor--at $8,000 to $26,000 a year. Operation Headstart is even crueler--it is a device to start the brainwashing process of education even earlier than kindergarten. Johnson's "food stamp program" is the most laughable, for it in effect gives people who qualify a 30% discount on overpriced food, while reimbursing grocers who marked up their prices in the first place! Meanwhile, midwestern storage bins hold billions of dollars worth of "surplus" food which must go to India or rot so prices won't fall.

The prison is almost foolproof.

"Law and order" is the battlecry with which the rulers of Watts have moved 15,000 heavily armed troops into the area and isolated the rebels there from the outside world. This is the excuse they used to kill 30 black people, to injure about 1500 and to arrest 4000 more, while suffering light casualties. "Law and order" in this case as always means that Negroes can be killed and arrested with little excuse. According to several dispatches from Watts, all but five of the 205 police stationed in the area before the rebellion were white. One white officer who was suspended for a year some time ago for "conduct unbecoming an officer" described the Watts precinct this way: "I was offended by an air of self-satisfaction that I observed among other white officers in that division. I think it's a crime that in a country as rich as ours, poverty like that has to exist. I saw a Negro woman give birth to a baby on a sidewalk at night in the rain while trying to walk to a charity hospital." How many officers have been suspended. let alone prosecuted, for killing a Negro?

The Los Angeles police, incidentally, are not purely racists. Only a few days before the rebellion began they were clubbing strikers at the Harvey Aluminum plant in nearby Torrance. For the most part, however, their badges amount to hunting licenses. It's always open season on Negroes, since accroding to Chief of Police Parker "we're on top and they're on the bottom." Where else?

The power structure of Los Angeles and of the nation as a whole has so stressed the need for "law and order" that they have by now equated it with oppression, so that the only way for rebels to end that oppression is to destroy such law and order. Chief Parker refused during the rebellion to talk with "anyone speaking for the looters

and rioters...(saying) if you think I'm going to go down there and negotiate with a bunch of hoodlums--No!" Instead of attempting to find out what the rebellion was all about, he and Governor Brown and President Johnson and their puppets (King, Wilkins and that great saver of souls Billy Graham) endorsed any police action Parker and the National Guard decided was necessary. This in the end included using machine-guns which the Guard commander had claimed he didn't have.

What will happen in the future in Los Angeles and other ghettoes? Perhaps the most logical solution to the issues raised in the rebellion would be for the authorities of Los Angeles and the state of California to declare the Watts area a separate, incorporated city, and cede government and ownership of the area to its residents. But of course that will never happen, for property rights are sacred and poor people must not be allowed to govern themselves. Whites will continue to enter and rule the area, now that they have reconquered it by invasion.

What will happen? Judging from experience, and from some small indications so far, a few predictions can be made. Gov. Brown has announced that he will appoint a "blue-ribbon committee" of "distinguished Californians" to "study means of preventing a recurrence of the uprising." "Blue-ribbon committees" are a familiar tool of politicians who find themselves in a tricky spot. (As this is being written, Brown has just appointed super-spy John McCone, former head of the Central Intelligence Agency, that world-wide bunch of assassins and subversionaries. Be sure that McCone will advise L.A. authorities in the latest methods of the modern police state.) To the people of the ghetto, the liberal Mr. Brown's announcement must come as no surprise, for their rulers always have some trick to avoid letting them speak for themselves.

Brown's commission will undoubtedly recommend such reforms as increasing the police force, more extensive and efficient patrolling and "tougher" policies to encourage police brutality. Perhaps they will make the happy discovery that Chicago have already got what they need--a computer-run system for dispatching police cars. The computer has been fed data on past crimes, their locations and times of occurrence, and it indicates on this basis where crimes are most likely to occur. (Imagine how it would feel to be picked up by police for suspicion that you might try to repeat someone else's crime. Impossible?) The committee will probably decide (with the eager help of Chief Parker, Gov. Brown and other experts) that California should also have some strict legislation controlling the sale and possession of guns.

While the commission is making its "dispassionate study" of the problem, distinguished reactionaries like Strom Thurmond, Barry Goldwater, California Senator George Murphy (who once said that Mexicans were better suited to agricultural work than were Americans because they were built closer to the ground); columnists William White, Evans and Novak, Allen and Scott, and Holmes Alexander will find "Communists" under every rock. And numerous lights of wisdom posing as liberals will follow Lyndon's lead in "reminding" Negroes and civil righters that "non-violence is the only way" to get freedom. Liberals will talk ad nauseam about the problems of the "underprivileged",

and Lyndon will pick the right moment to call a conference and appoint another blue-ribbon committee on "urban problems", to keep the liberals happy.

Local officials will perhaps find some pliant local people (probably middle class) and set them up in positions of "influence" through their control of the mass media. These people, like the Mississippi Negro moderates Charles Evers and Aaron Henry, will be called the spokesmen of the community, and their opinion will be taken as gospel by liberal "friends." Police have already found their chance to wipe out the local Black Muslims. Wednesday, August 17, they raided the Muslim mosque (one cop said he "thought he saw a gun poking out of one mosque window, although police could not find any weapons in the building), and arrested 52 men, charging them with assault with intent to commit murder and conspiracy to commit murder. With this single action they have proved once more what militants have said about police brutality and frame-ups and at the same time eliminated one source of militant criticism.

Politicians will probably find some safe civil rights group and encourage them to set up a project of voter registration and job-seeking and house-hunting (so middle class Negroes can move out.) The program could be financed by a "liberal" foundation. Its purpose would be the beautification of oppression. Lyndon will undoubtedly pour more dough into Los Angeles through his War on Poverty, and he may tell the Army to try harder to recruit ghetto youth for his colonial war in Vietnam. The danger of course is that these youth might then return to Watts and use what they learn about guerrilla tactics on the Hitlers of Los Angeles. All in all, it looks like more of the same in a brighter package, a new and more escape-proof prison.

--John Perdew
Atlanta, Georgia
August 18, 1965

[1965]

WHO RUNS SOUTHWEST GEORGIA?

One of the most important thins in a man's life is his job, the nature of which determines his standard of living, the sort ~~kind~~ of education he aspired to when he was young, and ultimately how much he has to say about the issues which concern him. The man he works for not only hires and fires him, but also, as we shall see, decides who will pay the tax bill and what it will be spent for, whether he will be allowed to vote, where he can eat a hamburger, and just what he can expect from a police-

Businessmen themselves occupy many of the most critical positions in state and local government, from president to mayor, and representatives of business interests occupy a large part of the remainder of the political seats in this country. Secretary of Defense Robert McNamara was president of Ford Motor Co., with a salary in six figures, before he came to the Pentagon. Secretary of Commerce John Connor came to Washington from the president's seat at Merck & Co., a chemical manufacturer. The family of Treasury Secretary C. Douglas Dillon, who recently resigned, holds controlling interests in investment companies which channel funds to South Africa. President Johnson himself owns radio and TV stations, land near Selma, Alabama, and bank stock in Austin, Texas.

Look at southwest Georgia. The mayor of Americus, a town of 15,000 known for mass arrests and brutality in August, 1963, owns a nail factory in the town. When representatives of the local movement there went to talk with the mayor, however, he sat in a corner behind a more powerful businessman, Charles Wheatley, who did the talking for him. Wheatley is a true monopolist. He owns the land and buildings to the city hospital, bus station, the town's largest factory, four of the town's five supermarkets, one of three banks and 25 or 30 dilapidated housed which he rents to Negroes. He also owns one of the town's two construction companies. His role in politics? He is the City Engineer, who decides what company will get city construction contracts!

The local state prosecutor, who tried to "solve the race problem" in the town by charging four SNCC workers with the capital crime of insurrection, is an aristocrat of sorts, whose wife's family owns a dairy concern in the area and whose father is a former Congressman. The foreman of the grand jury convened at that time to draw up additional indictments against civil rights workers--the foreman is an insurance man well-known for his rabid statements on civil rights. The judge in the court where the indictments were prosecuted is parrt owner of a local bank, of which his brother-in-law is president. Perhaps a third of the county offices are occupied by members of one family, which owns several thousand acres of land worked by Negroes who, to put it mildly, have trouble registering to vote. Members of this family hold the offices of voting registrar, sheriff, postmaster, agricultural agent, county commissioner, state public service (utilities) commissioner, and three state patrolmen, all stationed in Americus. Two of the county's three members in the state legislature are businessmen.

The Congressman from that area, Third District Congressman Howard "Bo" Callaway, is a textile manufacturer. His family owns Callaway Mills, which employs over 3000 in LaGrange, a town of 23,000. Callaway also sits, with two members of the Morehouse College Board of Trustees, on the controlling board of directors of the Trust Co. of Georgia, third largest bank operation in the state, and of Georgia Power Co., the state's utilities monopoly. Callaway's political attitudes? He is a director of the Freedoms Foundation, a well-known right-wing group, and his campaign for Congress was a virulent attack on the civil rights movement, complete with promises to get the Civil Rights Bill of 1964 repealed. His town LaGrange recently got War on Poverty money to train "home-making aides" (maids), who could, according to a supporter of the project, earn as much as $20 a week when they finished their training.

Now, who are the men who control the jobs of people living in southwest Georgia? About one-fourth to one-third of the jobs (4600-6600 out of 20,000) in manufacturing are controlled by companies owned out of the state. Many of the remaining companies are partially controlled by absentee owners. One of these absentee parent companies is the Minerals and Chemicals Philipp Corporation, the Chairman of which is C.W. Engelhard, who has sizeable holdings in South Africa. Engelhard seems to like the sort of operation you can conduct in a racist area.

Many big companies are controlled by families. Lykes Brothers, a meat packing concern, for example, has 12 people on its board of directors, eight of whom are members of the Lykes family. This firm, based in Tampa, is almost identical with the Lykes Brothers Steamship Co. and it has large holdings in two Tampa banks and one New Orleans bank. Members of the board of directors also have holdings in railroads, utilities companies and marketing firms. With this type of setup the Lykes group can pack meat in Albany, ship it to Tampa, provide electricity for their offices and warehouses, ship it overseas, and finance the whole process--all conceivably without letting it get outside the family.

Some firms in southwest Georgia, of course, are home-grown and home-owned. Some are family-controlled. In Moultrie, for instance, a town of 15,000, the Vereen family controls two companies which together employ 550-600 workers--the Riverside Manufacturing Co. and Moultrie Cotton Mills. In Pelham, population 4600, the Hand family controls two companies employing 200 people--the Pelham Phosphate Co. and Pelham Oil and Fertilizer. They also have holdings in several other smaller companies.

We could go on endlessly with examples of business control in politics and with family control of business, but the examples here should at least support the idea that if you want to change thins, you have to look at who owns what, for businessmen are the ones who really swing the billyclubs.

SNCC Research
April 17, 1965

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Research Office

ORGANIZATIONS - Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee - JACK MINNIS' "Life with Lyndon in the Great Society."

1965, JAN - September

[1965, Jan 22]

LIFE WITH LYNDON IN THE GREAT SOCIETY

The Securities and Exchange Commission announced that Dillon, Read & Co., Secretary of Treasury Douglas Dillon's banking firm, will underwrite a $200 million bond issue for Dictator Salazaar's "Republic" of Portugal. The Dillon firm specializes in financing the borrowings of foreign governments of the Portugal type. The Secretary of Treasury's bank is U.S. financial agent for the "Republic"of South Africa, which may account in part for U.S. reluctance to give any support to African demands for an economic boycott of South Africa. On January 19 Roman Catholic Archbishop Hurley of Durban, South Africa, said that country is "beyond human control, beyond hope." He speaks, of course, as a moral leader, not a banking leader, or a member of the U.S. Cabinet.

* * *

On January 17 Lyndon announced that $101 million of war-on-poverty money has been allocated. A total of $22,670, .02% of the allocations, actually went to poor people in the form of small business and farm loans. The balance, 99.98%, went to the poverty warriors themselves. A typical grant (no loans to the warriors--only the poor must repay) was the one to the Systems Development Corporation of Santa Monica, California. This corporate poverty warrior got $85,000 to "operate a computer based information processing and retreival system."

* * *

In his State of the Union message on January 4, Lyndon declared that the fate of the nation depends upon the availability of adequate medical treatment for all Americans. In his Inaugural Address on January 20, Lyndon said, "In a land of healing miracles, neighbors must not suffer and die untended....every sick body made whole--like a candle added to an altar--brightens the hope of all the faithful." Meanwhile, Lyndon had lighted his own little candle. He brightened the hope of the faithful by closing 14 U.S. Government hospitals in order to cut $25 million from his budget.

* * *

While Lyndon's head poverty-warrior, Sargent Shriver (he should know a lot about poverty--he was born to wealth and married even more) could find only $22,670 to put into the hands of poor people, Lyndon's foreign aid warrior David E. Bell (head of Agency for

International Development--rumored to be the CIA in disguise) was giving Neil H. Jacoby, Dean of the Graduate School of Business Administration at UCLA, $25,000 to "tell the story of the Republic of China's progression from an agricultural backwater to a booming modern economy with $1.4 billion in U.S. aid." "In a land of wealth, families must not live in hopeless poverty," said Lyndon in his Inaugural Address.

* * *

In Kansas City on January 19, a 7 1/2-week-old baby died of starvation. Two years ago another child of the same family, this one five months old, died of starvation. The father of the children works as a street cleaner for the city. He informed police who came to arrest him on charges of manslaughter, that he did not always have enough money to buy food for his children. "In a land rich in harvest, children must not go hungry," murmured Lyndon as he sipped his champagne at the Inaugural Ball.

* * *

On January 17th, Lyndon let it be known that he's trying to decide how much more money he ought to give Tshombe to finance their war against the people of the Congo. It seems **Tshombe** is having trouble meeting the payroll for his South African white mercenaries. They get $364 per month plus $17 per day "dangerous duty" pay. There is continuing trouble between the Belgian white mercenaries and the South African white mercenaries, because each wants to take, and loot, the choice Congo towns. Thus does Lyndon "seek greatness with the sweat of our hands and the strength of our spirit." As he said in the Inaugural, "In each generation--with toil and tears--we have had to earn our heritage again."

* * *

On January 8th the Federal Trade Commission announced the filing of a complaint against Merck & Co. The charge is that Merck has lied to the public about the healing qualities of its "Sucretes" cough drops. On January 15 the Senate confirmed Lyndon's appointment of Merck president John T. Connor as Secretary of Commerce. Connor, having been policy-maker for Merck when it lied about its cough drops, will now be policy-maker for the business department of the U.S. Government. They are all honorable men.

* * *

On the night of January 19, 67 Negroes were in detention camps in Selma, Alabama because they wanted the right to vote. That same evening Hubert Humphrey, whom Lyndon has designated to implement the Civil Rights Act, was drinking champagne in the 15-room Washington penthouse of Oklahoma oil-heiress Perle Mesta. There is no record that the thought of the Negroes, imprisone· because they sought the right to vote, soured the taste of Hubert's champagne. Another guest at the party, a ballet dancer we are told, was asked what he thought of Lyndon's Great Society. "I don't know," he replied, "I haven't seen it yet."

* * *

Neither have we.

SNCC Research
January 22, 1965

[1965, Feb?]

LIFE WITH LYNDON IN THE GREAT SOCIETY, Vol. 1, No. 5

The assassination of Malcolm X last Sunday is being interpreted in the press as the result of a simple feud between two black nationalist organizations. We're reminded of the way the Warren Commission discredited itself straining to prove, along with the press of the nation, that Kennedy's assassin was just a psychopath acting alone, and that the assassination had no particular political significance.

It's to be remembered that Malcolm X, just a couple of weeks ago, had been refused entry into France to speak before a group of students about African liberation. The refusal came after the embassies of several African nations, former French colonies and now, nominally at least, independent, protested to the French Government. They had in the past found themselves embarrassed by Malcolm's insistence that a spade be called a spade.

Last fall the New York Times ran a story detailing Malcolm's efforts to get one or more of the African nations to bring before the United Nations the facts of the oppression of Negroes in the U.S. The story quoted Justice and State Department sources as saying that Malcolm X was the one Negro leader in the U.S. who really had Washington worried. Well, whatever's behind the murder of Malcolm X, Washington need no longer worry about him.

As the apparent feuding develops between the Muslims and Malcolm's Organization for Afro-American Unity, we recall a scene in Richard Wright's Black Boy. Wright's employer tells him that a black man who works in a firm across the street has a knife and is threatening to kill him, Wright. Meanwhile, across the street, the other employer is telling the other black man the same thing about Wright. The white folks, you see, wanted to have a bit of sport, watching Wright and the other man massacre one another.

* * *

Lyndon's broadcasting empire has been expanded recently. Lyndon has bought a piece of another TV station, this one in Lafayette, La. The cost of the new TV station, KLFY, was $2,693,311. Lyndon also owns TV stations in Austin, Victoria, and Bryan, Texas, and Ardmore, Oklahoma. The station in Victoria, KNAL was recently fined $1,000 by the FCC for operating with power in excess of authorization, failure to keep an accurate operating log, and carrying out unauthorized

mobile operations. It's understandable that Lyndon would be sympathetic with other business interests (see last week) when they get caught in the commission of crimes.

* * *

And speaking of corporate crime, it looks like there' ll be another beneficiary soon for that ruling Lyndon's Bureau of Internal Revenue made permitting corporations to deduct from taxable income damages they are required to pay for having cheated their customers by violating the anti-trust laws.

The City of Orlando, Florida has filed suit in Federal District Court alleging that six companies conspired to rig prices, essentially the same charges of which GE and its co-conspirators were convicted in 1961. The companies are Aluminum Company of America, Anaconda Wire and Cable Company, General Cable Corp., Kaiser Aluminum, Olin Mathieson and Reynolds Metals.

We mentioned last week the newspaper ad of last October in which a bevy of big businessmen endorsed Lyndon and Hubert. Among the signers of that ad were: Edgar F. Kaiser, President of Kaiser Industries, Inc., and a director of Kaiser Aluminum; Joseph H. McConnell, President of Reynolds Metals; and Eugene Black, Director of Olin Mathieson. Not hard to figure why they signed and supported Lyndon, is it ? They'll make millions out of that IRS ruling.

* * *

Two other prominent businessmen who signed the advertisement were Paul C. Cabot and Thomas D. Cabot. These two are members of the Boston Cabot family of whom it was said some years ago: "The Lowells speak only to the Cabots and the Cabots speak only to God." Of course, that's all changed now--Cabots nowadays will speak to a fellow like Lyndon, if he's President of the United States.

It's enlightening to see what some of the Cabot boys' business connections are, because they've got their hands in some pies the filling of which is largely supplied by the way Lyndon runs the government.

Paul Cabot is Chairman of the Board of the State Street Investment Trust, which is in effect a holding company for some of the interests of the Cabots and their friends. Thomas D. Cabot is on the board of

advisors of
pretty

advisors of Massachusetts Investors Trust, which is pretty much the same kind of operation as State Street Inves*ment Trust. These two investment companies have a great deal of money investdd in the stocks of electric utilities companies.

Let's see what Lyndon has done for the electric utilities companies. The Bureau of Internal Revenue permits what is called rapid depreciation and amortization of equipment for corporations when they figure their income tax. For example if autilities company buys some equipment for $1 million this year, and the company expects that equipment to last for 20 years, then they would ordinarily figurethe depreciation on it at 1/20 of $1 million per year, or $50,000 per year. What this means is that the company knows the equipment is going to be worn out in 20 years. The idea of "depreciation",as applied here, is that the company is permitted to deduct from its taxable income the expense of buying the new equipment. But it is only permitted to deduct that portion of the purchase price in any one year which represents the extent to which the value of the equipment has been used up during that year. Thus when they figure their income tax this year, they would deduct $50,000 from their taxable income to represent the amount of wear on the equipment this year.

However, under the rapid depreciation set-up with which Lyndon favors big business, a corporation can pretend that that same piece of equipment is going to wear out in, say, three years, instead of 20. If it does this, then it would deduct $333,333 from its taxable income before figuring its taxes, instead of the $50,000 it would have deducted as above. Of course this means that at the end of the three years, they'll no longer be able to deduct anything from their taxable income for depreciation of the equipment. Does this then mean that for the rest of the 17 years they'll pay a full income tax ? Hardly. There are many ways they can avoid it, one of them being simply to buy another piece of equipment and go through the same rapid depreciation process on it. By using this rapid depreciation device, corporations are able to reduce their income taxes by millions of dollars every year.

The utilities companies with which Paul C. Cabot is connected through State Street Investment Trust have now on hand $256,037,123 which they've accumulated through use of the rapid depreciation device. Those with which Thomas D. Cabot is connected through

Massachusetts Investors Trust have on hand almost twice that much, accumulated in the same way. In other words right here is close to one half billion dollars that is presently in the hands of the utilities companies, and that could be devoted to Lyndon's war of pverty, if he was willing to tax the big corporations the way he taxes ordinary people.

Incidentally, the man who has been mentioned most frequently as Lyndon's choice for Secretary of Treasury when Dillon resigns, DonaldC. Cook, is a utilities magnate himself. The American Electric Power Company, of which he is president, has on hand $161 million it has gathered using Lyndon's easy tax plan for big business. Massachusetts Investors Trust, mentioned above, is the biggest stockholder in American Electric Power.

But Lyndon's sympathy for the wealthy just has no end. A week or so ago he announced that his treasury department had come up with a still newer way of looking at the depreciation rules. This new way of looking at them is going to save the corporations still another $1 billion or so in taxes. That's another Billion Lyndon could have used to fight ppverty if he'd wanted to. (Lyndon actually announced that the new tax savings for big business were only going to be about $700 million, but when the Treasury Department issued its release on the subject, it said $700 to 900 million.

* * *

So, gradually, the contours of Lyndon's Great Society reveal themselves. They are not so different from those of the other Great Societies which have gone before. They can, perhaps, best be described by that ancient truism: "The rich get richer and the poor get...."

[1965, May 16]

LIFE WITH LYNDON IN THE GREAT SOCIETY, Vol. 1, No. 15

Lyndon sent about 500 marines into the Dominican Republic at first. He said he sent them in to evacuate 2,000 or so Americans who wanted to get out. It made sense to send the marines in for that purpose, but it didn't make sense that that's why Lyndon sent them in.

A couple of days later Lyndon made it pretty lcear that the marines had a lot more to do in the Dominican Republic, than just evacuate Americans. He kept upping the number of marines, and, then, he brought the U.S. Army into it, until, at this writing, there are about 14,000 U.S. servicemen in the Dominican Republic, and another 5,000 or so on ships waiting to see if they're needed.

No matter how much Lyndon and his official try to deny it, it keeps coming through the news dispatches from Santo Domingo that the U.S. forces linked up with the right-wing general, Wessin y Wessin, as soon as they got there, and that they've been fighting on his side against the rebels ever since.

Another thing that is fairly well shown in the news dispatches (if you read enough of them carefully enough) is that the rebels who are supporting the return of the constitutionally elected president, Juan Bosch, were winning the military action until the U.S. troops arrived to give Wessin and his boys a hand.

How do you suppose Lyndon decided that Wessin was the one to support in the Dominican Republic, rather than the followers of Bosch ? Well, unless you can get inside Lyndon's head, it's pretty hard to say for sure. But we can do some informed guessing, based on what we know is true.

First of all we have to clear up this business of "communism." For the moment let's say (and the evidence for it is overwhelming) that communism is not some kind of world-wide conspiracy of political devils to take over everything, but, rather, that the only sensible way to look at communism is as a set of basic ideas about how people can run a country so that everybody gets his equal share of what there is to get.

If you look at communismfrom this point of view, you learn that the communists say the first thing to be done is to take the economy out of the hands of private owners. This means, they say, that you can't let individuals like the Rockefellers, the Mellons, etc., own the factories, the banks, the railroads, the electric companies, the mines, the big farms, and so on. They say that we must find a way for the people, through their public officials--their representatives--to own and control these things. Communists say this is the only way you can prevent a few people like the Rockefellers and the Mellonsfrom being very, very rich, and a great many people from being very, very poor.

Now this is not to say that everyone who thinks this way could properly be called a Communist, or that Communists are the only ones who think this way. Remember we are talking here about a set of ideas, more than we are a group of individuals. There are at least four communist parties in the United States and about the only thing they agree upon are the basic ideas set out above. There are also other parties in the U.S. who agree on these basic ideas, but disagree so strongly about other things that they object to being called communist parties.

There are others, who are not communists in any sense, who say that you don't have to take the rich people's factories and mines and electric companies, and so on, away from them. These non-communists say that you can give everybody a decent living by making it against the law to pay less than a certain amount of money for a day's work, against the law to charge more than a certain amount for goods, against the law to own more than a certain amount of land, and by taxing wealth in certain ways. These non-communists say you can run a country so that everybody has a decent living, and still permit private individuals to own what we call the economy--the factories, the mines, the electric companies, the banks, the farms, and so on.

Now some of the followers of Juan Bosch, the man the Dominican Republic rebels are trying to put back into the president's office, are communists and some are non-communists. But they all believe that drastic changes have got to be made in the economy of the Dominican Republic before it will be a decent place for all its people to live. That is, they all believe either that privately owned business and farming has to be taken away from the owners, or that the private owners have to be severely regulated by the government.

The people who own the businesses and the big farms in the Dominican Republic, of course, don't want either of these things to happen. They want things to go on as they've always been. They want the wages to stay low and the profits to stay high. So they are backing the right-wing general Wessin y Wessin who guarantees that things will remain the same and that he will keep them that way by using the army and the police to keep the poor people in line.

Who are the people who own the economy of the Dominican Republic ? Some are Dominicans, some are Americans and some are from other countries. The only ones we know much about are the Americans. When we look at them we run into some familiar names.

The Aluminum Company of America, which is controlled by the Mellon family of Pittsburg, owns mines in the Dominican Republic from which it gets about 1 million tons of aluminum ore per year.

The South Porto Rico Sugar Corp., whose board of directors interlocks with the Rockefeller's Chase Manhattan Bank and with Corn Products, Inc. (makers of Karo and other corn syrup products--the Dominican Republic produces a great deal of corn and that is one of their biggest exports to the U.S.), America's 59th largest corporation, owns, along with other things, 300,000 acres of sugar cane land in

the Dominican Republic. Sugar is the Dominican Republic's chief product. (Ellsworth Bunker, Lyndon's Ambassador to the Organization of American States, who explained how benevolent the U.S. feels toward the Dominican Republic, and how the U.S. really doesn't mean any harm to anyone there, is a director of the National Sugar Refining Corp., 331st largest co. pany in the U.S.)

The United Fruit Co., which has for years been famous for owning governments of South and Central American countries and for mercilessly exploiting the people and the production of these countries, owns 2,300 acres of banana cultivation in the Dominican Republic. United Fruit also owns other properties there, with respect to which it has "entered into a contract with the Dominican Government for construction of railroad lines and port facilities which will allow development of properties." (Moody's Industrial Manual--1962--written before the current rebellion)

The United Fruit Co. is interlocked with the First National Bank of Boston, America's 17th largest bank (which is controlled by a coalition of New York and New England bankers) and with other of the country's largest banks, power companies and industrial firms. One of the United Fruite directors is also a director of Merck & Co. whose former president is Lyndon's Secretary of Commerce.

The telephone system of the Dominican Republic is owned by a United States company which we've been unable to identify. The country is dependent upon the use of oil for the production of electric power, which means that it is ultimately dependent upon the U.S. oil companies for its power (which again involves the Rockefellers).

If Lyndon had sent the troops into the Dominican Republic to help the rebels restore the legal president, Juan Bosch, to his office, he would have been going against the interests and the wishes of these Americans who control, not only the Dominican economy but also (with others of their kind) the American economy.

We've always charged in these pages that Lyndon is the servant of the owners of America. We think the actions of the U.S. troops in the Dominican Republic support this charge. Do you think so ?

And here's another question to ponder: Would anyone else, who happened to be the American president at such a time, be able to do anything but what Lyndon has done except, that is, if he was willing to accept defeat or impeachment at the hands of the owners of the American economy ?

* * *

There's another thing about the Dominican Republic, which has not been mentioned in the news reports we've seen, but which will bear remembering. The Encyclopedia of the Nations says that 68% of the Dominican population is black or near-black (the Encyclopedia calls it "mulattoe"). Senator Ellender, the Louisiana racist, says that

90% of the Dominicans are black or near-black (he calls it "mixed blood"). Whichever figures you accpt, you know that most of the Dominican poor folks are, in American terms, just plain black.

The rebel forces, according to the news dispatches, are composed mostly of civilians who have been given guns and ammunition by the Bosch forces to fight for his return.

Now what color do you suppose most of those civilians are--and does this remind you of another "rescue operation" Lyndon conducted on another continent last year ?

* * *

The New York Times carried an interesting story last week on the way FBI and the Justice Department, Lyndon's Law, as it were, protect informers and witnesses. The story was written by Cabell Phillips who, as a reporter, is usually pretty reliable.

Phillips was talking about the KKK informer, Gary Rowe, who is presently giving testimony on the killers of Mrs. Liuzzo. Phillips says that "buried out of sight in each annual budget of the Department of Justice is a confidential fund of a few thousand dollars available to the Attorney General with which to shield such persons from the revenge of their enemies." Phillips goes on to say that the Justice Department sometimes moves such people from where they have been to some distant plase, and provides the money for a home and for setting them up in business.

"In extreme cases", says Phillips,"the Government will provide physical protection for them through the local police or U.S. Marshalls for a number of years until the dangers of discovery and reprisal have passed." Phillips mentioned one case in which an informer in a rackets prosecution was sent to Central America and a new job and a new life were established for him there at U.S. Government expense.

Contrast this treatment of some witnesses for the U.S. Government, with the consistent refusal of the FBI and the Justice Department to provide protection for other persons involved in civil rights cases.

Lewis Allen, and countless others, might well be alive and happy tody if Lyndon's policy of protection were not so selective. We wonder how Lyndon would explain the difference between protecting Gary Rowe, who sat there in the car and let Mrs. Liuzzo be killed, and protecting lewis Allen, who was an innocent witness to the killing of Herbert Lee.

Would we be guilty of racism if we suggested that the difference might be that both the victim and the witness in the Liuzzo killing were white, and that both in the other case were black ?

To coin a phrase, Lyndon--If that be racism, make the most of it.

* * *

We wrote at some length last week about Congressman Wright Patman's fight against the big bankers, and his attempt to amend the Bank Holding Company Act to remove the exemption enjoyed by Financial General Corp.

Patman charged this week that a loan company called the Federal Services Finance Corp. is connected with the Financial General Corp., and, Further, that Federal Services is guilty of all kinds of loan-shark abuses of U.S. servicemen. Patman said Federal Services is guilty of using "premeditated deceit" in dealing with people, mostly members of the armed forces, to whom it loans money.

George Olmsted, a retired Major General who is president of Financial General, said there is no connection between Financial General and Federal Services, and he thought it was a shame "that Mr. Patman, who occupies a responsible position, can be irresponsible with the facts."

Clayton Norris, who is president of Federal Services, said his company has no connection with Financial General "either directly, or indirectly, or through any interlocking directorates."

The record indicates that Patman was right about the premeditated deceit, at least with respect to Mr. Norris. Willard Holbrook, Jr., Chairman of Federal Services, is a director of United Service Life Insurance Co., which owns stock in Financial General. Arleigh Burke, former admiral in the U.S. Navy, is a director of Federal Services and a director of First National Bank of Washington, in which Financial General, through subsidiaries, owns about 15% of the outstanding stock. Clyde Eddleman, a retired general, is a director of both Federal Services and First National of Washington. If these aren't "interlocking directorates" what are they?

There's one thing Norris said, that we don't doubt in the least. He remarked that "the business practices of Federal Services have always been consistent with the highest standards of the industry." It's been our experience that the highest standard of the loan business is that you can do anything you're big enough to do in order to squeeze money out of people who have to borrow in order to live.

Federal Services, incidently, was formed to lend money to U.S. Servicemen. No less than four of its directors are retired generals or admirals. Thinking of those gold-bedecked, smartly uniformed military heroes as common, ordinary loan sharks kind of takes some of their glamour away, doesn't it. Maybe that's why General Olmsted got so excited when Patman linked him up to the loan shark business.

* * *

Speaking of soft deals for generals, Lyndon's Air Force Medical Corps has recommended that General Curtis LeMay, who just retired on February 1, be given a 60% disability rating. This would mean that $9,876 of LeMay's $16,464 retirment pay would be exempt from income tax.

LeMay is 58 years old. Until he retired, he prided himself on making regular flights at the controls of the big Air Force multiple-jet planes. Anyone flying those planes is required to be in top physical condition, and the Air Force says that LeMay " was physically qualified to perform the duties of a pilot."

This looks like a case of Lyndon paying off an old crony with tax exempt income of nearly 10,000 a year, while he (Lyndon) professes to be so concerned about the poor people in whose name he's fightingthe "war on poverty".

The taxes Lyndon is excuising LeMay from would make up about 1/3 of what a family of four needsfor a decent year's living. We wonder how many of the nation's poor families could have a decent living on the tax money the rest of the generals are being excused from.

* * *

That brings to mind another angle on the poverty war. Lyndon's director of Poverty, Sargent Shriver, who is wealthy in his own right, married to one of the even wealthier Kennedy girls, and gets a $30,000 a year salary for his poverty work, has decided that a family of four which has income sufficient to spend more than 23 cents per meal for each person, is not poor.

We wonder how many 23-cent meals Sargent and his wife Eunice have eaten recently.

Or, for that matter, how many 23-cent meals Lyndon has fed his pet hound.

* * *

But then, that's the way it goes, isn't it Lyndon ? Whether it's poverty, or the Dominicans, or the Vietnamese your fighting-- "a rich man's war is a poor man's fight."

* * *

May 6, 1965
Jack Minnis

[1965, May 20]

LIFE WITH LYNDON IN THE GREAT SOCIETY, Vol. 1, No. 16

A few weeks ago Lyndon's Secretary of Agriculture, Orville Freeman, was wringing his hands and moaning that he couldn't find any way to get surplus foods into the hands of hungry Negroes in Selma who had been fired from their jobs for civil rights activities. Freeman just couldn't seem to persuade the county authorities in Dallas County that they should distribute the food. The entire might of the U.S. Government was hung up by a few courthouse political hacks in Alabama.

But just the other day, Lyndon and his boys in Agriculture pushed through a deal for trading surplus food to the Tshombe Government in the Congo in return for industrial diamonds produced there. Lyndon explained that if the U.S. didn't take these diamonds in return for the food, the Belgian-owned company which mines the diamonds in the Congo would run into serious financial troubles.

The Republic of South Africa got in on the same deal. Lyndon said he would trade surplus food to South Africa in return for $55 million worth of uranium.

As nearly as we can make out, here's the way these two deals will work. The U.S. Government (Lyndon) will contract with private business in the U.S. to take the surplus foods, and sell them in the regular commercial markets in the Congo and South Africa. Then the U.S. businessmen will turn the money over to the private businessmen in the Congo who sell the diamonds, and to the private businessmen in South Africa who sell the uranium.

The diamonds and the uranium will then be delivered to theU.S. businessmen, who will sell them commercially or to the U.S. Government. Now at every point in this series of transactions--the food goes from the U.S. Government ot the businessmen; the food goes from the U.S. businessmen to the South African and Congo(Belgian) businessmen; the money goes from the South African and Belgian businessmen to the U.S. businessmen; the U.S. businessmen then buy the diamonds from the Belgian company and the South African company; and the diamonds and uranium are shipped to the U.S. and the food is shipped to the Congo and to South Africa--there is a profit for American business.

That profit for American business, we figure, is the reason why Lyndon and his Agriculture Department were able to arrange for this complicated international deal, when they couldn't find any way to get the same surplus food into the hands of hungry Negroes in Dallas County, Ala.

There just isn't any money to be made out of giving free food to hungry Americans, so, naturally, Lyndon and his friends find it very difficult to do so.

No incentive, you see.

* * *

During the past two weeks or so we've been taught yet another lesson in American Justice. One of the lessons involved the U.S. courts and another involved the Alabama courts.

The U.S. case was the one against Ross Barnett and Paul Johnson for defying a U.S. court order by refusing to admit James Meredith to the University of Mississippi. Four of the judges on the U.S. Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals decided that Mississippi's "changed circumstances and conditions rendered the further prosecution of criminal proceedings unnecessary." In other words, as we see it, those four judges are telling us the heat is off, so there's no longer any reason to prosecute Ol' Ross and Ol' Paul.

Other than the fact that the heat is off Mississippi, we can't see that things have changed there all that much. We suppose the judges can read the newspapers and therefore are aware of the continued burnings, bombings, beatings, jailings and general brutality in Mississippi. We wonder if anything has changed about the fact that two people died in the riots brought about as a direct result of defiance of the court order by Johnson and Barnett. Are the two still dead, or aren't they ? Of course one factor in the eagerness of the judges to whitewash the whole thing might be that the Challenge to the Mississippi Congressmen is coming up soon in the U.S. House and the judges don't want to do anything that'll stir up opinion against Mississippi. Three of the judges on the court thought that Barnett and Johnson should be tried on the contempt charges. Two of the four who thought not were from Alabama.

The other case, of course, involved the trial of Collie Wilkins, Jr., for the murder of Mrs. Viola Liuzzo. Wilkins was not convicted and that is no surprise. But we were a bit surprised at the argument used by the Alabama prosecutor when he tried to convince the jurors they should convict Wilkins. The prosecutor told the jury:

> "If we are going to justify a cold-blooded murder, then it is to be done on the grounds that this woman was riding in a car with a Negro man.... If those are going to be the grounds for justifying cold-blooded murder in Lowndes County today, then tomorrow it may be grounds for a murder if

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someone of the temperament of the defendant here sees you driving your Negro maid home, or sees your wife driving her cook home."

We would not have thought that a public official of Alabama, in a trial he knew would be so well-publicized, would be so frank in explaining why he thought Negroes and civil rights workers should not be murdered in cold blood. If we understand him correctly, he's saying that the thing that's wrong with this particular killing is that it might at some time in the future be used as justification for killing a human being--you know, a native white southerner.

However, interpret the prosecutor, or the jury as you will, one thing is very plain: it's not a punishable crime to kill a Negro or a civil rights worker in Alabama.

And, speaking of crimes, we wonder what ever happened to that trigger-happy Alabama trooper who killed Jimmy Lee Jackson. Still enforcing Alabama Law, we suppose. And what about those Alabama troopers Katzenbach said he was going to prosecute for the brutality at the Selma bridge on March 7th ? They're still enforcing Alabama Law too, while Katzenbach runs around the country telling people what a great Great Society it is that his leader, Lyndon, has got here.

* * *

It's time we all recognized that the United States is not just a country--it's an empire. Lyndon intends to be the emperor for just as long as possible, it seems.

Take, for example, an advertisement which ran in the April 29 issue of Lyndon's Department of Commerce daily bulletin. The advertisement was asking for bids on a U.S. Army research contract. Here's how the ad read:

"Service and material to perform a RESEARCH STUDY ENTITLED 'PAX AMERICANA' consisting of a phased study of the following: (a) elements of National Power; (b) ability of selected nations to apply the elements of power; (c) a variety of world power configurations to be used as a basis for the U.S. to maintain world hegemony in the future. Quotations and applicable specifications will be available upon request at the Army Research Office, 3845 Columbia Pike, Arlington, Va., until 1 May 1965."

We can't see any way to interpret this advertisement but that the U.S. Army is making plans now to enforce the economic domination of the world by U.S. corporations and financiers for just as long as possible.

The next question is: Does the U.S. Army do this kind

of thing on its own, as a product of general military idiocy, or is there something more to it ? That's a hard question to answer with absolute certainty without access to the inside workings of the Department of the Army. However, there is information available to us from which we can at least do some informed guesswork.

First of all, the head man of all the military services is the President himself, Lyndon. We know from his own statements, his own wealth, from what the businessmen have said, and from what Lyndon has done for them, that Lyndon is in favor of taking over the world for American businessmen--permanently.

The top dog at the Pentagon is Robert S. McNamara, the Secretary of Defense. Before he went to work at the Pentagon, he was the President of the Ford Motor Co. Ford operates in most every country of the world--every "free" country, that is, like Portugal, Spain, South Africa, Dominican Republic, Paraguay, Guatemala, etc.

Lyndon has just appointed a new Under Sedretary of the Army. His name is Stanley R. Resor. Before his appointment, Resor was a partner in Debevoise, Plimpton, Lyons and Gates, a law firm which represents some of the biggest corporations in the country. Eli Whitney Debevoise, senior partner in the firm, is a director of St. Joseph Lead Co., which has operations in Argentina, and Peru; he is also a director of West Virginia Pulp & Paper Co., which operates in Brazil.

Francis Plimpton, another partner in the firm, is a director of United States Trust Co., one of the nation's larger banks. Plimpton is also deputy U.S. Representative to the United Nations. Other members of the law firm sit on the boards of equally important corporations and banks.

Resor himself is married to the former Jane Lawler Pillsbury, daughter of John Sargent Pillsbury, honorary chairman of the Pillsbury Co., and a director of Northwest Bancorporation, 3rd largest bank holding company in the U.S. This bank holding company controls 6% of the bank deposits in Iowa, 26% of those in Minnesota, 13% of those in Montana, 9% in Nebraska and 24% in South Dakota.

Mrs. Resor's brother, John Sargent Pillsbury, Jr., is a director of both the Pillsbury Co., and Northwest Bancorporation. The Pillsbury Co. produces Pillsbury food products which are familiar to every American householder. The company operates in the U.S., Canada, Guatemala, Venezuela, Switzerland, France and Australia. Thus Resor's wife is an heiress to a world-wide financial and industrial complex.

The Assistant Secretary of the Army for Research and Development is Willis M. Hawkins. We suppose it was in his

office that the idea originated for the research project mentioned in the advertisement above. Willis M. Hawkins, Jr., is corporation vice president for engineering of the Lockheed Corporation. Besides being a significant factor in the world-production of airplanes and missles, and (with Boeing) literally dominating airplane production in the U.S., Lockheed has production plants in Canada, Mexico, Argentina, and Italy.

This is only a sketchy and incomplete picture of the connections between the U.S. Army and U.S. business. What we have said here does not even deal with the intimate association between the big defense contractors and the Army. What we wanted to show is that the personal lives and fortunes of top Army officials are intimately involved in the operations carried out by the Army all over the world, protecting the advance of American business.

Lyndon is the man who makes it possible for people like Resor to use their official positions for the benefit of themselves and their friends. And as long as the country is owned and controlled by these kinds of people we suppose there's little that Lyndon, or any other president can do to change things.

But Lyndon could tell people the truth about the way things are, and, with the help of the people, at least <u>try</u> to change them.

If such truth is in him, he sure keeps it well hidden.

* * *

The May issue of South African SCOPE, a publication of the Government of South Africa, carries a story about the sixteen U.S. newsmen and publishers whom the South African Government brought to that country for an all-expense paid trip to "see the truth" about conditions there. The newsmen were wined and dined by officials of the racist government, and were given tours of the industrial plants in the areas of the big cities. We can expect now to see glowing accounts in the major newspapers about how lovely everything is in South Africa.

The newsmen could write the truth about South Africa. But if they did, their publishers wouldn't print it, and they'd probably be out of a job. Too, they wouldn't get invited on anymore of those pleasure-jaunts to Johannesburg.

Meanwhile, after the state legislature elections in South Africa, which were won overwhelmingly by the racist Nationalist Party, the South African Prime Minister said: "It is a glorious victory they (the voters) have given the cause of unity based on principle and that of the survival of White South Africa...." This, of course, is the same government that's involved in Lyndon's swap of surplus food for uranium.

* * *

The commerce and industry committee of the Planned Parenthood Federation has just released a report on birth control. One member of the committee is Lammot duPont Copeland, Chairman of the du Pont corporation. In releasing the report Copeland said: "I confess, like many others, I once took for granted the notion that a rapidly growing population almost automatically meant rising profits...." However, he went on, he's come to the conclusion that rising population does not mean rising profits--so now he's against rising population.

The report itself said that American business would gain from the application of birth controlmethods among the world's poor because this would lead to "safer investments, a brake on spiraling taxes for support of welfare services, more prosperous markets abroad...and greater individual and corporate freedom." The report saw the increase of population as threatening "thevery nature of private enterprise as we know it." In short, the committee's report favored the limiting of family size so that we would have "a safer world for business."

The committee members include representatives of duPont, Standard Oil, Browning Arms Co., Chase Manhattan Bank, General Electric, United States Rubber, American Cyanamid, International Harvester, Royal Crown Cola, Rockefeller Bros., Inc., U.S. Trust Co., Continental Can, and other financial and industrial corporations.

The men, rulers of the American empire over which they permit Lyndon to preside, see only the profit issue in the indescribable misery and deprivation that accompanies large families among the poor. There was a time when these same men, as Copeland admits, figured that the more poor people there were, the cheaper labor would be. When they thought this, they looked upon birth control with religious horror. But now that they see the possibility of the poor folks' gaining some measure of political power, and using that power to secure some of the benefits of the welfare state--suddenly they want birth control. Of course the development of machines that do much of the work human hands used to do is a factor in this too. The hands are no longer needed in such abundance to make profits for the rulers; so now the rulers are thinking twice about the advisibility of permitting them to exist.

* * *

These are the men in whose name Lyndon seeks to rule the world.

May 20, 1965
Jack Minnis

[1965, June 10]

LIFE WITH LYNDON IN THE GREAT SOCIETY, Vol. 1, No. 19

Lyndon had his speech writers get busy again. He had to say something at the commencement ceremonies at Houward University on June 4th. His speech writers did a right good job; not as good as on the voting message some weeks ago--but right good.

Lyndon said that American Negroes have been "deprived of freedom, crippled by hatred, the doors of opportunity closed to hope."

He said that "We seek not just freedom but opportunity...not just equality as a right and a theory, but equality as a fact and a result....Despite the court orders and the laws, the victories and the speeches, for them /American Negroes/ the walls are rising and the gulf is widening....

"Thirty-five years ago the rate of unemployment for Negroes and whites was about the same. Today the Negro rate is twice as high....Between 1949 and 1959, the income of Negro men relative to white men declined in every section of the country....In the years 1955-57, 22 per cent of experienced Negro workers were out of work at some time during the year. In 1961-63 that proportion had soared to 29 per cent."

And believe you me Ol' Lyndon's gonna do something about all this. Yes sir, he's really up in arms about it.

What's he gonna do ? Well, he's gonna call together what he says are "Negro leaders of both races", and they're gonna have a conference at the White House, and they're gonna talk about these things.

That's what he's gonna do.

* * *

O'Neal Moore, black deputy sheriff of Washington Parish (county) Louisiana was shot and killed by bushwhackers on the night of June 3. Not long after the murder police arrested a white named McElveen whom witnesses had said they saw at the scene of the murder. (McElveen is a laboratory technician in the Crown-Zellerbach plant in Bogalousa. Crown-Zellerbach has consistently refused to exercise its power against racism in Bogalousa.)

The next day Lyndon's second in command in the U.S. Senate, Senator Russell Long of Louisiana, got up on the floor of the Senate and said he was sorry the killing had happened. He said"it was something the people of Louisiana were unable to prevent." Long also read into the record the statement issued by Louisiana's Governor McKeithen on the murder. The Governor said "Louisiana is shocked by the dastardly, heinous, cowardly, deed perpetrated last night in our state. I have sent telegrams of sympathy to the next of kin of the deceased..."

But neither Long nor McKeithen told the whole story. Neither of

them mentioned the fact that McElveen was carrying a membership card in the White Citiznes Council at the time of his arrest. Neither of them mentioned that Governor McKeithen campaigned and was elected on a rabid racist platform. Neither of them mentioned that last fall the White Citizens Council newspaper, The Councilor (published in Shreveport, Louisiana) ran a picture on its front page showing the newly-elected Governor McKeithen conferring with White Citizens Council leaders on how to maintain racial discrimination in the state.

Neither of them mentioned that one of the most vicious and outspoken racists in the state, Shelby Jackson, was appointed by McKeithen to direct Lyndon's poverty program in Louisiana.

Neither of them mentioned that they've both traded on race prejudice and race hatred to build themselves political careers.

It's a little late now for telegrams of condolence and for pious hypocrisy on the floor of the Senate. It's late for Long, and for McKeithen, and for Lyndon. It's late for wods that promise, but actions that ignore those promises. It's late in the U.S., it's late in Latin America, it 's late in Southeast Asia, it's late in Africa.

But Lyndon's lost his timepiece, and doesn't know the hour.

* * *

TV viewers in the Great Society will be treated, starting in the fall, to a new cops and robbers series. It'll be called "The F.B.I." J. Edgar and his boys will review and approve all scripts before the shows are made. The New York Times reports that for many years J. Edgar "has taken a direct personal interest in broadcasting shows and feature length films involving the bureau.

J. Edgar is so interested in the new series that he's had his boys run security checks on the actors who'll be starred in it. You can be pretty sure there'll be no "left leaning" actors hired for the jobs. The Warner Brothers Picture Corp. will produce the series and the ABC network will run it.

Needless to say, the series will present a highly romanticized (and highly inaccurate) view of the F.B.I., with none of its dirty linen showing. Particularly, we're sure, the series will not deal with the close connection and working relations between the FB I and the southern police.

We're reminded of a time, bak in August of 1962, when we were in the Clarksdale, Mississippi, police station trying to make bail for some civil rights workers. (The workers had been driving through Clarksdale at night. They were pulled over by a Clarksdale cop and forced to get out of the car. Once they were standing on the street, they were arrested and charged with loitering.) We saw on the bulletin board a letter on FBI stationery signed by Agent-in-Charge Dissly, of the Memphis office. Dissly was complimenting the Clarksdale police on the arrest of a bank robber. He closed his letter by stating, with reference to the Clarksdale police, "it is always a pleasure to be associated with such fine law enforcement officers."

Not long after we saw the letter in the Clarksdale police station, a SNCC photographer took a picture of some of these fine law enforcement officers who were standing watching a civil rights demonstration in Clarksdale. The cops demonstrated their "fineness" for the camera. One held up his right hand, with all fingers but the middle one clenched, and that extended straight up, in the traditional "up yours" gesture. Another of the cops arched his pelvis forward and gathered his genitals into his right hand, offering them to the camera in another traditional gesture of disdain.

This is just one example of how embarrassing for the prudish J. Edgar any examination of his dealings with local cops could be.

We suppose the new series will show that Martin Luther King is a "notorious liar"; and that the civil rights movement is substantially infiltrated by communists; and that communism is, in J. Edgar's words, "the materialistic, Godless ideology dedicated to ruling the world." Ho hum.

Well we suppose J. Edgar will sell a lot of germ-killing soap and cavity-preventing toothpaste and odor-killing deoderant. And that should be good for a laugh. Can't you imagine J. Edgar demonstrating the application of the latest roll-on deoderant ?

* * *

Lyndon's good friend Henry Ford II got some bad news the other day. He found he wouldn't be able to sell some military equipment to the Republic of South Africa. It seems the South African Government invited Ford of South Africa and General Motors' British subsidiary Vauxhall Motors, to bid on supplying the equipment. The General Motors company got the contract, because Ford would have had to make most of its equipment in its Canadian plant and the Canadian Government wouldn't agree to issue an export license.

The Canadian Government is boycotting the shipment of military goods to South Africa. The South African Government was angered because Ford didn't bid, apparently feeling that Ford was unduly submissive to the Canadian Government. The South African Government is very sensitive about boycotts and thinks that all companies with which it does business should be equally sensitive.

So General Motors got the contract. Shortly after this Ford announced that it was going to spend millions to increase its manufacturing plants in South Africa. Ford didn't want to get caught in the same bind again. General Motors, not to be outdone, said it would spend a similar amount on expansion in South Africa.

All this came at a time when the South African Government was moving to pass a new detention law which would permit the holding of suspected"subversives" up to six months without charges or trial; when the South Arican Government was threatening to ban a tour of Japanese Karate experts ifthe Karate exibitions got any publicity (South Africa's Karate expert Sebastian Hawkins asked "What do you think would

happen if 20,000 Bantu (Africans) learned karate ? They could have this counrty in chaos overnight"); when the South African Government added Norman Mailer 's book An American Dream to the list of more than 1,000 books and magazines banned from that country for being exciting, either racially or sexually, or both.

Furthermore, it came at a time when Lyndon's good friend, Charles W. Engelhard, who made his millions in South African diamond, gold and copper mines, was expressing in Johannesburg his "confidence not only in the future of our mining group, but also in the future of South Africa." Engelhard put up the money for Hubert to wine and dine the delegates at the Democratic National Convention last year, because Hubert is so poor he couldn't afford to ply the delegates with booze in return for their support.

Let's sum it all up. The U.S., Canadian and British Governments are supposedly boycotting the shipment of military goods to South Africa because of South Africa's use of such goods to hold Negroes in effective slavery. Two U.S. corporations, one through a Canadian subsidiary and the other through a Bristish subsidiary, were possible suppliers of the military goods. When the Canddian Government indicated it would honor the boycott, Ford was out of the picture and General Motors got the business, because the British Government was not such a stickler about observing the boycott. Lyndon and the U.S. Government, with effective control over both corporations, never opened their mouths. South Africa got the military goods.

C.W. Engelhard, one of the largest contributors to Lyndon's Democratic Party, said he was confident of the future of his mining company and of South Africa. Both those futures depend upon the availability of military equipment to the South African Government for without the equipment, the white racist government could never hope to keep its citizens--Engehlard's workers--in subjection.

Engelhard was not the only businessman involved, of course. Examination of the directors of the Ford Motor Co. and of General Motors Corp., reveals some names we've had occasion to mention before in connection with American investments in South Africa. Here are some of the directors with their principal business connections:

Ford

Henry Ford II	Chairman of Ford; dir. of General Electric and General Foods; Chairman of American Heritage Foundation.
T.O. Yntema	Trustee, Carnegie Endowment for International Peace; Trustee, Univ. of Chicago.
Ernest R. Breech	Chairman, Trans-World Airlines; dir. of Rexall Drug and Chemical Co., Lehman Corp., One William St. Fund; Member, President's Business Council; Trustee, Drury College.
Donald K. David	Director, R.H. Macy & Co., Pan-American World Airways, Aluminum, Ltd., Great Atlantic

	and Pacific Tea Co. (A & P), Sinclair Oil Corp.
Paul C. Cabot	Chairman, State Street Investment Corp.; dir., J.P. Morgan & Co., Continental Can Co., Nat'l Dairy Products Corp., B.F. Goodrich Co., M.A. Hanna Co., Morgan Guaranty Trust Co.
Harold Boeschenstein	Pres., Owens-Corning Fiberglas; dir., Dow-Jones & Co., International Paper Co., Nat'l Distillers & Chemical Corp., Ohio Bell Telephone, American Electric Power Co.; trustee, American Heritage Foundation.
Carter L. Burgess	Pres., American Machine & Foundry Co.; dir., American Airlines, Morgan Guaranty Trust Co.
A. Taylor Thomas	Pres., International Packers, Ltd.; dir., Pullman, Inc., United Fruit Co., American & Foreign Power Co.
Charles G. Mortimer	Chairman, General Foods; dir., First National City Bank of N.Y.; Socony Mobile Oil Co.,
Sidney J. Weinberg	Partner, Goldman, Sachs & Co.; dir., Continental Can Co., General Cigar Co., General Foods, McKesson & Robbins Co.; Member, President's business council.

General Motors

Alfred P. Sloan	Hon. Chairman, GM; trustee, Sloan-Kettering Inst. for Cancer Research; Chairman, Alfred P. Sloan Foundation.
Henry C. Alexander	Chairman, Morgan Guaranty Trust Co.; dir., Johns-Manville Corp., American Viscose Corp., Standard Brands, Inc.; trustee, Vanderbilt Univ., A.P. Sloan Foundation.
Albert Bradley	Trustee, A.P. Sloan Foundation, Dartmouth College.
Lloyd D. Brace	Chairman, First National Bank of Boston; dir., Gillette Co., American Tel & Tel, United Shoe Machinery Corp., U.S. Smelting and Refining; trustee, M.I.T., Dartmouth, Rockefeller Foundation, International Chamber of Commerce
Lucius D. Clay	Chairman, ex. com., Continental Can Co.; Senior Partner, Lehman Bros.; dir., Allied Chemical Corp., Chase Manhattan Bank, U.S. Lines, Metropolitan Life Ins. Co., American Express Co.; trustee, A.P. Sloan Foundation.

John T. Connor (We suppose, though we do not know, that Connor has resigned his business connections since becoming Lyndon's Secretary of Commerce	U.S. Secretary of Commerce; former Pres., Merck & Co.; dir., General Foods; trustee, Syracuse, Univ.
Lewis W. Douglas	Chairman, ex. com., Mutual Life Ins. Co. of N.Y.; Chairman, So. Arizone Bank & Trust Co.; dir., Western Bancorporation, Continental Can Co., Firstamerica Corp., International Nickel Co., Newmont Mining Corp. (one of the Engelhard companies operating in South Africa); trustee, A.P. Sloan Foundation.
Howard J. Morgens	Pres., Proctor & Gamble; dir., Owens-Corning Fiberglas; dir., Morgan Guaranty Trust Co.
Charles S. Mott	Chairman, U.S. Sugar Corp.; trustee, C.S. Mott Foundation, Stevens Inst. of Technology
Graham F. Towers	Chairman, British Petroleum, Ltd.; dir., Hudson's Bay Co. (which purchases most of the karacul goat pelts produced by farmers in South West Africa and sold as"persian lamb"), Bell Telephone of Canada, Royal Bank of Canada
William K. Whiteford	Chairman, Gulf Oil Corp.; dir., Proctor & Gamble, Stouffer Corp., Jones & Laughlin Steel Corp.

* * *

Lyndon has appointed, finally, a chairman for the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission which is supposed to enforce the fair employment section of the Great Civil Rights Act of 1964. Considering the statements quoted above from Lyndon's latest speech, we might have supposed that the new chairman of the Commission would be approaching his task with great enthusiasm and, at least, some hope of success. After all, didn't Lyndon sell the civil rights act to American Negroes as the very latest thing in legal attacks on discrimination ? Didn't Lyndon say "We Shall Overcome." ? It is curious then, that Franklin D. Roosevelt Jr., chairman of the commission is approaching his job in very halting fashion. "We will do the best we can with what Congress has given us," Mr. Roosevelt says. "Because of very limited enforcement powers we may have difficulty carrying out the full intent of the ACT."

It looks like Mr. Roosevelt knows what a fraud the civilrights Act is and, while he wants the chairman's job as a springboard to the New York governorship, at the same time he wants to make it clear from the outset that it's not his fault if he can't enforce an unenforceable law.....

June 10, 1965
Jack Minnis

[1965, June 17]

LIFE WITH LYNDON IN THE GREAT SOCIETY, V.1, No.20

We've done a bit of looking into who and what are behind the two columnists, Nowland Evans and Robert Novak, selections from whose attacks on SNCC and the MFDP are enclosed. We're by no means sure precisely how much weight should be given to these background facts, in appraising the significance of the Evans-Novak attack; on the other hand we're confident that the ancient maxim which says that a man's heart is where his treasure is, applies to some extent. We know that on occasion journalists will do things their employers do not like. Too, we know that, in the nature of things in the U.S., journalists cannot continue over long periods of time taking posisions of which their employers disapprove. If they do, they get fired and are no longer journalists.

Thus we suppose that the men who employ Evans and Novak are factors of some significance in the columnists' year-long attack on SNCC. So let's see who and what they are.

Some of the Evans and Novak columns are copyrighted by the New York Herald Tribune, Inc., and some by the Publishers Newspaper Syndicate, Inc. This means that one or the other of these outfits pay the money for the columns which permits Evans and Novak to continue their tirades against SNCC and MFDP

John Hay Whitney is the editor-in-chief, publisher, and owner of the New York Herald Tribune. He comes from a long line of "public servants". His paternal grandfather was Secretary of the Navy from 1885 to 1889; his maternal grandfather (and namesake, John Hay) was Secretary of State from 1898 to 1905. Whitney's father was a financier and industrialist connected with the Great Northern Paper Co., the First National Bank of New York (now First National City Bank), the Northern Finance Corp., and the United States Trust Co. The father described himself as a "capitalist"; one must presume that John Hay Whitney, inheriting his father's interests, continues in that honored and honorable t adition.

Whitney is a leading member of the Eastern Republican Establishment who "served" as U.S.Ambassador to Great Britain during the Eisenhower Administration. He has a foundation of his own, the John Hay Whitney Foundation, which "provides Opportunity Fellowships for young men and women of exceptional promise who have been prevented by race, background, or other factors from realizing their potential." (Foundtion Directory)

Whitney is also a trustee of the Carnegie Endowment for International peace, a postiion he shares with other such peacemakers as T.N. Yntema of Ford Motors, Edgar F. Kaiser of Kaiser Industries, Arthur K. Watson of International Business Machines, Dillon Anderson of Monsanto Chemical Co. and Westinghouse Electric Corp., Norman Ramsay (an atomic physicist who helped develop the atom bomb), Howard C.

Petersen of the Panama Canal Company, Ellmore C. Patterson of Morgan Guaranty Trust Co., Otto L. Nelson Jr., of New York Life Insurance Co., Mrs. Clare Boothe Luce, wife of the publisher of Time, Gabriel Hauge of Manufacturers Hanover Trust Co., Lawrence F. Hafstad of General Motors, and assorted financiers and war contractors. (This association is interesting, in light of Evans' and Novak's increasing concern, in their later columns, about cooperation between SNCC and other groups in protesting Lyndon's wars in various parts of the world.)

The Publishers Newspaper Syndicate, Inc., is a subsidiary of the Chicago Sun-Times which is controlled and operated by Marshall Field, Jr., grandson of the founder of Marshall Field & Co., Chicago department store. Field is President of Field Enterprises, Inc., (the family holding company), a director of Marshall Field & Co., a director of the First National Bank of Chicago and Vice-President of the Field Foundation, Inc. Adlai Stevenson, U.S. Ambassador to the United Nations, is President of the Field Foundation. The Foundation's major current interests are "child welfare and intercultural and interracial relations". It lists its net worth as $37,847,302 (Foundation Directory).

The Foundation has been a large contributor to civil rights causes, including the SCLC citizenship training program, and the SNCC work-study program. One would suppose that with SNCC continuing to show its political teeth, as it were, the Field money will soon dry up. It doesn't seem likely that Mr. Field would turn the dogs loose on SNCC, through his newspapers, and at the same time invite SNCC to sit at the sumptous table his father and grandfather provided for him.

* * *

Lyndon's Food and Drug Administration got caught with a speck of its dirty linen showing a few days ago. This is the agency that's responsible for preventing the mass poisoning of citizens by the food and drug processors who are more concerned about profits than they are about health and good nutrition. Thus far the agency has been able to avoid mass poisoning, but now and then one of the companies will slip through a profitable deal that costs the lives of scores of citizens. One such recent deal came out in a congressional hearing. A drug company has been selling to doctors a drug for the treatment of dropsy. In the ten months ending May 5 FDA knew of 311 persons who had taken the drug on a doctor's prescription, and had developed ulcers of the small intestine. Fifteen of them, at least, died from the effects of the drug.

The first report of ulcers from the drug was received by FDA last July. In the next four months FDA received reports of another 100 such cases. Finally, as the cases continued to mount, FDA called a meeting with the company producing the drug, to decide what to do about it. The company and FDA worked out a deal whereby the company would send notices to doctors about the dangers of the drug. Then, the company had an expert write an article to be published in the Journal of the American Medical Association. Reprints of the article were sent out to doctors by the company. But, the company sent them as third-class, junk mail, which seldom gets read by its addressees.

Here was a company which had put on the market a drug dangerous to human life and, when caught in the act by the agency supposed to police it, the company, with the agency's agreement, undertook not a nationwide publicity campaign to be sure that no one would use the drug again, but to mail out an article written for AMA Journal, which doctors may or may not read, and which the general public does not read. And they mailedit in the same kind of envelopes that ordinary junk mail comes in. The mailing was done by a commercial mailing firm; the company couldn't even be bothered to mail the warning itself.

At his writing, the drug remains in circulation. Of course, those doctors who read the AMA article, or who bother to open all their junk mail, may not give it to anyone. Others may, and more people may die from it.

What's the name of the drug company that Lyndon's FDA was so gentle with? In case Lyndon doesn't know, he could phone his Secretary of Commerce, John T. Connor. Mr. Connor came to work for Lyndon from the same company - Merck & Co. We won't bother to list the other officials of the company, because we had occasion to do so not many weeks ago.

Suffice to say they are all honorable men, who love their children and who do not beat their wives.

But, you see, they're businessmen and sometimes profit requires a sacrifice. Whose sacrifice? A troublesome question.

* * *

General Motors had cause to be well-satisfied last week with Lyndon's foreign aid program. There was a strike in the GM plant in Buenos Aires, Argentina. Union mambers were protesting the dismissal of some union officials. They took over the plant and said they were going to prevent its operation until the union officials were rehired. But GM knew how to handle them. GM officials merely called the local troops.

The troops, having been trained by the International Police Academy in how to deal tith "subversives", found that the same methods Lyndon had taught them to use on" subversives" worked with union members who were'nt docile enough to suit their bosses. The troops showed up with water and gas trucks, cavalry, and rifle-carrying infantry. Two of the workers were wounded, but that didn't matter; next morning the GM plant opened on schedule and all the workers behaved themselves.

Lyndon Johnson rode again.

* * *

The New York Times reports that about 75,000 military, police and civilian employees are on the payroll of the military junta we say we're not supporting in Santo Domingo. But, notwithstanding

what we say, we're putting up the money to meet the junta's payroll. It cost us about $5 million this week. There was some talk about cutting the pay in half in order to lessen the burden on the U.S. taxpayers, but the objection was that if it were done, the employees would surely become sympathetic with the rebels. So Lyndon's dollars continue the political support of the Imbert junta while his public relations experts piously talk about U.S. impartiality.

Meanwhile, the two Rockefeller banks, whose offices were located in the rebel-held section of Santo Domingo, opened for business in the "International Zone" which is being maintained by American troops. They were urged by the U.S. Embassy to open up and assured of military protection. The Times reports they're just as pleased as punch about the way business is booming for them. The banks, in case anybody's forgotten, are Chase Manhattan and First National City. Mark them down as real friends of the people - along with Lyndon.

* * *

Lyndon has appointed his old friend Ed Clark, from Austin, as Ambassador to Australia. Clark, we're told by folks we know in Austin, is the most powerful lobbyist that operates on the Texas legislature. He's reputed to have a majority (31) of the Texas Senators in his pocket. He represents the trucking and some oil interests in his lobbying. When' he's not buying Senators, he hangs out at the Capital National Bank of Austin, where he's Chairman of the Board. He is also a lawyer, senior partner in the firm of Clark, Thomas, Harris, Denius & Winters, which represents mainly banks and utilities companies, but also is attorney for Lyndon's TV and radio empire in Texas.

It was Clark's son-in-law, Douglas Wynne, of Greenville, Mississippi, who, as a member of the racist regular Mississippi delegation to the Democratic National Convention last August, argued for taking the loyalty oath so as not to embarrass Lyndon by having the regular delegation walk out.

He sounds the perfect type to represent Lyndon and the American government in Australia. In other words, he's Great Society.

* * *

Back in April and early May we reported on a controversy that was developing in the House Banking and Currency Committee, chaired by Congressman Wright Patman. We noted that Patman has been investigating the banking business and that he has been calling for legislation to amend the Bank Holding Company Act so as to bring a bank holding company called Financial General Corporation under its provisions.

A week after that we reported on some hearings Patman held in which he charged that a loan-shark outfit called Federal Services Finance Corporation was connected with Financial General Corporation,

and that the Finance Corporation was preying on servicemen. We documented that the two were connected through interlocking directorates, and that, Congressman Howard W. Smith, Chairman of the House Rules Committee, was an employee of Financial General Corporation as Chairman of the Alexandria National Bank, which Financial General controls.

Now we find that Financial General Corporation and Federal Services Finance Corporation are still involved in the argument with Patman. When Patman made his charges in late April that Federal Sefvices was a loan-shark outfit, the officials of the company heatedly denied it. Ao Patman went out and got some witnesses to testify to the practices of the company.

One serviceman, in the air force, told about being overcharged more that $500 by Federal Services. A former employee of Federal Services (who said he got fired because he questioned the filthy way they handled their business) said that Federal Services got borrowers to sign papers in blank, and then added charges that the borrowers knew nothing about. He said he spent much of his time with the company explaining, or trying to explain, to customers why they owed so much more than they thought they did.

The former employee said that for years Federal Services wasthe only company financing automobiles for servicemen, and that the company collects on debts by sending letters to the commanding officers of its servicemen customers. The letters are a particular inducement to the commanding officers, because the company always manages to have some old retired admirals and generals among its officers and directors. As a matter of fact, Lyndon's Secretary of the Army, Stephen Ailes, is a stockholder in the company and has been for the past nine years.

This employee said that one cute trick the Federal Services Finance Corporation pulled on the servicemen who were helpless to do anything about it, was to repossess cars, turn them over to a subsidiary, Wheels, Inc., and sell them for the best price they could get; then, the company would twist the serviceman's arm, through his commanding officer, to pay the balance on the car, even though they had gotten all their money and more out of the resale.

One of the members of Patman's committee raised a very intriguing question - he asked whether the board of directors of Federal Services knew what was going on. The employee said that the Washington office knew everything that was going on in the field. "It was like a military organization," he said. "The Washington office would be equivalent to the Pentagon."

Sort of sheds a new light on war and the military doesn't it? The soldiers out in the field are fighting to stay alive, while back on the home front, the admirals and generals and politicians and businessmen are figuring out ways to gyp the soldiers out of their pay.

Pin a medal on 'em while you pick their pockets- that's soldierin' in the Great Society.

June 17,1965
Jack Minnis

[1965, June 24]

LIFE WITH LYNDON IN THE GREAT SOCIETY, Vol. 1, No. 21

Lyndon was running true to form this past week. He sent to the Senate the name of Governor J.P. Coleman, of Mississippi, to replace the dead Ben Cameron on the Fifth U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals. He did the deed on June 18.

On June 20 the ABC TV network showed the movie "Judgment at Nuremberg." We commented on how appropriate it was that ABC showed this movie on the night of March 7, when, that very afternoon, the Alabama police had broken up the Selma march with their usual Nazi tactics. We don't know why ABC repeated the movie so soon after the March 7 showing. We doubt that it had anything to do with Lyndon's appointment of Coleman to the Federal bench. But it was an even more appropriate time to showthe film.

For the benefit of those who haven't seen the movie--it is an account of the trial of four Nazi judges who are accused of culpability in the murder of millions of Jews during the Nazi regime in Germany, because, as judges, they adjudicated the genocide laws of Nazi Germany and made no attempt to discredit the entire regime by denouncing it from the throne of their prestige as judges.

Coleman is as well qualified for the position of Federal judge as were the Nazi judges. He has served as both Attorney General and as Governor of Mississippi. As the highest legal officer of the state, and as its executive head, he enthusiastically enforced and administered Mississippi's genocidal laws. As the state's highest elective officer he eagerly sought the votes and support of felons such as those who murdered Herbert Lee, Megar Evers, Lewis Allen, Goodman, Schwerner, Chaney, and countless others whose names are lost to history.

When Coleman was running for Governor against Paul Johnson in 1963 he bragged that he knew how to handle such things as the integration of Ol' Miss much better than Johnson had. He cited his record in the case of Clennan King, whom Coleman had committed to the insane asylum for trying to intrude his black face into the pristine whiteness of Mississippi higher education.

By making this appointment when he did, during one of the crucial periods in the challenge to the seating of the Mississippi Congressmen, Lyndonhas delivered a gratutitous slap in the face to every Negro and white in the U.S. who has worked for and supported the challenge. Coleman was the lawyer who represented the Mississippians in the challenge. (One supposeshe will, nominally at least, now dissociate himself from the challenge, though, doubtless, his advice and legal expertise will still be available to his chums, the racist congressmen.)

We think it's really important that Lyndon be defeated in this

appointment. We think it important that American demand of their Senators that the appointment be rejected. But, even more important is what this appointment shows about Lyndon.

We don't see this as a cause of great indignation; we don't see it as a basis for breast-beating and teeth-gnashing; we see it as the final evidence (if, indeed, any more were needed) of the complete cynicism of Lyndon Johnson. We think it is evident now, if it wasn't before, that Lyndon could preside over the extermination of Negroes in the U.S. with an aplomb the same as that with which he could mouth the syllables of "We Shall Overcome." We think Lyndon is the blood brother (apt phrase) of those judges of "Judgment at Nuremberg" who could order the extermination of 6 million Jews without a seoond thought because, you see, "it was the law."

* * *

The U.S. Senate must now confirm Lyndon's appointment of Coleman to the Federal bench. The matter will be heard first by a subcommittee of the Senate Judiciary Committee. The members of that subcommittee will be appointed Senator James O. Eastland of Mississippi.

We now understand that the subcommittee will hold a public hearing next Tuesday, June 29, at which all persons favoring and opposed to the appointment may state their cases. The subcommittee will then report its recommendat ons to the full Senate Judiciary Committee which must, by a vote of its sixteen members, report to the full Senate. Then, the full Senate must vote either to confirm or to reject the appointment.

It is impossible, at this writing, to know who will comprise the subcommittee. But we do know that a majority of the full Senate Judiciary Committee is composed of Senators whose entire careers are based on the proposition that they are sincerely opposed to racism and in favor of equality before the law. Dodd of Connecticut, Hart of Michigan, Long of Missouri, Kennedy of Massachusetts, Bayh of Indiana, Burdick of North Dakota, Tydings of Maryland, Scott of Pennsylvania and Javits of New York constitute a solid majority of the Committee. If these nine Senators report the appointment unfavorably to the full Senate, it is virtually certain to be rejected by that body. If they report it favorably, then in all likelihood Coleman will become a U.S. judge. There is no reason to think he will not remain just as true to the "Southern way of life" as a judge, as he was as Governor and Attorney General of Mississippi.

So all the fine words spoken in the Senate during passage of the Civil Rights Act last year, and during passage of the Voting Rights Act this year, mean nothing when compared to how the Senators vote on the appointment of Coleman.

If the Senate confirms Coleman, we think it would be foolish for anyone ever again to suppose that American political institutions are capable of fulfilling the ringing but as yet empty phrases of the U.S. Constitution.

We stopped supposing so long ago.

* * *

One aspect of the Coleman appointment, and the Senate's job of confirming the appointment is historically interesting. Senator Thomas J. Dodd, of Connecticut, is a member of the Senate Judiciary Committee. He will be called upon to argue for or against Coleman's appointment, and to vote for or aginst it, both in Committee and later on the floor. Senator Dodd has had some intimate personal and professional experience with racism and its results.

Dodd was Executive Trial Counsel at the War Crimes Trials in Nuremberg, where the political and business leaders of Nazi Germany were tired on charges of participating in the extermination of 6 million European Jews. In his position as prosecutor, he had to know the horrible details of the concentration camps in which the Jews were slaughtered.

The trials in Nuremberg opened just 20 years ago next November. In his opening address for the United States, Chief Prosecutor Robert Jackson said:

> "The common sense of mankind demands that law shall not stop with the punishment of petty crimes by little people. It must also reach men who possess themselves of great power and make deliberate and concerted use of it to set in motion evils which leave no home in the world untouched.
>
> "We will give you undeniable proofs of incredible events. The catalogue of crimes will omit nothing that could be conceived by a pathological pride, cruelty and lust for power."

Remember, Jackson was not talking about the little men of Nazi Germany, the soldiers, the SS men, the concentration camp guards (the German counterparts of Sheriff Rainey and Deputy Price and the Ku Klux terrorists). He was talking of the men high in government and business, some of whom planned and executed the slaughter and others who merely connived at it. These men were tried at Nuremberg, convicted, and sentenced, some to death.

We wonder if Senator Dodd will see the similarity between the concentration camps of Nazi Germany and the concentration camp in Jackson, Mississippi, which, at this writing, contains some 300 inmates who were arrested amid "incredible" brutalities because they didn't want laws passed by a white supremacist legislature in the election of which they were denied any voice because they were black.

We wonder if Senator Dodd will recognize that Coleman would much more appropriately be found now standing before a jury of his countrymen, charged with complicity in the same crimes as were the Nazis at Nuremberg. We wonder if he will recognize the "pathological pride, cruelty and lust for power" which suggests

that Coleman should judge his fellows rather than be judged by them.

* * *

Not long ago Lyndon appointed a commission of political and business notables to develop advice for him on what U.S. trade policies should be with the socialist countries. Among the commission members was Charles W. Engelhard, of New Jersey and South Africa. Mr. Engelhard has been a staunch defender of the racist government of South Africa. (He gets plenty of cheap black labor for his South African diamond and gold mines.)

The report of Engelhard's commission on East-West trade recommends that the U.S. negotiate conditions of trade such that its commercial and political position in the world will be enhanced. The report suggests that the U.S. use its enormous economic power to secure various economic and political concessions from socialist countries. Thus Engelhard admits the utility of such things as permitting or withholding access to U.S. business as an effective means of altering political conditions in other countries.

For some years, the African nations in the U.N. have been asking that the U.S. Government do something to curb U.S. business relations with South Africa as an inducement for that country to stop its oppression of Negroes. Of course Engelhard is unalterably opposed to a boycott, or threatened boycott of South Africa , because that's where his millions come from.

The sense of the East-West Trade Commission's report is that Engelhard and his fellow businessmen would like to see an increase of trade with the communists. There's money to be made in it. Thus is illustrated the terrible consistency of U.S. big businessmen and their man-in-the-White-House, Lyndon. Businessmen like Engelhard want to make more money, whether it is made by trading with those deadly enemies the communists, or whether it's made by trading with those friendly friends, the racists of South Africa. The money's the thing.

But perhaps these businessmen are wiser than we ordinary mortals. Perhaps they know better how to handle themoney and the power we permit them to have. Perhaps we should accept their leadership rather than criticize them ? Well, let's see. Let's see how Engelhard spends the money he squeezes (with the help of the fascist government of South Africa) from the black people who work his mines and quarries.

Engelhard has a 17-year-old daughter named Susan. Susan just graduated from high school. Engelhard feels compelled to present his Susan to the world.

Five months ago Mrs. Engelhard had a discussion with Valerian Rybar, who decorates. Then she and Mr. Engelhard went to South Africa to bask in the sunshine of white supremacy, and the gold that flows from it, while Rybar was preparing their spacious country estate in New Jersey for the coming out of Susan.

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Rybar dressed up the estate in what he called "a sort of Vermeer-Dutch Renaissance look." One account of the party (June 17th was the date) began: "The chosen 950 who never knew a raindrop fell last night over the hilltop estate of Mr. and Mrs. Charles W. Engelhard, Jr., had hundreds of skilled artisans to thank for the luxurious diversions from the elements." The writer might have noted, also, that the party-goers had unnumbered black South Africans to thank because it was they, through their labor in the mines, who provided the money that made it all possible.

Among the guests at the party were numerous higher-ups in Lyndon's Democratic Party, including Governor Hughes of New Jersey and former Governor Robert Meyner (who is now on Engelhard's payroll and who, it is reliably reported, was on the same payroll during his term as New Jersey's governor.) With Governor Meyner was his wife, the sister of U.S. Ambassador to the United Nations, Adlai Stevenson. Adlai, it will be remembered, frequently has the job of explaining to the U.N. Security Council the reasons why the U.S. cannot support a boycott of South Africa.

There is no public record of how much the Engelhard's spent on Susan's party, but comparisons with other such functions indicate that the cost had to be well over $100,000.

Wouldn't it be nice to be able to conduct an opinion poll among the black miners in South Africa to see what they think of Engelhard's spending the money they make for him in such fashion ?

As a kind of footnote to Engelhard's generosity to his Susan, the U.N. Special Committee on Apartheid, on June 17th, presented its latest report to the U.N. Security Council and General Assembly. The report expressed concern of the Committee that the Governments of Great Britain and the United States continue to resis the imposition of economic sanctions against South Africa.

The Chairman of the Committee, Achkar Marof of Guinea, sent a statement along with the report. In the statement Mr. Marof said that foreign businesses that go into South Africa are "collaborators" with the South African Government and "partners in racial discrimination not only in South Africa but in the U. S. and other countries as well. The day is not far now," he said, "when the 20 million of American Negroes will join 200 million of their African brothers to tell the inveterate racists what they are."

How many black American were hired by Engelhard to serve at his Susan's party ? How many of those black Americans understood where the money came from for all that splendor ? And what to do about it.

So many questions; so many answers.

* * *

The South African Government, meanwhile, was teaching all who would learn about the effectiveness of economic boycotts for political purposes. It seems that the Government of Holland made a $28,000 contribution to an international agency called the Defense and Aid Fund, whose purpose it is to raise money to pay the legal fees of Africans arrested on political charges and to sustain the Africans' families while they are in jail.

Ofcourse, the "political charges" on which blacks are arrested in South Africa invariably arise from the politics of racism.

The South African Government immediately cancelled negotiations with the KLM Royal Dutch Airlines for landing rights at various South African airports. Prior to the Dutch government contribution to the Defense and Aid Fund, the South African Government had "banned" the Funds leader in Johannesburg. Banning orders, which are authorized by South African Suppression of Communism Act, make it illegal for those who receive them to take part in any political activities. Last week, the Fund's leader in Capetown was given 10 days to get out of the country.

Reports are that about half those Africans who have been provided legal aid by the Fund, have managed to acquit themselves of the charges under which they would otherwise have been imprisoned.

South African lawmakers didn't write all those "suppression of Communism" laws, just to have "outside agitators" coming in and providing the legal talent to get the accused off.

Dr. Hilgard Muller, South African Foreign Minister, said the Dutch Government ought to be ashamed of itself for supporting the Fund. Muller said that the Fund associates itself, through financial support, "with the reckless action of saboteurs who have no respect for law and order and even the lives of innocent people. Any form of encouragement to such saboteurs inevitably promotes, knowingly or unknowingly, the Communistic ambitions in Africa."

Do you find that has a familiar ring about it ?

But before giving the Dutch Government too much credit for its humanitarian concern, remember it was Royal Dutch Shell, along with Standard Oil, who concluded, recently, a 3-year, $21 million contract for su pplying fuel for the South African Airways.

The Dutch Royal Family, heavy owners of Shell stock, probably will get much more than the $28,000 gift to the Fund, in dividends arising out of the contract.

* * *

And so it went in Lyndon-land this week.

June 24, 1965
Jack Minnis

[1965, July 1]

LIFE WITH LYNDON IN THE GREAT SOCIETY, V. 1, No. 22

We commented two weeks ago on Lyndon's appointment of his lawyer, Ed Clark, of Austin, Texas, as U. S. Ambassador to Australia. The comment we made may have led readers to see the appointment as merely the return of past political favors--a matter of doing something for an old friend and political crony. Nothing could be further from the truth.

Ambassadorships to major countries are very important positions. The individuals appointed have a unique relationship with the government of the country to which they are appointed. The Ambassador is the official representative of the country which appoints him and the government of the country to which he is appointed customarily assumes that when the ambassador speaks, he speaks for the government of his country. The very fact of his appointment signals to the host country that the ambassador is very much "in" with the ruling groups in his country. This would be particularly true in the case of Clark, because of his long and intimate past association with Lyndon.

Thus, the Government of Australia must recognize that if their relationship with Lyndon and his government is to work to the best advantage of ruling groups in Australia, they must cooperate fully with Clark on his personal as well as his official affairs. For example, if Clark has personal business interests in Australia, it is inconceivable that the appointment as ambassador would not further those interests. If Clark has personal business interests directly with the Australian government, he is virtually certain to find that the Government of Australia will be much more concerned about guarantying that those interests develop to Clark's satisfaction, than they were when Clark was just another businessman-lawyer-politician with certain axes to grind.

It is, therefore, important to determine whether or not Clark has such interests in Australia.

One of the largest of the famed Texas oil operates is Clint Murchison of Dallas. He operates (along with certain of the Sid Richardson interests) largely through the Delhi-Taylor Oil Corp., of which his is president. One of the subsidiaries of Delhi-Taylor is Delhi Australian Petroleum, Ltd., which was formed in1958 to conduct exploration for oil in Australia. Delhi Australian has leases from the Australian Government (leases, that is, on government-owned land) giving it the right to explore and drill for oil on some 129 million acres in Australia.

These leases are complicated legal documents which impose certain responsibilities on Delhi Australian. At a given time, it may be inconvenient or unduly expensive for Delhi Australia to live up to the responsibilities it accepted under the terms of the lease agreement. If it, on such an occasion, is able to exert powerful influence with the Austral Government, it may be able to secure more liberal interpretations of the lease provisions, which will enable it to operate more profitably for itself, but to the detriment of the people of Australia.

On the board of directors of Delhi Taylor is F. W. Denius, a lawyer. He is a partner of Edward Clark, in the Austin law firm of Clark, Thomas, Harris, Denius & Winters.

Thus, by appointing Ed Clark as ambassador to Australia, Lyndon has assured his good friend and supporter, Clint Murchison, the continuing cooperation of the Government of Australia in his oil ventures there. When Denius, or any other Murchison representative deals in future with the Australian Government, always in the background will be the fact that Murchison's lawyer's partner represents the U.S. Government in Australia, and that any dissatisfaction Murchison feels about the way the Australia Government deals with him may very well be reflected in the attitude of the U.S. Ambassador toward a wide variety of U.S.-Australia programs in which Australia politicians see power and pelf for themselves.

* * *

This is not an unusual situation for Murchison. He is accustomed to representation in the U. S. Government above and beyond that available to ordinary men. In the 1950 Senatorial election Senator Joe McCarthy and his backers were interested in the defeat of Senator Millard Tydings of Maryland (father of the newly-elected Senator Joe Tydings of Md.). Runnung against Tydings was an arch-reactionary named Butler. Murchison and other of his oil cronies contributed much money to Butler's campaign, Murchison himself accounting for $15,000. When newsmen asked him if he hoped to secure the support of McCarthy for legislation favorable to the oil industry, Murchison's reply was: "Hell, L've got ten men in Congress who are better thought of than McCarthy. I don't need him for influence."

It is hardly questionable that one of these U. S. Congressmen whom Murchison claimed (with considerable credibility) to own was Senator Lyndon Baines Johnson, of Texas.

Then Lyndon was elevated by the sovereign voters to the office of vice-president. Optimists doubtless supposed that this high-level position would sever those parochial ties. Lyndon was, after all, now theoretically representing all the people of the U. S., not just the Texas oil operators whose boy he was wh ile in the Senate.

Not so. Lyndon's protege in the Senate was Bobby Baker, Secretary to the Senate. Murchison had a meat processing operation going in Haiti. He needed sanitary certification from the U.S. Department of Agriculture so that he could send the meat from Haiti to the U. S. and sell it here. There seems to have been some difficulty bringing the Murchison meat facilities in Haiti up to Agriculture Department specifications. So what did Murchison do? He worked through Lyndon's Bobby Baker to secure the certification. Bobby was cut in on the deal through getting commissions on all Murchison meat imported from Haiti. These commissions amounted to $30,000 to $40,000 per year. What Bobby Baker did with the money--whether he had a deal to split it with Lyndon--is not a matterof public record. The reason it isn't public record is that the U.S. Senate Rules Committee chooses not to make it a part of the record.

And thereby hangs another interesting tale in the saga of government by Lyndon out of big business. These details of Baker's deals with Murchison came out of the aborted Senate Rules Committee investigation of Baker. That investigation wastriggered by the filing of a civil suit in Washington, D.C. on September 5, 1963. One of Bobby's business partners brought suit against him, charging that Baker had been paid for using his influence to get certain contracts and then, having got the contracts, that he turned them over to a company he owned himself, rather than the one which had paid him. (He owned only part of the company that paid him for getting the contracts.)

When the suit was filed, and the newspapers reported Baker's involvement in business interests thatv seemed to imply the usual theivery that's called "conflict of interest", the Senate Rules Committee immediately undertook to whitewash the parent body by "investigating" Bobby and all his worldly goods.

There had been rumors all during 1963, so hot that most politicians would turn their heads rather than be known to have listened to them, that the Kennedy brothers

were preparing to dump Lyndon in the 1964 election. The bad blood that had existed between Bobby Kennedy and Lyndon since the 1960 convention was finally coming to a boil.

Clearly, if Bobby Baker's wheeling and dealing with large business interests, which were also tied to Lyndon through their support of him and his support of Baker, were fully exposed to the public, the Kennedys would have precisely the opportunity they appeared to be seeking, to dump Lyndon in 1964. A full exposure of the Baker mess would amount to a full exposure of Lyndon, and he'd be politically dead. And his political death would mean the end of the most effective representation the Texas oil operators had ever had in Washington.

But everything cleared up for Lyndon and his Texas friends very shortly. Just two months and seventeen days after the Baker suit was filed, Jack Kennedy was dead and Lyndon was in the Big Driver's seat. It was unthinkable that the majority party in the Senate would conduct an investigation which would heap scandal on the head of the party's own president. Kennedy died, the investigation died, and Lyndon and his friends began to live happily ever after in the Great Society.

* * *

Back in 1963, after the bombing of the church in Birmingham which killed four children, SNCC published a little document identifying the management of the biggest corporations in Birmingham, and suggesting that they must bear some responsibility for permitting the kind of climate to exist in which persons could feel they could commit such crimes with impunity.

The document got some attention from the press, and reporters interviewed a few of the executives mentioned by SNCC. The executives interviewed did not attmept to deny that they had considerable power to affect the course of public affairs. But they did say that they would consider using such power to interfere in "local affairs" such as the oppression of Negroes quite inappropriate. Roger Blough, Chairman of U.S. Steel (which employs upwards of 25% of Birmingham's manufacturing employees) was particularly vehement in his denial of complicity or negligence in connection with the bomb murders.

To some, Blough's pious denials may have been persuasive. To those who know about power in the U.S., and how it operates, Blough merely made a fool of himself.

Blough and U.S. Steel, quite recently have given concrete evidence of their concern to preserve things the way they are and always have been in Alabama. As a result of the Reeb and Liuzzo killings in Alabama, and of allthe publicity given to the March on Montgomery, Alabama's "image" deteriorated seriously. It became a matter of concern to the industrial giants who bleed the state and its people. It therefore became a matter of concern to the politicians who front for them.

The idea was conceived, we know not where, to provide newspapermen in the U.S. with an all-expense-paid tour of Alabama. Governor Wallace announced the plan and took credit for thinking of it. The taxpayers of Alabama footed the bill (after Wallace had said the taxpayers were too poor to provide police protection for the Montgomery march.)

The purpose of the tour, of course, was to wine and dine the newspapermen, show them the "good side" (the white side, that is) of Alabama, and thus alter the state's image as it's presented in the national press.

Whoever it may have been that thought of the idea, we know who planned the whole tour. Public relations experts from U.S. Steel, Southern Bell, the Petroleum Council (there're the oil men again), and a Birmingham advertising agency did all the planning. These same corporations and their representatives have kept their skirts very clean of any involvement in the struggle of Alabama Negroes to secure what America's been promising them for a hundred years. The corporations could not even be accused of having expressed sympathy with that struggle.

But when it came to trying to repair the damage the politicians of the state have done by letting it become publicly known that they're running a police state (largely in the interest of these corporations), the corporations were only too eager to ovide a helping hand.

We'll not trouble here to recite the names and pedigrees of the management officials of these companies, who had to approve the expenditures of company funds involved in the planning activities of company employees. We think it sufficient to remind readers that they re the same type (and many of the same individuals) we've mentioned previously as being responsible for what business interests of the U.S. do to people in this country and abroad.

What the businessmen of the U.S. Steel Corp. and Southern Bell have just done to try to conceal their operations in Alabama, the y'll be doing more and more in the future as they fasten their grip more securely on the nations of Africa, Latin America and Asia.

And what they don't know about the politics of conquest, Lyndnn will show them.

First and foremost, that is the job of the President of the United States.

* * *

Vicksburg, Miss., is not much different from any other Mississippi town, when it comes to the oppression of Negroes. There've been the usual bombings and beatings and economic reprisals against Negroes and civil rights workers.

However, the violence took a slightly different turn the other

day and the result was to open up to the public view yet more evidence of what America is really all about.

There is a big WestinghouseElectric plant in Vicksburg. In the past it has operated just the way industry throughout the South has always operated. It underpaid the white workers, in money, but kept them satisfied by paying tribute to the theories of white supremacy these good christian Americans imbibe with their mother's milk.

But along came the civil rights act of 1964, with its fair employment section. Westinghouse thought it had reason to believe there was a chance that Lyndon might seriously try to enforce the act, at least with respect to big companies like itself. So, slowly, it began to hire a few Negroes in other than menial jobs.

The local terrorists, of whom Westinghouse had taken no notice when it was just Negroes they were terrorizing, threw a bomb at the house of the plant personnel manager. The Westinghouse reaction was immediate.

They hauled down to Vicksburg the retired Admiral who heads their private police. He assured the Vicksburg businessmen (who'd suddenly become very distrubed about terrorism) that Westinghouse would not move the plant from Vicksburg, just because of "one incident and particularly one in which the facts are not yet known." The admiral went on to point out that Westinghouse could not afford not to comply with the fair employment section of the civil rights act, because "We can't throw away 20 per cent of our business--it amounts to about half a billion a year in defense contracts alone--because of one plant."

Thus Westinghouse makes clear its terms for complying, in even a token way, with the letter of the civil rights act. Westinghouse will comply in order to preserve the enormously profitable contracts it has with Lyndon for supplying Lyndon's military forces with the weapons they need to bomb and burn and ravage the people of any country in the world who presume to want to run their own affairs.

And there's more to it than just the profit-making contracts. Westinghouse operates in half a dozen countries. If its plants and markets and properties are to be protected from the people of these countries, who might decide to take them over, then there must be an army and a navy and some jolly old marines.

When Lyndon prates of peace, as he did before the U.N. commemorative session in San Franciso last week, the people in foreign countries who are familiar with the heel of the U.S. military, and the heel of the U.S. Corporation, must think us awful fools. Or perhaps they think of us as a nation of cutthroats and thieves.

With Lyndon and his friends leading us, what else could they think ?

July 1, 1965
Jack Minnis

[1965, July 8]

LIFE WITH LYNDON IN THE GREAT SOCIETY, Vol. 1, No. 23

There's more and more talk, these days, that civil rights organizations need to snuggle up close to Lyndon's Labor organizations. This is known as the "coalition theory." The theory is that, if Negroes are to get what they want, being a minority of only 10% of the population, they're going to have to have allies.

When you look around for possible allies, you look for other elements of the population who have some of the same grievances that Negroes do. Right away, of course, you see that large numbers of whites don't get paid enough to live on (or can't find jobs at all), don't have decent places to live, can't feed their families, can't send their kids to college, etc.

In short, many whites need the same things that most Negroes need. Thus, theoretically, they ought to be the political allies of Negroes, so the two could work together, politically, to get what both want and need. The theory sounds pretty good, and we think that some such coalition is the only hope for either whites or Negroes.

But, from here, the "coalition theorists" go on to look around for something more. They want to find organizations with which civil rights groups can ally. Now, the fact is that the poor whites who are the natural allies of Negroes don't have any organizations. So the coalitionists, instead of working to build the organizations among poor whites, focus on the labor organizations which already exist, and which have plenty of money. Of course, the labor organizations don't even pretend to represent anybody except their members who have jobs and can pay dues, and that representation is often more pretense than reality. But this crucial fact often gets lost in all the rhetoric of coalition.

The biggest and most powerful (with the most money, that is) labor organization is the AFL-CIO. Therefore, the coalitionists want to make an alliance with the AFL-CIO. As a matter of fact the alliance is already pretty far along.

Not long ago Bayard Rustin and some others set up what's called the A. Phillip Randolph Institute in New York. Reports are that the following persons serve on the executive committee of the Institute: M.L. King, Jr., Roy Wilkins, James Farmer, Whitney Young and John Lewis. It's also reported that there'll be an "advisory group" composed of representatives of labor organizations and churches.

The purpose of the Institute is to mobilize the political strength of civil rights groups behind the AFL-CIO's fight to get Congress to repeal the part of the federal labor law which

permits states to have laws that hinder union organization. Another of the purposes of the Institute is to serve as an "ideological clearinghouse" for civil rights groups and to "train" civil rights workers and those who want to organize poor whites.

According to Rustin, the Institute now has $80,000. It got $50,000 from the AFL-CIO, and another $30,000 from what Rustin describes as "personal friends." It may be that the Institute is just what the civil rights movement needs--an adequately financed training institution in which civil rights workers and poor white organizers can learn what they need to know to be effective politically. On the other hand, some of the background facts--such as the heavy dependence on AFL-CIO funds--need to be examined rather closely. We say this because of what we know about some of the other organizations which have been created and financed by AFL-CIO.

In 1962 an organization called the American Institute for Free Labor Development (AIFLD) was set up. It grew out of a training school which was conducted in 1960 by an AFL-CIO affiliate (Communication Workers of America) and which was financed with money provided by the U.S. State Department. The training school was for Latin American labor unionists.

The State Department provided enough money not only to put the Latin Americans through the training course, but also to pay their salaries for nine months after they returned home. George Meany, President of the AFL-CIO worked with the State Department and the Communications Workers of America in setting up AIFLD. There was some trouble finding a person to head the new organization, because some of its money was to come from an outfit called the Michigan Fund. The Michigan Fund had already been identified as one of the channels the Central Intelligence Agency uses to put funds into the hands of those who will do its bidding in other countries. Finally an old gentleman named Serafina Romualdi was placed it its head. AIFLD was endowed with a "special projects" department and at its helm was placed William C. Doherty, Jr., son of a former AFL-CIO vice-president.

AIFLD "trains" Latin American unionists. It has 14 offices in Latin American countries. These offices have trained more than 20,000 union members in what AIFLD calls "trade union procedures". Some 300 of the more successful trainees have been brought to the AIFLD headquarters in Washington, D.C. for nine months' further training. This "elite" of Latin American union members get paid travel and living expenses while they're at the special training in Washington, D.C., and they are kept on the AIFLD payroll for nine months after they return to their countries.

One of the "special projects" of the AIFLD department headed by William C. Doherty seems to have been helping to organize and maintain the general strike in British Guiana in 1963. The general strike was designed to overthrow the

socialist government of Prime Minister Cheddi Jagan. Some of the Guianese unionists whose nine months of pay from AIFLD was about to expire at the time of the general strike, were kept on for an additional five months, so they could participate more effectively in the CIA's project of overthrowing the British Guianese Government.

In general the purpose of AIFLD is to keep "communists" out of labor unions in Latin America, and, of course, to keep "communists" out of Latin American governments (and, we might add, to keep them inside Latin American jails). What is a "communist, as AIFLD see things ? One person who worked with an AIFLD project in Bolivia said: "By the definition of AIFLD anyone who wanted a raise was a communist. Its whole purpose was to make the 120 or so men it trained into government supporters."

The board of trustees of AIFLD includes some persons who could hardly be supposed to be militant representatives of the interests of Latin American workers. The trustees include:

J. Peter Grace (Chairman)	President of W.R. Grace & Co. (which has sugar growing and refining, paper manufacturing, food processing and paint making operations in Peru, Chile, Colombia, Bolivia, Ecuador, Central America and Panama); director of First National City Bank of New York (with vast banking operations throughout Latin America); director of Kennecott Copper Co. (with large copper mining operations in Chile); director of Brazilian Traction Light and Power Co. (which produces and distributes about 50% of the electric power in Brazil and provides and operates about 80% of Brazilian telephones.)
Berent Friele	Vice president and director of International Basic Economy Corp., a Rockefeller Latin American operation.
Charles Brinkerhoff	Vice-chairman and director, Anaconda Co. (which owns the copper that Kennecott doesn't own in Chile); director of First National City Bank of New York; director of ACF Industries, Inc. (one of the larger armaments makers in the U.S.)
Juan T. Trippe	Chairman of Pan American World Airways (which operates the missel site at Cape Kennedy under contract with the U.S. Government and which owns, with W.R. Grace & Co., large shipping interests in Latin America); director of Chrysler Corp.

Henry S. Woodbridge	Chairman of True Temper Corp. (manufactures various kinds of tools and railroad equipment); director of International Power Co. (produces and distributes electric power in Bolivia, El Salvador, Mexico, and Venezuela.)
William Hickey	Chairman, executive committee, True Temper Corp.; Pres. of United Corp.(an investment fund with large utilities holdings); director of International Power Co.; director of Bolivia Power Co.
Robert Charles Hill	U.S. Ambassador to Mexico, 1957-1961; director, United Fruit Co. (which owns most of the banana and other fruit production in Central and South America; it was largely in United Fruit's interest that the CIA overthrew the Government of Guatemala in 1954, in order to restore the banana lands which the Arbenz government had taken from United Fruit); director of International Power; director of Merck & Co., whose former president, John T. Connor, is Lyndon's Secretary of Commerce; director of True Temper Corp.

Thus, the policy-making board of trustees of AIFLD includes some of the most powerful industrialists and financiers in the U.S., who are also large employers of Latin American workers.

The budget of AIFLD, according to its head man, Roumaldi, is about $2 million per year. Of this, the AFL-CIO contributes 11%, business organizations (presumably the corporations represented on the AIFLD board) contribute 8.5% and the Agency for International Development (Lyndon's foreign aid agency which, as we've shown many times in these pages, is actually an arm of American big business) contributes the rest.

What all this means, simply, is that the AFL-CIO makes a token contribution to the budget of AIFLD and that the rest of the money is supplied by big business and big business's boy, Lyndon. Unless AIFLD lives in a world different from the one we know, then big business and Lyndon are setting the policies for AIFLD, which, in turn means, that the AIFLD trainees are indoctrinated with what Lyndon and big business think they ought to know and believe, and then these "trainees" are sent back to Latin America and paid to serve as labor finks for big business and political finks for Lyndon.

With this kind of record on the AFL-CIO and its "coalitions", we think it would be advisable for any civil rights organization to consider everything very carefully before recruiting workers to be put through a training course financed and created by the AFL-CIO. Maybe the money was given to the A. Phillip Randolph Institute by the AFL-CIO, but who gave it

to the union ? And what did the AFL-CIO agree to do in return for the money ? If AFL-CIO's record in AIFLD means anything at all, then it establishes that the greatest of our labor organizations is wholly capable of cooperating with the U.S. Government and with American corporations to sell out the workers it claims to represent.

Who won't it sell out, if the price is right ?

* * *

It's not only through big labor and big business that Lyndon shows his concern for the poor of Latin America. Just the other day he told David Bell, who runs the Agency for International Development for him, to pay the expenses so Lyndon's brother-in law, Antonio J. Taylor, could make a tour of Latin America.

Ladybird's brother runs an arts and crafts store in San Antonio, Texas, and Lyndon thought it would be nice if Antonio would run around Latin America looking for things he could sell in his store. Of course, while he's down there, he can also tell the natives what they could make for him to sell in the store, and, maybe, place some orders with them.

Lyndon's a good family man, if nothing else. He arranged that Antonio's expenses would be paid for this little business trip (AID announced that he was going down there to explore the possibility of developing sources of artwork so the latin American countries would be able to earn more dollars) and, also, that he'd get $75 per day as a consultant to the Agency for International Development. Antonio will be going to Ecuador, Peru, Bolivia, and Guatemala.

We do hope he has a nice time, and makes lots of money. Lyndon will be so proud.

* * *

Lyndon's murderous war in Vietnam goes on and on. That means Lyndon's lies about Vietnam have to get bigger and bigger. When he lies to the American people, that's one thing. They elected him, or some of them did, so, in a way, they asked for it. Lyndon was a well-known liar long before he ever became president.

But one of the things Lyndon's very proud of is that he's increased the number of Vietnamese children in schoolfrom 500,000 to 1,500,000. Another of his kindnesses involves having the United States Information Agency produce the textbooks for the schools. The USIA printing plant in Manila turns out 75,000 of these U.S. approved textbooks for the Vietnamese children Lyndon is putting into the schools.

It's hard to believe that Lyndon wouldn't put at least some of the lies he tells about the war into the textbooks for the Vietnamese children to "learn" from. All those kids will, we're sure, be thoroughly indoctrinated with the Lyndon-McNamara-Bundy theory that the civil war in Vietnam is not a civil war at all, but a case of those evil, wild-eyed communists from the north, jealous of the orderly and stable progress made under the 60-odd governments in recent years in South Vietnam, trying to cause trouble for the contented and happy South Vietnamese people.

In the field of crimes against humanity, which is worse--burning and bombing and shooting and gassing the people of South Vietnam; or warping the minds of their children?

Lyndon, we suppose, is not concerned about it. He's too preoccupied, as he said to some friends the other day, wondering why the North Vietnamese don't want him to educate their children. "I'd be glad to do this for North Vietnam, too," he said. "But they won't sit down and talk to me. I'm ready to talk to them at any time, anywhere, about peace and future improvement of their country, but they simply will not talk."

Then he sent another wave of bombers over North Vietnam.

Will that be in the books?

* * *

July 8, 1965
Jack Minnis

[1965, July 15]

LIFE WITH LYNDON IN THE GREAT SOCIETY, Vol. 1, No. 24

We used quite some space last week talking about the way the AFL-CIO cooperates with American corporations in the "training" of Latin American labor leaders. Readers will remember we listed as Chairman of the Trustees of AIFLD, the AFL-CIO arm which does this "training", J. Peter Grace, whose vast manufacturing and mining interests in Latin America include a directorship on the board of Kennecott Copper Co. Another of the trustees listed was Charles Brinkerhoff, Vice-chairman of the Anaconda Co.

It is a proper footnote to last week's item to report that leaders of the labor union which represents the workers in the Chilean copper mines owned by Kennecott and Anaconda are planning to strike in protest over a bill being considered by the Chilean legislature which would nationalize the copper holdings of the two U.S. corporations.

The picture is really beautiful, from the perspective of the Great Society. Is it the exploiting yankee robber barons that threaten to disrupt the entire Chilean economy if the Chilean Government nationalizes the mines? Why, of course not. These industrial statesmen would never think of interfering in such a way with the internal affairs of a foreign government.

They can sit back in their overstuffed board rooms and shake their heads, and cluck their teeth, about the inability of Latin Americansto govern themselves properly, while their bought-and-paid-for labor finks do the dirty work for them in Chile.

* * *

Lyndon spent somewhere between $500,000 and $2,700,000 (the estimates differ, depending on which official you talk to) to outfit his offices in the new federal building in Austin, Texas. His suite has ten rooms, which means that he spent between $50,000 and $270,000 per room for this little hideaway.

Of course, you've got to remember that Lyndon is used to having it good. He's become a multi-millionaire during the years of his "public service", and when you get into that class, you just naturally demand that things be a bit more comfortable than ordinary folk need.

The new federal building which houses Lyndon's lush apartment, provides an illustration of where some of Lyndon's millions came from. At least part of the building, including the offices of the Bureau of Internal Revenue, and Lyndon's Lair, are equipped with four-channel Muzak (canned music) equipment. Thus Lyndon and the government workers can have

their choice of four different melodies to soothe them during the working hours.

It just happens that Lyndon's TV-Radio broadcasting company in Austin has the Muzak franchise for the Austin area. Lyndon (as President of the U.S.) is purchasing the music he and his workers will enjoy in the new building, from himself (as owner of the TV-Radio broadcasting company.)

And when Lyndon's General Services Administration sat dwon across the table from Lyndon's TV-Radio company to negotiate the contract for the Muzak service for the new federal building, do you suppose the negotiators were more worried about saving the taxpayers' money, or about getting Lyndon closer to his next million?

This deal of Lyndon's excited our curiousity about the Muzak music service. We discovered that the Muzak Corporation is a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Wrather Corporation of California. Wrather Corporation is controlled by two men. J.D. Wrather, Jr., one of the controlling stockholders, is a former Texas oil man who invested his money in radio, television and motion pictures. The Wrather Corporation owns such TV delights as the Lone Ranger series and Lassie.

The other controlling stockholder is J.L. Loeb, senior partner in the investment banking house of Carl M. Loeb, Rhoades & Co. In addition to his holding in Wrather Corp., Loeb is a director of Allied Chemical Corp. and Seagram's Ltd. (both of which are substantial federal contractors.)

Loeb was chairman of the committee of businessmen which placed ads for Johnson and Humphrey in the major newspapers of the country. Many of the members of the committee were substantial contributors to the campaign fund.

Thus does the Presidency of the U.S. turn out to be a back-scratching deal among the corporate elite.

Was it ever anything else ?

* * *

Lyndon's war against the Vietnamese people is making some Americans rich. It's always been typical of American wars that the ordinary people were asked--and then required, by the draft--to fight. It's also typical of these wars that the businessmen who supply the materials of war are permitted to get just as rich as they want to. The war in Vietnam is no exception.

Lyndon has decided that it's going to be necessary to build a great many more or less permanent installations in Vietnam--air fields, missile sites, army barracks, harbor facilities, etc. The Army and the Navy both have engineering units which are reputed to be the best in the business. Are

they used to do all this building ? Not on your life. That would be SOCIALISM.

Two contracting companies--Raymond International, Inc., and Morrison-Knudsen, Inc.--are doing the bulk of the work. At the present time they are doing work costing $5 million per month for the Department of Defense in Vietnam.

Ordinarily such work is done only after various contractors have been invited to submit bids to the Defense Department. Then the jobs are given to those contractors who agree to do the work for the least amount of money. But this is not the way Lyndon is handling things in Vietnam. No indeed.

He's reached an agreement with the two contracting firms that they'll go ahead and build what the Defense Department wants, at whatever it costs, and then the companies will be paid for all their costs in connection with the building, plus a fixed fee for their profit. The profit fee is figured as a percentage of construction cost. Thus, the more the work costs, the more profit the contractors make.

Morrison-Knudsen is one of the biggest contractors in the world. It does construction work throughout the "free world" for governments, oil companies, the U.S. Defense Department, etc. It appears to be largely controlled by Harry W. Morrison of Boise, Idaho. Morrison has been involved in construction work of the U.S. Government for a long time. He headed the company which built the Boulder and Hoover dams.

Raymond International is connected with the Jones & Laughlin Steel Corp., Celanese Corp. of America, Kidder, Peabody & Co. (stock brokers) and the United California Bank (owned by Western Bancorporation, biggest bank holding company in the U.S., one of whose directors is Hubert's great friend, Charles B. Thornton).

Some of the $700 million which Lyndon just got from his ready-and-willing whores in the U.S. Congress will be handed over to Morrison-Knudsen and Raymond International for the vital work they're doing in defense of "freedom" in South Vietnam. The rest of it will goto the other defense contractors, those ghouls who feed and get fat off the misery of the world.

Thus does the Great Society grow ever greater.

* * *

In connection with Lyndon's great Howard University speech of a month or so ago, we thought his recital of the plight of American Negroes in the Great Society more or less adequate. But we thought his proposal to do nothing but hold a conference in the fall demonstrated beyond a doubt just what a phony is the Great Society and its daddy, Lyndon.

Now we're beginning to get reports about the plans which are being laid for the Great Fall Conference at the Washington Ranch. It seems Lyndon has assigned three of his top white house assistants to confer with "experts" on the problems of American Negroes.

Who are these "experts" ? They're the same old crowd--sociologists, psychologists, authors, churchmen and civil rights "leaders".

We've been convinced for a long time that the only qualified experts on poverty are poor people. And all of these experts that we've consulted on the causes of poverty agree on one single cause--they ain't got no money.

Now that may sound sort of silly to a fellow like Lyndon, who's got $10 million or so in his kick, and getting more all the time. It's true that no great philosophical principles are involved--no great ideas of how the government can help the poor folks. There's just one simple idea behind the whole thing. Poor people will remain poor until they get a chance to get some money, and then they won't be poor any more.

That's the idea Lyndon's war on poverty has avoided like the plague. All the great schemes for helping the poor folks come down to putting money into the hands of those who already have plenty. What the poor folks get is "culture", "training", "guidance", "counseling", etc. Try to buy a loaf of bread with that; or pay the dentist to fix your kids' teeth; or buy them some decent clothes to wear to school; or pay the landlord so he won't throw you out on the street; or pay the gas company so they won't turn off the heat in the dead of winter. Just try it.

Of course, the experts that Lyndon talks to and listens to will explain that you can't just give poor peoplemoney because it would "kill their initiative" and make bums of them. It'd ruin their moral character. Lyndon and his experts always figure that poor folks have to earn money, not just receive it.

What we wonder is how the rich folks, like Lyndon and his friends, are able to preserve their moral character and their initiative, in the face of the hundreds of millions they get from the U.S. Government. It must be very trying.

* * *

Lyndon's concern for the poor was reflected in the testimony of his-Secretary of Labor, Willard Wirtz, before a Senate committee that's considering a bill to bring more workers under the coverage of the federal law that requires an employer to pay his workers at least $1.25 an hour.

Wirtz said that Lyndon is not trying to get a higher minimum wage. Wirtz's own department has put out figures showing that a family of four have to have at least $6,000 per year in order to maintain what's called a minimum adequate standard of living. Working forty hours a week, a man making $1.25 per hour has a gross yearly pay of $2,600. That's less than half what Wirtz says he needs.

Furthermore, under the minimum wage bill that Lyndon is backing, 4.5 million more workers would come under the present $1.25 minimum wage. But 70% of those workers are already receiving better than the minimum.

As soon as Lyndon's bill is passed by the Congress, as it doubtless will be, you can bet that he'll be on TV all over the country, sticking out his chest and braying about what he's just done for the poor folks.

In the interest of avoiding arrest under several different laws, we'll refrain here from suggesting what the poor folks ought to do for Lyndon.

* * *

We recently learned of a civil rights law that's been on the federal books since 1875. The law forbids exclusion of Negroes from jury duty. It provides for a $5,000 fine to be imposed on any state or federal official who does anything to exclude Negroes from juries. This is not an unknown and forgotten law that nobody has paid any attention to.

At least three times since 1950 the U.S. Justice Department has issued instructions to U.S. Attorneys around the country to report to it instances of the exclusion of Negroes from juries. So far as anybody in Washington knows, the U.S. Attorneys General since then have done nothing to follow up these instructions, and no reports have ever been made.

Burke Marshall, whom Kennedy appointed as Asst. Attorney General in charge of the CivilRights Division of the Justice Department, recently told a reporter "We could have done more with the law. We investigated several cases and concluded that Negroes were being excluded. But we never secured indictments and never made a major drive."

This is the same Burke Marshall who was praised to the skies by official Washington for his great contributions to the cause of civil rights. He resigned last January to go to work for the International Business Machines Corp., as general counsel.

Marshall gave the reporter several reasons for not having pushed the prosecution of such cases. One of the reasons was that he thought it would be impossible to get federal juries in the South to convict southern officials.

We don't suppose there's a city, county or state or federal court in the South in which Negroes are not systematically and customarily excluded from juries. Furthermore, we know damn well there isn't a lwayer practicing in the South, or a judge sitting on a bench in the South, or a court clerk or other jury-impaneling official in the South, who doesn't know this to be tmne.

All of the federal judges in the South know all the tricks by which Negroes are excluded from juries, because they were lawyers and politicians before they were judges. All the U.S. Attorneys in the South know the same things because they are intimately associated with jury selection.

If the U.S. Justice Department knows that Southern federal juries will not convict officials for the crime of jury exclusion, then they can get the trials of such officials changed to the northern courts where they can be convicted. And they do know it, by their own admission.

The only conclusion a reasonable man can reach, we think, is that Lyndon intends for Negroes to continue being excluded from juries in the South. Else he would instruct the Great John Doar, present Asst. Attorney General of the Civil Rights Division, to prosecute southern officials wholesale for thas federal crime.

Lyndon does some os his most eloquent hee-hawing about equality before the law. But Negroes won't be equal before the law, until they serve, without restriction, on all juries.

What would a farmer do with even a prize jackass who thought his hee-haw was so lovely that he should be excused from all duties so he could devote his full time to filling the air with sound ?

* * *

As we write, word comes that Adlai Stevenson dropped dead today in London. He will no doubt be mourned by those he served as U.S. Ambassador to the U.N., and by his family.

* * *

July 15, 1965
Jack Minnis

[1965, July 22]

LIFE WITH LYNDON IN THE GREAT SOCIETY, Vol. 1, No. 25

The last two weeks we've begun these pages talking about the international activities of the AFL-CIO. We do so again this week.

Word comes, in "News from the AFL-CIO", about the "training" program of AIFLD for labor leaders in Peru. This was the first indoctrination program for Latin labor leaders that was set up by AIFLD. It is reported by the AFL-CIO that "most of the members of the executive boards of the bank, textile, sugar and other leading unions of Peru are AIFLD graduates, and the same is true for the main city centrals."

Further, AFL-CIO reports that organizing efforts in Peru now are centered primarily on agricultural workers, whose leaders will be duly trained by the AIFLD--indoctrinated, that is, with the kind of labor philosophy which American corporations think they ought to have.

Is it difficult to understand why the AFL-CIO leadership, including George Meany and the AFL-CIO executive council, are just as slavish in their support of what Lyndon's doing in the Dominican Republic and Vietnam, as any of Lyndon's other lackeys ?

Lyndon is offering the AFL-CIO leadership the money and the political and military support they need to take over the Latin American workers. The American "labor leaders" can then serve as labor contractors for American corporations in Latin America.

Thus will American "freedom and prosperity" come to the starving and oppressed people of Latin America.

Does anyone think it will stop there ? Already the counterpart of AIFLD for African workers is being set up by Lyndon's labor leaders in the AFL-CIO.

Some say that Lyndon is crazy. We say he is crazy like a fox, remembering that while foxes are noted for their cleverness, they are frequently rabid. Could it be the proud destiny of the American people to fill the world with mad dogs ?

* * *

There is a lesson to be learned from the activities of American corporations in the Republic of South Africa.

First of all the lesson teaches us something about American politics. Two of the leading exploiters of South Africa's mineral and industrial wealth are Charles W. Engelhard and C. Douglas Dillon. They do not, of course, operate alone. They have with them a very significant proportion of the corporate rulers of the American economy. The important thing about these two is that Engelhard is one of the larger contributors to the Democrat Party

and C.Douglas Dillon is one of the most prominent and wealthy members of the "liberal" wing of the Republican Party.

Therefore, the U.S. corporations (we've identified them many times in these pages) which operate so profitably in South Africa (25% profit on investment is the least they expect) are represented by the leadership of both American political parties. Furthermore the corporations and those who control them constitute the economic base from which Lyndon intends to rule the world. Those who think there is some fundamental difference between the Democrat and Republican parties need to examine these facts a bit more closely.

Now these two corporate-political leaders, Dillon and Engelhard, say they do not approve of the oppression of black people by the racist government of South Africa. That is what they say. Their objection to this oppression has not prevented their taking the enormous profits that can be made from the very fact of this oppression. But, still, they say they don't like it and would rather they could make their profits without people having to be oppressed in this way.

For about a year now American corporations have been trying to upgrade the black workers and give them some of the better jobs in the South African mines. They say they want to do this because they believe everyone should have equal opportunity in employment. They don't say when it was that they began believing this, but it must have been only recently.

One of the facts of life in South Africa, as in the U.S., is that Negroes, generally, receive less pay for doing a given job than whites receive for doing the same job. The difference between South Africa and the U.S. is that seldom do black workers in South Africa get a chance to do a"white"job. (In the U.S. they do get such a chance now and then.) For example, one report from South Africa says "The whites' work in the mines is already entirely supervisory. All physical labor has long been done by black workers."

Now, what the American corporations want to change is the white supervision. They know very well that the black workers are capable of mining the gold and other minerals without the supervision of the whites. And if the corporations can do away with the white supervisors, they can cut their payroll costs by a large amount. They also know that black workers are just as capable of doing such supervisory work as needs to be done, as are the whites, but that the black workers, because they are being paid so little now, would be willing to do the supervisory work for much less than the whites are now being paid.

Take the example of the black worker who is now doing labor in the mines, and has been doing so for some yeras. He knows enough to be a supervisor of others less experienced than he. He has been earning somewhere between $15 and $50 per month for the labor he does. His white supervisor is paid between $319 and $420 for supervising him. If the mining corporation can "upgrade" the black worker to a supervisory position, it can pay him from five to ten

times as much as it pays him as a laborer, and still not be paying him half as much as it presently pays the white supervisor. The corporations figure that, because the black workers are so desperate for an increase in wages, they will be willing to do the supervisory work for much less than the whites will do it now. And they also figure that in many cases they can eliminate the supervision all together and, with a very small increase in the black workers' wage, can get the same amount and quality of work done at less than half their present labor cost.

This, we believe, is the real explanation of the sudden liberality on the race issue of many U.S. corporations which for years have steadfastly maintained white supremacy in their hiring policies. We think it is true in the U.S. as well as in South Africa.

Employers have always pitted blacks against whites in order more profitably to exploit both. If this race tension among workers had not been so profitable, we think it would have long since disappeared. The institutions which have always perpetuated race prejudice are precisely those institutions which are more or less controlled and dominated by people with money--the churches, the schools, the law-making bodies, the courts, the public officials, the newspapers, etc.

Thus the lesson we can learn from what the American corporations are doing in South Africa is, first of all, their activities have the support of the leadership of both the Republican and the Democrat parties. Secondly, whatever the corporations say about wanting to promote equal job opportunity, we know that they are first of all interested in profits, and we know that they have always perpetuated and used race prejudice in this country for the purpose of increasing their profits, just as they have done in South Africa. Thus, when they suddenly change their minds about equal opportunity, it must be because the see more profits in changing their attitudes; not because they've suddenly seen the light.

We must remember this always. For if it becomes profitable for them to begin playing off the whites against the blacks, with a kind of reverse english, then that's exactly what they'll do. They are primarily interested in profits and they'll do anything to increase them. Anything.

This is the attitude, on the part of the business and financial elite, which produced the gas chambers and the coke ovens in Nazi Germany. If you think it can't happen here, then you need to look again at Lyndon and his friends.

* * *

Let's look at another aspect of the quest for profits by U.S. corporations. This one involves the Chrysler Corporation (which, incidentally, is presently building an enormous plant for increased production in South Africa).

The Chairman of Chrysler, George H. Love, was one of Lyndon's big business supporters in 1964.

A Chrysler official, Harry E. Chesebrough, was testifying last week before a Senate committee which is holding hearings on auto safety devices. One of the Senators mentioned that certain 1965 Chryslers, Dodges and Plymouths were turned out and sold with a defect in the steering mechanism. The defect was suchthat the steering wheel could, at any time, become disconnected from the front wheels, thus causing the driver to lose control of the car.

Chesebrough admitted this was true, but he said he could'nt say how many of the cars were produced and sold with this defect in them. He said that as soon as Chrysler found out about the defect, they took steps to correct the manufacturing process so that no more would be turned out.

But they did not attempt to notify the persons who had already bought Chryslers, Dodges and Plymouths, that the cars had this defect. They never even bothered to find out how many accidents had been caused by the defect, and how many people had been killed and maimed as a result of these accidents. This was not because they just didn't care.

But, you see, if they had sent a notice to every one who had bought one of their cars, the word inevitably would have gotten around to the general public, and car buyers would have been afraid to buy Chryslers, Dodges and Plymouths. Furthermore, people who had been in accidents resulting from steering failures would have sued Chrysler for causing the accidents, and Chrysler would have had to pay out a lot of money to them.

Chesebrough did a lot of bragging at the hearing about how concerned Chrysler is for the safety of its cars. The bragging was pretty empty when it came out that Chrysler had let an unknown number of people drive cars around with a defect which could easily be the cause of a fatal accident.

This is just another example of what happens in a society when it is run by profit-hungry businessmen who will do <u>anything</u> to preserve and increase their profit-making deals.

* * *

Another Senate committee is holding hearings on the use of wiretaps by Lyndon's government agencies. During one recent session Cresson O. Davis, chief of the intelligence division of the Internal Revenue Service (Lyndon's tax collectors), testified that Lyndon's tax officials approved of the use of wiretaps and actually trained agents of the Internal Revenue Service in how to use them.

Of course, Lyndon did not authorize the use of wiretaps against honest respectable businessmen like those Chrysler officials. The wiretaps were to be used only against "racketeers". Davis testified that the Washington office of the Internal Revenue Service provided funds for the purchase of a truck disguised as a telephone company

vehicle, for use in installing wiretaps in the homes of unsuspecting taxpayers. The revenue agents present themselves at the door of the person being investigated and tell him that something is wrong with his phone. On the pretext of fixing something about the telephone, they install the wiretap.

Davis was not asked if heever got the cooperation of the telephone compnay in installing wiretapsy but, considering the close connections between American Telephone and Telegraph, and Lyndon's government, it seems likely Lyndon's agents would have secured the cooperation of the company rather than take a chance on exposure by having someone suspect the phoney "telephone workers" and check with the phone company about their credentials.

Of course, Lyndon was advised in advance what Davis's testimony at the hearings would be, so he made another of those pious statements of his about how he didn't approve of wiretapping and just absolutely would not put up with it.

We're reminded of a novel recently written by a Washington newspaperman. In thenovel, the fictional President of the U.S.A. orders the FBI to tap every telephone in the country, so he'll know what's going on. The fictional president was nutty as a fruitcake.

* * *

We commented some weeks ago on the Bobby Baker investigation, mentioning how convenient it was for Lyndon and some of his Texas millionaire friends, that Kennedy got killed when he did. The killing seems to have been a factor in avoiding some pretty nasty disclosures about how Lyndon got rich, and about how some of his friends got even richer.

We think we didn't mention it before, but the Justice Department was conducting an investigation of the Baker case at the same time that the Senate committee was holding its hearings. It appears that Kennedy was figuring to be ready seriously to prosecute some of the principals for their various illegal activities. Those principals might even have included Lyndon.

So it is really interesting to find that Kennedy's death had an immediate effect on the conduct of the Justice Department investigation. The New York Times last Sunday ran a story on the effect of the disclosures of wiretapping on the investigations of organized crime by the Justice Department. It's not at all clear why this infromation was included in such a story, but the Times quotes a Justice Department lawyer as saying that the day after Kennedy died "We stopped getting information from the FBI on the Bobby Baker investigation."

Whatever that tidbit of information may have to do with organized crime, it certainly could have a great deal to do with why Kennedy was killed. And with who killed him...Jack Minnis, July 22, 1965

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[1965, July 29]

LIFE WITH LYNDON IN THE GREAT SOCIETY, Vol. 1, No. 26

We're not going to say much about the great news conference Lyndon held yesterday morning. He was supposed to have been consulting with his "experts" during the preceding six days or so, and wrestling with his "soul" or his"conscience", or whatever it is he wrestles with.

All that came out of all this at the conference was that we're going to kill more Vietnamese than we ever have in the past. Lyndon repeated the same old crap about "agression from the north". He said he was going to explain why we're doing this to the Vietnamese people. But he didn't. All he did was mumble the tired old phrases about "freedom".

It's apity that Lyndon hasn't sufficient confidence in the "free enterprise system" just to come right out and tell the people of the U.S. that their sons are going to die, and their money is going to be spent, to preserve the American Corporate Empire's eastern military outpost.

If he'd tell it like it is, at least the people would know what they were dying for. On the other hand, they might not be very eager to die for it. There's the rub.

We suppose nobidy really needs to have it explained to him what we're doing in Vietnam. All he needs do is look at a map of Southeast Asia. The map will show him that if we pull out of Vietnam, we've no place to go but to the Philippines, leaving the vast markets, trade routes and raw materials of that area to the domination of other powers, or, even worse, from our point of view, undominated from outside.

And we've no reason to suppose the people of the Philippines are any happier about our control of their economy than are the Vietnamese. If we let the Vietnamese throw us out, the Philippines people will get the idea they can do it too. Then we're back to Hawaii and the Eastern preserves of the Empire are gone. "Freedom is snuffed out", as Lyndon would say.

* * *

Last week the Washington Post ran an Associated Press story from a correspondent in South Vietnam. The story described an attack by American and Government forces on the village of Bagia. The attack by ground trooops had been preceded by a bombing attack. The story began: "The wailing of women and the stench of burned bodies greeted the column of troops as they marched wearily into Bagia."

The story was accompanied by a picture showing a woman sitting in the dust of the village street, cluthhing in her arms the mangled body of her baby. The mangling of the child was accomplished by the bombs and napalm rained upon the village

by the "leader of the free world." We had to bomb the village, you see; in order to soften it up for the ground troops.

Actually, the village had been "pro-government" all along. But there had been a Viet Cong attack on a Government installation near the village and the American and Government forces figured some of the Viet Cong might have taken refuge in the village. On the strength of this supposition the village was destroyed from the air.

The story quoted a U.S. Air Force Officer, describing U.S. bombing policy with respect to Bagia: "When we are in a bind like we were at Bagia we unload on the whole area to try to save the situation. We usually kill more women and kids than we do Viet Cong, but the government trooops just aren't available to clean out the villages so this is the only answer."

Returning from his survey of the situation in Viet Nam, Lyndon's Defense Secretary, MacNamara, said: "The whole United States military effort is absolutely magnificent. The American people ought to be proud of them."

It takes a strong stomach to be Secretary of Defense for the Great Society.

* * *

Lyndon announced that he's appointing Abe Fortas to replace Arthur Goldberg, whom he arm-twisted off the Supreme Court so the latter could present a "liberal face" for the U.S. at the United Nations.

Fortas has for many years been a close personal friend of Lyndon's. He is a member of the Washington law firm of Arnold, Fortas & Porter. Fortas and his partner, Thurman Arnold, held numerous appointive positions during the era of the New Deal. Arnold was Roosevelt's chief of the anti-trust division of the Justice Department and later a federal judge.

Fortas is a director of SuCrest Corp., a sugar and molasses firm with which Adolph Berle, Jr., Kennedy's Latin American expert, is also associated. Fortas is a director and was recently appointed vice-president of Federated Department Stores, Inc., one of the largest chain mercantile organizations in the country. It operates some 55 stores in various cities. Fortas is a director of the Madison National Bank and of the Franklin Life Insurance Company.

He knows all about the Great Society.

* * *

Lyndon also announced that he is appointing John Gardner, President of the Carnegie Corp., to replace Anthony Celebrezze

as Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare. In announcing the appointment, Lyndon said he had persuaded the directors of the Carnegie Corporation to let Gardner go.

Gardner, in addition to his duties as President of the Carnegie Corp. (which describes itself as pursuing "the advancement and diffusion of knowledge" and which makes grants for "studies of critical problems facing American education, the improvement of teaching, and research and training programs in public and international affairs) is a director of Shell Oil Co. and of the New York Telephone Co.

The directors of the Carnegie Corp. who, as Lyndon says, "let Gardner go" to take charge of the distribution of welfare funds of the U.S. Government, are an interesting crew to be involved in such things. The directors include:

Morris Hadley	Partner, Milbank, Tweed, Hadley & McCloy; director, Borden Co.
Frederick M. Eaton	Partner, Shearman & Sterling; director, Great American Insurance Co., Monsanto Chemical Co., N.Y. Life Insurance Co., Consolidated Edison Co. of N.Y.; member, trust advisory board, First National City Bank, N.Y.
Devereux C. Josephs	director, N.Y. Life Ins. Co., Consolidated Edison Co. of N.Y., American Smelting & Refining Co., American Brake Shoe Co., Smith Kline & French Labs, Rockefeller Center.
Frederick Sheffield	director, American Sugar Co., Liggett & Myers Tobacco Co.; member, trust advisory board, Chase Manhattan Bank
Charles Allen Thomas	Chairman, Monsanto Chemical Co.; director, Southern Bell Telephone, St. Louis Union Trust Co., First National Bank in St. Louis, Metropolitan Life Ins. Co. and Rand Corp.
David A. Shepard	Executive vice president, Standard Oil Co. of New Jersey.

Do you find it comforting to know that this is the background of the fellow who will be in charge of distributing the health, education and welfare funds of the Great Society?

Lyndon does. He said so.

* * *

Lyndon's war in Vietnam has some very enthusiastic participants. We mean, not those who are fighting and dying on both sides, but those who are handling the money. Three of the world's biggest oil companies, Standard of New Jersey, Caltex (a consortium of Standard of California and Texaco, which owns much oil production in Indonesia) and Shell Oil Co., are negotiating with the South Vietnamese Government (the one the U.S. owns) for the building of a $20 million refinery there. These are the principal suppliers of the petroleum needs of the military forces fighting for the preservation of the American Corporate Empire.

SHell, Standard and Caltex might be thought to be a bit balmy, to be investing $20 million in a country that's about to be drowned in war. Not so. As part of the foreign aid program, the overseas installations of American corporations are insured against such things as war damage. The insurance is just another service rendered by Lyndon to his friends in business. It's an inducement for bringing freedom and prosperity to such benighted lands as South Vietnam.

We're sure the Vietnamese villagers who get destroyed by American bombing raids will find it comforting to know that the napalm (or at least its gasoline ingredient) is made right on the soil of the motherland.

Lyndon is also shipping surplus dried milk to Vietnam. Foremost Dairies, Inc., ever on the alert, is building a plant in Saigon for reconverting the dried milk to liquid. It'll get contracts, either from the U.S. or the South Vietnamese Government, for the reconverting. Happy days.

It's reliably reported that the U.S. corporations making these investments in South Vietnam can expect a minimumof 25% to 30% profit on their investments each year.

All this lovely money flows directly from the bombing and burning and pillaging of the Vietnamese people. But, to be realistic, it's just as green as that which flows from any other situation. And that's what's important in the Great Society.

* * *

Eight of the country's largest steel companies have just been found guilty of criminal conspiracy in federal court. According to one newspaper account, the companies were convicted of conspiring "to fix certain steel prices and thus force up the price of such items as washing machines, refrigerators and automobiles."

The people who actually control the policies of these companies are, of course, not touched by this action. The corporations themselves are charged with the violations, and when found guilty are fined. For example Bethelehem Steel and U.S. Steel were fined $50,000 each.

Sometimes, as in this case, minor officials of the companies are charged with violations that could net them as much as six months in jail, although there is only one known case of such officials receiving jail sentences.

The fact is, despite the pious statements of the companies to the contrary, the policies which lead to the price-fixing conspiracies are determined in the board rooms of the companies, not in the executive offices.

The positions on the boards of directors are occuppied by some of the most respectable people in the country. They are the ones who determine largely what our economy will be like, about how many people will work and how many will go hungry. So long as private enterprise prevails this will be so.

Should it be so ? Should persons like these board members be permitted to get away with their conspiracies year after year and generation after generation, with not even the U.S. Government big enough to stop them? (Anyone who thinks those $50,000 fines are any deterrent doesn't understand the pricing policies of the industry. Such fines just become a part of the cost of doing business and get figured into the price the companies charge for their products.)

That's for you to decide. And if you decide that nobody should be permitted to exercise this kind of power free of any kind of control by the people, remember that the "nobody" includes you too.

In the event that some readers will want more specifics for considering the above questions, we include here the names and connections of some of the more prominent directors of the conspiring companies:

Roger Blough	Chairman, U.S. Steel; director, Commonwealth Fund, Equitable Life; Chairman, National Industrial Conference Bd.
Charles H. Bell	Chariman, General Mills, Inc.; director, U.S. Steel, Northern Pacific Ry., Northwestern National Bank of Minneapolis; Friend of Hubert Humphrey.
Harllee Barnch, Jr.	President of Southern Co. (Alabama Power Co., Georgia Power Co., etc.);director, Southern Railway System, U.S. Steel, General Reinsurance Life Corp.,North Star Reinsurance Co.
Francis S. Baer	Chairman, United California Bank; director, Jones & Laughlin Steel Corpl, Celanese Corp. of America, Raymond International, Inc.

Frank R. Denton	Vice Chairman, Mellon National Bank & Trust Co.,; director, Jones & Laughlin Steel Corp., Pullman, Inc., Westinghouse Electric Corp., Pittsburgh Plate Glass Co., Gulf Oil Corp.
John C. Denton	director, Armco Steel Corp., First National Bank of Kansas City, Mo., Spencer Chemical Division, Gulf Oil Corp.
John A. Mayer	President, Mellon National Bank & Trust Co.; director, Armco Steel Corp., H.J. Heinz Co., Westinghouse Air Brake Co., Diamond Alkali Co., University of Penn.

These are but a few, randomly selected, of the fifty or so directors of these eight companies. Even such a cursory examination as this reveals curious connections between these "competing" companies. For example, Denton the Jones & Laughlin director sits on the board of Mellon National Bank & Trust Co. with Mayer, the Armco director. Competition ?

* * *

We regret to report that we made an error of fact some weeks ago. We stated that the wife of Robert Meyner, former governor of New Jersey, was the sister of Adlai Stevenson. Helen Stevenson Meyner is the daughter of William E. Stevenson, U.S. Ambassador to the the Philippines, and the granddaughter of J. Ross Stevenson, a theologian. Adlai Stevenson is the son of Lewis Green Stevenson, who managed the copper and gold mines of the Hearst family, and the grandson of Adlai E. Stevenson, vice president of the U.S., 1893-97.

If there was any familial relation between Adlai Stevenson and Helen Stevenson Meyner, it appears to have been remote.

* * *

July 29,1965
Jack Minnis

[1965, Aug 5]

LIFE WITH LYNDON IN THE GREAT SOCIETY, Vol. 1, No. 27

In his news conference July 28, Lyndon said "Hanoi has set forth its own proposals. We are ready to discuss their proposals...." The New York Times of July 28 listed the four Hanoi proposals, among them "a complete United States military withdrawal from South Vietnam." The Times article said, further, that "the proposals had appeared to be 'preconditions' unacceptable to the United States. Now, officials say, other statements by Hanoi and the Chinese Communists and certain diplomatic indications have made it less clear that they are, in fact, 'preconditions'".

The Times article did not say what these "statements" and "indications" are. However, on July 30 the Washington Post ran an article by a British woman who had interviewed Ho Chi Minh on July 8. The British woman asked Ho whether the Hanoi proposal quoted above meant that North Vietnam wanted to negotiate the withdrawal of U.S. forces, or whether the proposal meant that North Vietnam was unwilling to negotiate until such forces are withdrawn. Ho replied that Hanoi is not prepared to negotiate until the U.S. forces are withdrawn.

In his big blast for "peace" through the United Nations Lyndon sounds like sweet reason itself--"we fear the meeting room no more than the battlefield"--but at the same time he knows very well that Hanoi is firmly maintaining its determination not to negotiate under the guns of the American military (we assume here, of course, that Lyndon's intelligence appartus--The CIA, the military intelligence services, the Defense Department intelligence agency, etc.--is at least as efficient as the Washington Post's).

It looks like Lyndon's "peace offensive" is just another cover-up which he hopes will make the U.S. action in Vietnam look respectable. If you compare what Lyndon says, with what he does, we see no other possible conclusion.

Furthermore, when Lyndon says that he wants "free elections" in South Vietnam, he means his own brand of "free election"--the kind by which he actually got elected to the Senate in 1948. Lyndon's old friend, Senator Russell of Georgia, said just four after the press conference, that if any election were held in Vietnam today, Ho Chi Minh would undoubtedly win it. Is there anyone in the house who thinks Lyndon and his friends are going to let Ho Chi Minh be elected to run both North and South Vietnam ?

* * *

And what about the razzle-dazzle at the press conference, when Lyndon disappointed the warhawks by refusing to call up the reserves, and by making it look like the U.S. was going to take it real easy for fear of going too far in Vietnam ? The reporters who pry into such things in Washington figure that Lyndon was afraid to call out the reserves and make it

unmistakeably clear that he's going all out, whatever it takes, to whip the Vietnamese people into line. The reporters say there's so much opposition to the Vietnamese war among congressmen that Lyndon figured they'd rebel if he went too fast. So, it looks like Lyndon will just take one step at a time, until he's got us so far in that the congressmen will have to go along with him.

Meanwhile, he's got his old friendJim Eastland, using the Internal Security Subcommittee, attacking the folks who don't want war. The Subcommittee is now gathering evidence on people who're involved in the teach-ins and other demonstrations against the war. When Lyndon figures he's got the country stirred up enough against those "little yellow devils" in Vietnam, he can give his buddy Jim the word, and Jim can begin holding public hearings, with his crew of tame finks on the witness stand, showing that anybody who doesn't want to die for the right of the American Corporate Empire to control the world, is a traitor.

Statesmanship in the Great Society.

* * *

On July 27, the Times ran three pictures showing what happens to Vietcong soldiers when they get captured by our boys. We can't reproduce the pictures here, but the cutlines tell the story. Picture number one said: "One of 13 men captured by South Vietnamese soldiers in Tamloc area, is beaten by questioner." Picture number two said: "Another of the 13 is beaten as the interrogators seek to obtain information about locations of guerillas and arms." Picture number three said: "After placing a cloth over this man's face, the soldiers pour water on him /on his face, so he can't breathe/, as a further inducement for him to talk. He finally told where two shotguns were hidden."

These were only three in a long series of documented instances of torture and inhumanity on the part of U.S. and "Government" forces. The latest occured August 2 when U.S. marines killed three women and a child as they destroyed a village they thought might have some Vietcong fighters in it.

OnJuly 28, the Times reported that Lyndon is trying to get this kind of thing stopped in Vietnam. The Times said that "the State Department disclosed that it was conducting discussions with the South Vietnamese Government in an effort to curb what is reported to be the frequent use of torture by South Vietnamese troops to extract information."

If the whole mess didn't involve so much human misery, that would be funny. Here's Lyndon's Government, through its representatives, "conducting discussions" with the "South Vietnamese Government". That makes it sound like one sovereign state, the U.S., dealing with another, South Vietnam, trying to get Vietnam to change its policy.

Actually the relationship between the two, the U.S. and the

"South Vietnamese Government" is more like the relation between an employer and his employee. Look at this.

The Times reported, July 27, on thesituation in one district in South Vietnam. The American "adviser" there, Army Major Shallala, "has been as intolerant of South Vietnamese weakness as he is determined to eradicate the Vietcong...." The Times story goes on: "When Major Shalala was assigned here nine months ago, he immediately judged that the district chief / highest local authority of the "South Vietnamese Government/ was inadequate. Without regard for niceties, he appealed for the removal of the chief. When the successor proved equally inadequate, he bluntly called for another change." And he got it.

Adviser--or governor ?

And look at this. The current issue of Fortune Magazine carries an article by one of its editors just back from a tour of Vietnam. Here's what he says about the relation between the U.S. and South Vietnam:

> "The running costs /to the U.S./ of the Vietnamese operation appear to have risen to about $2.2 billion annually. These costs break down roughly as follows: continuing economic aid to keep the Saigon Government afloat and to pay the bureaucracy--about $300 million annually; other economic support to the Vietnamese infrastructure--about $70 million annually; military assistance programs (weapons, pay for the Vietnamese forces, overhead cost of the U.S. military advisory establishment--$about $330 million annually; indirect costs represented by other forms of U.S. participation--including the combat forces, day-to-day military operating costs--that are absorbed by the U.S. defense budget--an estimated $800 million annually...."

Now here's a "government" whose officials and bureaucracy are paid by Lyndon, whose military payroll is met by Lyndon, whose entire military force is equipped by Lyndon, most of whose industrial and financial resources are supplied by Lyndon--here, in brief, is a "government" which is a wholly-owned subsidiary of Lyndon's American Corporate Empire--and when Lyndon and his friends want to change the policy of this wholly-owned lackey of theirs--want to stop, so they say, the torture of prisoners--they must "conduct discussions."

The truth is, of course, that Lyndon has no intention of stopping the torture of prisoners. If he had he certainly would not permit the U.S. forces to participate in it and give the kind of example to the "government forces" that the marines did the other day.

But wathh Lyndon make his move to stop the reporting of such incidents to the home folks who are asked to give up their sons for the high ideals--the freedom--Lyndon says he wants to bring to the people of Vietnam.

* * *

A few weeks ago we were talking about the training of Latin American labor leaders by a coalition of big business, big labor, and Lyndon's Agency for International Development. At that time we mentioned the fact that J. Peter Grace, Chairman of W.R. Grace & Co. was also chairman of the trustees of the outfit that does this "training".

Comes word now that J. Peter Grace's company, along with International Paper Co., is going to invest $37 million in a paper and pulp mill in Cali, Colombia. With that word also comes word that we (the U.S. public) will agree to pay W.R. Grace & Co. and International Paper Co. any losses they may suffer due to "loss by expropriation /that's what happened when Castro won in Cuba/, war, revolution and insurrection."

There really isn't too much danger of our having to pay them anything for loss from expropriation. Lyndon made that right clear when he sent the troops into the Dominican Republic.

Lyndon don't believe in messin' into the internal affairs of the Latin American countries. Oh no--because, you see, we agreed we wouldn't do that when we signed the OAS treaty. But just the same, Lyndon ain't gonna let them "greasers" get away with doin' any hurt to his ffiends and their property. That ain't messin' in internal affairs. That's just good business.

* * *

Lyndon's Office of Education is the agency which is supposed to be policing the southern school systems to be sure they don't continue to discriminate against black childrenas they spend the millions Lyndon's giving them under the new federal aid to education program. The Office of Education frequently issues news releases telling what a marvelous change has taken place in the southern"heart".

We're told that only a few die-hard school systems are refusing to file with the Office of Education satisfactory "compliance statements" and "desegregation plans." The truth about these "compliance statemants and desegregation plans" came out uring Lyndon's recent White House Conference on Education.

David Seely, head of the Office of Education's desegregation program said that " most of the desegregation plans, north and south, are intended to facilitate the minimum amount of integration."

The Civil Rights Act of 1964, for the enactment of which Lyndon took most of the credit, did not say that it would be U.S. policy to promote a token amount of school integration. The Act forbade, flatly and without qualification, the use of federal funds in any program which was infected with racial discrimination.

It was Lyndon who decided that it would be all right to continue giving money to his friends in the South, if they'd

just put a good face on things, and not openly admit they're running segregated schools.

"We Shall Overcome"--he said.

* * *

The Great Medicare Bill that Lyndon flew all the way to Missouri to sign is like a full garbage pail in the summer sun--nice and shiny on the outside, but teeming with maggots within.

Lyndon has the reputation of being a real wizard when it comes to getting controversial bills through Congress. The medicare bill is a pretty good example of how he does it. The money for the medical care and the doctor's bills of the old folks will come from taxes. But it won't be spent by the U.S. Government. Mercy no--that would be socialism, wouldn't it ?

Lyndon had the bill written so that the private hospitalization companies, particularly the Blue Cross-Blue Shield (which is controlled by the wealthy doctors and the wealthy hospital trustees) will actually handle the claims and pay out the tax money.

Thus Lyndon will take the money for medicare out of your paycheck, and turn that money over to the doctors and the hospitals and then they can pay themselves when the old folks come in for treatment. It looks to us like this ensures that the treatment the old folks get will be minimum, and the payment the doctors and hospitals get will be maximum.

There have been other times and other places when governments took the people's money away in taxes and gave it to the rich. When Mussolini did it in Italy it was called Fascism. When Hitler did it in Germany it was called Naziism. When Lyndon does it in the U.S., it's called the Great Society.

* * *

Lyndon's gettin' on in years, and one day he wants to have a little piece of land he can retire to and live out his days in the bucolic bliss of the Texas countryside. He's got about 14,000 acres in Texas right now. But Lyndon is a pretty good-sized ol' boy , and he needs lots of room.

So he took a little of the spare cash he's been saving up from his public servant's salary all these years (he's saved about $10 million, we're told, from a total income of not more than $2 million in those years) and bought another 4,000 acres. Now he's looking at another piece that measures 26,000 acres. If he buys that piece he oughta have enough room to run a few cattle , and some left over for Ladybird's garden.

They're such a sweet ol' couple.

(cppyright pending)

August 5, 1965--Jack Minnis

[1965, Aug 12]

LIFE WITH LYNDON IN THE GREAT SOCIETY, Vol. 1, No. 28

Well, at last, the Voting Rights Act is law. What kind of law, remains to be seen. There are some clues. It's been a hundred years or so since black folks could vote in the South. That means the whole South--every county of most of the 11 confederate states. That's 67 counties in Alabama, 75 in Arkansas, 159 in Georgia, 64 in Loisiana, 82 in Mississippi, 100 in North Carolina, 46 in South Carolina. Lyndon has sent registrars into nine counties at this writing. He says he wants as much "voluntary compliance" as possible. He wants to "scare" the racists who run Southern politics--that's what he says. When these racists see that he means business--those nine federal registrars are supposed to tell the racists that--then they'll fall right into line and shuck the whole theory and practice of white supremacy.

You can believe that if you want to. And you can believe that Lyndon believes it if you want to. We'll wait and see.

* * *

And, another thing. We don't see that Lyndon has any credit coming at all for the passage of the Voting Rights Act. When we think of all the murders and bombings and beatings and hunger and fear and deprivation during the past five years, we don't give Lyndon any credit at all. It was the Negroes of the South who passed that bill--they passed it with courage, the courage that it took to face violent death as an every day fact of life; they passed it with the determination it took to stick out the struggle for five long years when most of the time there was little hope of success; they passed it with their faith in what their white (including Lyndon) masters said, with incredible cynicism, was democracy.

Now we shall see it that faith was misplaced and, if so, toward what objective the courage and determination and faith will then turn.

* * *

Lyndon has a new poverty contractor in Mississippi. It's the Catholic Church. The Church is operating through an outfit called Systematic Training and Redevelopment (STAR). Lyndon will give STAR $6,900,000. The Catholic Church (through the No Natchez-Jackson diocese) will put up $500,000. STAR's objective is to "transform 25,000 impoverished and illiterate adults from unemployable tax liabilities into job-holding, self-sustaining citizens." STAR will "teach the illiterate to read and write, offer training in basic skills(whatever that may be) and provide referral, counselling and other services needed to find jobs."

Governor Paul Johnson, of Mississippi, has approved of the STAR program. STAR includes among its directors "bankers, lawyers, businessmen," etc.

We're flabbergasted.

We can't think of a more appropriate coalition than Lyndon, Paul Johnson, and the Catholic Church.

We've said enough about Lyndon that we need not elaborate on his part in the coalition. We document, most every week, that Lyndon is the creature of "bankers, lawyers, and businessmen."

Governor Paul Johnson, whom we think of as the head Mississippi bigot, is doing his best to give the entire state of Mississippi, and all its people, to the most exploitative of big business. His approval of the STAR program makes it a mortal cinch that the people are going to get it in the neck, just the way they always have in Mississippi.

And then there's the Catholic Church. We recall at the Oxford orientation for the 1964 Mississippi Summer Project, there was a young Catholic priest from Washington, DC, who intended to spend the summer in Mississippi. A day or so before he was to leave Oxford for Mississippi, he got a message from his superior in Washington. The Catholic Bishop of Mississippi had notified the Church hierarchy that he wanted no "outside" priests in Mississippi that summer. So the young priest got orders from his superior to return to Washington. He did so.

There probably is no richer, more powerful, or more tyrannical political organization in the world today than the Catholic Church. Not so lang ago the members of the Italian legislature estimated the wealth of the Catholic Church, in stockholdings alone, at about $2,000,000,000. In addition to this, the Church has vast real estate holdings throughout the world. It is reputed to be the single largest owner of real estate in the city of Chicago. The Church has, for centuries, been allied with the ruling families of Latin America. The Church is, for all practical purposes, the Government in Spain and Portugal and much of South America. The Church is one of the strongest supporters of Chiang Kai Chek's tyrannical government on Formosa. The Church is thickly involved in Vietnam, supporting the succession of dictators the U.S. has installed there to rule the people.

Isn't it remarkable (or is it?) that with all this wealth and power, the Church has never been able to do anything to relieve the oppression of the Negroes in Mississippi? Until, that is, Lyndon came along with his grab-bag of loot. But this is typical. The Church has, over the centuries, assembled its enormous wealth by picking the pockets fo the poor. It lost much of its control of western Europe because the people finally sickened of its practice of selling tickets to heaven for earthly dollars.

Oh this is a lovely coalition all right. Even its name is redolent fo the heavenly reward the Church has always promised the poor, while it exploited them unmercifully for the power and wealth of this world.

Lyndon, Paul Johnson, and the Bishop of Natchez-Jackson--they're building the Great Society.

* * *

It is, perhaps, appropriate to mention here an incident which accurred in Chicago last week. Civil rights people were picketing the home of Mayor Daley. The Catholic mayor of Chicago lives in a stronly Catholic lower middle class neighborhood. The civil rights pickets were jeered and hooted at by the youngsters pf the neighborhood-- the products of Catholic schools and of Catholic culture. High school students, fresh from their religion courses teaching the brotherhood of man and the fatherhood of God waved homemade signs endorsing the Ku Klux Klan and Alabama's Governor Wallace. A group of little girls sang this refrain:

I'd like to be an Alabama trooper
That's what I would truly like to be
'Cause if I were an Alabama Trooper
I could kill the niggers legally.

* * *

Getting back to Lyndon's poverty progam, we've discovered some interesting figures. We've secured the names of 120 of the staff employees of the poverty administration--Sargent Schriver's boys. We've also secured figures showing their incomes and occupations before they came to the poverty war, and those incomes after they joined up. Comparing the two provides a real revelation as to who is really being helped out of poverty by the poverty war. As we've said before, the poverty war gives "culture, training, hope,"etc., to the poor. It gives money to those who already have it.

The lowest income of any of the warriors, before Poverty, was $5,500 per year. Only 15 of the 120 earned less than $9,000 per year at his pre-poverty job. Only three earned less than the $6,500 which Lyndon's Bureau of Labor Statistics says is the minimum for maintaining an adequate living for a family of four. The average yearly income of the 120, before they signed up for poverty, was $13,733.

After they joined the poverty army, the lowest income of any of the 120 was $9,100 per year--you might call that the mimimum wage for poverty fighters. The average income of the 120, after they joined poverty, was $15,448 per year. Thus the average poverty warrior, who was making twice the minimum adequate income before he joined, received a raise of $1,715, as an inducement to fight poverty.

Lyndon may say he's worried about the poor. But it's pretty clear he's buying the loyalty of the well-off with the poverty money. This reminds us of a bit of old Henry Ford's wisdom. He once said that he'd never worry about the working class as long as he could hire one half of it to kill the other half.

Old Henry would have been crazy about the Great Society.

* * *

As Lyndon's war against the Vietnamese people gets more and more vicious, there's going to be more and more talk about those who are opposed to the war. The kept whores of the nation's press will begin to condemn as "traitors" and worse, anyone who says anything at all against the "war effort."

The businessmen in Washington, looking for still further ways to feed onthe public carcass, will be thicker than flies on a dead horse. And they're the first who'll raise the cry of "treason " against anyone who wants to slow down their profit-making, by slowing down the war. Therefore it's a good idea right now to prepare ourselves for the onslaught by reflecting a bit on the"love of country"which these dollar-sign patriots have displayed in the past.

Most everyone who is old enough to remember anything about World War II, remembers that a number of the unions demanded higher wages during the progress of the war. There were strikes and threats of strikes in the war industries, and, as always, the wail went up immediately from the bloated corporate owners and managers, that the working people were placing love of money above love of country, and that drastic measures should be taken to ensure a continuing supply of military hardware to "our boys" at the front (and a continuing supply of dollars into the corporate cash registers.)

But not too many of us remember the strikes of industry during the War. It is a simple historical fact that many of the largest corporations in the country refused to produce military goods for the U.S. Government, until that government agreed to permit them to make exhorbitant profits. Take, for example, a statement presented to the resolutions committee of the National Association of Manufacturers on September 17, 1942, by Lammot Dupont, Chairman of the Board of the E.I. Dupont de Nemours & Co. (the nation's largest manufacturer of explosives).

> "Deal with the government and the rest of the squawkers the way you deal with a buyer in a seller's market. If the buyer wants to buy he has to meet your price. Nineteen hundred and twenty-nine to 1942 was the buyer's market--we had to sell ontheir terms. When the war is over, it willbe a buyer's market again. But this is a seller's market. They want what we've got. Good. Make them pay the right price for it....And if they don't like the price why don't they think it over ?

There's not likely to be any strike of industry in this war. Big business is the government, now, in a sense that was not true in 1942. They've had twenty years of cold war to gain complete control, and don't think for a minute they don't have it. Already the war contracts are flowing, and at the "right price."

On July 16 McNamara announced the award of a $50,000,000 contract to Bell Aerospace Corp. for 729 new helicopters.

Riegel Textile Corp. has a $1.4 million contract for cotton sateen for use in military fatigue clothes. Oscar Mayer, the packing company, is turning out 2.6 million canned hams for the military. Borg-Warner Corp. has a $2.6 million order for 700,000 steel helmets. Hughes Tool Co. has an order for 714 helicopters. Kaiser Jeep has a $58 million order for Army trucks. Genesco, Inc. is making canvass-topped jungle boots. General Motors has a contract for $26 million worth of Army howitzers and vehicles.

These are just samples. But they give you an idea where the $1.7 billion that Lyndon got the other day is going to be spent and what it's going to be spent for. War is a big and profitable business--much bigger and more profitable than the cold war we've been fobling around with these past twenty years.

And Lyndon has a lovely consolation for the mothers of those young Americans who'll die in the jungles of Vietnam. He'll give them a job in a napalm factory, making bombs with which to burn alive the sons and mothers of South Vietnam.

They'll get union wages, too.

* * *

The South African Government has just opened its first nuclear reactor, with the help and assistance of Lyndon and the U.S. corporations. It's been a marvelous example of international cooperation. "About 80 South Africans /just as white as they could be, every one of them/ were trained abroad for the Pelindaba /as the reactor station's called/ staff, many of them at Oak Ridge, Tenn., at the U.S. Atomic Energy Commission's national laboratory. Tom Cole /also quite white/ was on loan to Pelindaba as a consultant," reported the New York Times.

The reactor station of which South Africa is so proud was largely designed and constructed by the Allis-Chalmers Corp. The U.S. Atomic Energy Commission gave the South Africans enough refined uranium to get the reactor going. When Hendrik Verwoerd, Prime Minister of South Africa, dedicated the new reactor station he made a speech. In the speech, Verwoerd said, "We believe we have contributions to make not only to the advancement of South Africa but to the advancement of the rest of Africa when it is prepared to take what we have to offer."

What does South Africa have to offer to black Africa, besides the nuclear power which Lyndon and his friends have provided ?

Well, for one thing it has a government. The Government of South Africa is probably as close to that of the classic police state as anything that's been developed since Hitler. South African police are authorized to take "witnesses" into "protective custody" for as long as six months. Too, there is a law which can be applied at any time permitting persons to be arrested and held for 90 days without charge.

This South African police state government has decided that there are "dangerous implications" in an experiment to upgrade black workers in the mines. The poorest paid whites in the mines earn six times as much as the best paid blacks. Most of the mines are owned by U.S. and British businessmen, whom we have named many times in these pages. Naturally, these businessmen want the cheapest labor possible. They'd like to get rid of the white supervisors and let the blacks do it all. But if the whites refuse, then they'll go on paying the whites to supervise the blacks, and paying the South African government to police the blacks so they've no choice but to work as they're told.

That's the kind of government that South Africa has to offer the rest of Africa. That and the nuclear power that we of the Great Society have provided.

Anything else ?

Well, yes, there is one other thing. It's a book. The book is published by the City of Johannesburg. The title of the book is "Your Bantu Servant and You". It 's designed to tell the white masters in the City how they can get the most out of their black servants.

The City tells the white masters that servants like to be called by their names, rather than "boy." The City explains that "in his own mind he identifies himself with his name." A revelation. The City tells the masters that they should speak to the servant in a language the servant understands, if they want him to do what he's told. And the servant, says the City, should be given only one order at a time since "very few servants are able to follow, remember, and carry out a series of instructions in the corredt order, or at all, for that matter." It seems the South African black men are not computers. The way for the whites is indeed hard in that frontier land.

The City is particularly concerned about the relation between white women and black menservants. "Never", says the City,"appear in front of him in any state of undress, or allow any female in the family to so appear." All work--no play.

Lastly, the City cautions the white masters that the blacks are human and have their own social and recreational interests. They should, therefore, not be required to work more than 65 hours per week. The City says it is necessary to pay good wages in order to get good servants, and it recommends pay of $22 per month, for four 65-hour weeks. That figures a bit more than one cent per hour.

And such is the country in Africa which Lyndon, his Atomic Energy Commission, and his corporate friends, singled out for the gift of a nuclear reactor and the expertise to run it.

Another Great Society in the making.

* * *

August 12, 1965
Jack Minnis

[1965, Aug 19]

LIFE WITH LYNDON IN THE GREAT SOCIETY, Vol. 1, No. 29

'Most everybody has been wringing his hands and gnashing his teeth about last week's little outbreak in Los Angeles. The Great Philosopher of Nonviolence, with his chum Bayard Rustin, went directly to the scene to do some hand-wringing and soul-searching and what ever else "leaders" do in such situations. (We're not sure just how the Great Philosopher reconciles his philosophy of nonviolent love with his recommendation that police use whatever force is needed to restore the "peace".)

The Los Angeles cops, of whom, it is said, nearly one-half are members of the John Birch Society, displayed their valor by bunching together during the nightime activities, pouncing ten to fifteen strong on individuals suspected of looting.

The top cop in Los Angeles, one Parker, revealed that such umpleasantness had been expected for a year or more. What had he and his superiors in the local and state governments done about their conclusion that conditions in the black ghetto were explosive? They reacted in the classis fascist pattern--an agreement was made, a year ago, between Parker and California Governor Brown that if things exploded, Parker need only shout, and Brown would send in the troops.

There was something classic too, about Governor Brown's situation. Here's a man whose income permits him to go to Greece for a vacation.

We don't know just what that income is, but we do know that Brown has been on the public payroll at least since 1943. We also know that vacations in Greece cost more money than most people have, and, probably, more than any of the people in the Watts area of Los Angeles have. In other words, while these people swelter in the heat and hopelessmess of the ghetto, the man whose income has been provided by their taxes for the past 22 years, is basking in the sunlight of the Greek Isles. Then, the Governor comes home, when he learns about the outbreak. He comes to the area where the trouble is. He asks the men in the street--"What's wrong?" They had already told him in the only language he understands.

* * *

And then there was Lyndon. His speechmakers drew up the usual statement with something in it for everybody. For America's Negroes there was this choice bit: "To resort to terror and violence...strikes from the hand of the Negro the very weapons with which he is achieving his emancipation."

Apparently the black men and women in the Los Angeles ghetto have not heard about this "emancipation" which Lyndon thinks is taking place. The "weapons" to which he refers are apparently those which the civil rights movement has been using--nonviolent protest. And the "emancipation" that has been achieved with these weapons?

A series of unenforceable and unenforced "civil rights" laws, filled with the language of fine intentions, but empty of the content of freedom from oppression. Trotsky had a term for this kind of "emancipation". He called it "paliamentary ventriloquism." He referred to a puppet legislature acting at the behest and in the interest of a class of financiers and industrialists--the owners of society--while speaking the language of "government by the people."

Here's Lyndon telling American Negroes that "terror and violence" are wrong, and that the use of such tactics will do them no good. Does he really believe this? Well let's see.

Lyndon's CIA roams the entire world, assissinating politicians, over throwing governments, invading foreign countries. His Air Force daily drops napalm, poison chemicals and high explosives by the ton on the people of Vietnam. His marines and his army daily burn the villages of Vietmam and shoot down men, women and children in the village streets. Lyndon says he is using this "terror and violence" to bring "freedom" to the people of South Vietnam.

What's good for the goose, Lyndon, is good for the gander.

* * *

Lyndon's good friends in the chemical industry are trying to get him to use more of their products in the war--either that or they are worried about public reaction to what Lyndon is already doing in Vietmam, and they're afraid he'll stop using their stuff against the Vietnamese people.

There's an outfit that's called the American Chemical Society. It publishes a number of magazines. One of them is the Chemical and Engineering News. In its August 16 issue, this publication carried an editorial which said that more chemicals should be used in the Vietnam war. The editorial went on: "Chemical warfare has been engulfed in a haze of horror through propaganda and ignorance..."

The fellow who wrote the editorial is Dr. Richard L. Kenyon, director of publications of the American Chemical Society. We don't know just how many times Dr. Kenyon has been under napalm attack. We don't know how many times he has seen his children liberally sprinkled with extremely corrosive defoliant chemicals. We don't know how many times he and his wife have lain retching on the ground as a result of the administration of nausea gas. We don't know how many of his children have had their eyesight permanently damaged by tear gas.

But we do have a pretty good idea what some of the people who have had this experience think about Lyndon's use of chemical warfare in Vietmam. Of course, these folks are probably biased--well, let's consider them anyway, keeping in mind that their viewpoint is a bit different from Dr. Kenyon's. Not being scientifically trained as Dr. Kenyon is, these folks are probably not "objective."

Bertrand Russell says that the South Vietmam Liberation Red Cross "has offered evidence to any international investigatory body, showing that over 1,000 people were caused severe illness accompanied by vomiting, bleeding, paralysis and loss of sight and consciousness" by the defoiliants and other chemicals used by U.S. forces against the Vietnamese people.

Ma Thi Chu, a representative of the Vietnam Women's Union and the National Liberation Front, said: During the period from January to March, 1963, when chemicals were used against 46 villages, 20,000 people were affected, many of them women, children, and old people. I hav e been on the spot. I have seen children with swollen faces and bodies covered with burns. I have met women blinded or suffering from sanguinolent diarrhoea. Many of them died afterwards."

Then, there are the reports from respectable American newspapers. The Baltimore Sun last year reported: "We supply a phosporous explosive fired from artillery and from fighter bombers which erupts in a white cloud burning everything it touches."

The Washington Star said: "The spectacle of children half-alive with napalm burns across their bodies was revolting to both Vietnamese and Americans."

Yes, we dare say the Vietnamese people are considerably less enthusiastic about chemical warfare than are the officials of the chemical corporations that make the chemicals and sell them to Lyndon for use in Vietnam.

And that brings us to another point, Dr. Kenyon is, we should judge, a pretty small apple in the chemical barrel. He is just an employee of the American Chemical Society. The Society is supported, we should suppose, by contributions from its members. And we should suppose that the larger the contribution from an individual member, the greater would be that member's influence in the affairs of the Society. Of course, Dr. Kenyon has said that his editorial does not speak for the whole society. But are we foolish enough to think that an employee of the Society is going to put something into the Society's magazine, with which the people who control disagree? It would indeed be a strange--even unique--Society if this were the case.

So who are members of the American Chemical Society for whom, Dr. Kenyon, in some sense, must speak? We don't have a membership list of the Society, but we've taken the trouble to identify some of the more distinguished members, along with their corporations. Here they are:

Crawford H. Greenewalt, Chairman, E.I. du Pont de Nemours & Co.

Larmot du Pont Copeland, President, E.I. de Pont de Nemours & Co.

H.G. Vesper, President, Western Operations, Inc. Standard Oil Co. of Calif.

David A. Shepard, Exec. Vice-President, Standard Oil Co. (New Jersey)

Charles A. Thomas, Chairman, Monsanto Chemical Co.

Herbert Dow Doan, President, Dow Chemical Co.

William E. Hanford, Vice-President, Olin Mathieson Chemical Co.

Kenneth H. Klipstein, President, American Cyanimid Co.

Robert E. Hulse, Exec. Vice-President, Natl. Distillers & Chemical Corp.

These are the fine, honorable, decent, law-abiding, respectable, god-fearing, pass-the-collection-plate- on Sunday, child-loving, wife-loving, home-loving American industrial heroes who, if we are right, want to increase the use of chemicals in Lyndon's war against the Vietnames people--who are not troubled as much, one supposes, by the mental picture of "children with swollen faces and bodies covered with burns", "women blinded or suffering from sanguinolent diarrhoea," "children half-alive with napalm burns across their bodies," as they are by the prospect of losing a profitable government contact.

* * *

Lyndon is still worried about what people will think of the way the U.S. and "Government" forces treat prisoners in South Vietnam. He had his Secretary of State, Dean Rusk, tell the International Committee of the Red Cross that the U.S. intends to abide by the "humanitarian principles" of the Geneva Conventions of 1949. The U.S. formally ratified the Geneva Conventions on February 2, 1956. Lyndon told Rusk to send a letter to the Red Cross saying that the U.S. is already "applying these conventions in South Vietnam." He said that the "Government" of South Vietnam is sending a similar letter to the Red Cross. Lyndon also got in a little slap at the National Liberation Front by saying that "to our knowledge, the United States Government and the Government of South Vietnam are the only parties" that have said they'll observe the conventions.

While Lyndon was saying this, a reporter was interviewing Staff Sergeant Barry Sadler, of the U.S. Army, who is in this country recuperating from wounds he suffered while fighting for freedom in South Vietnam. Sergeant Sadler told about some of his experiences in South Vietnam. They included stories of the beheading of prisoners by the forces of the "Government". They also included some interesting ways of extracting information from prisoners: "They'll /"Government forces_/ take four or five VC / Vietnamese guerillas_/up in a helicopter /piloted by a U.S. Air Force pilot_/ and if they have refused to talk after capture, throw them out one at a time. Eventually, one of them talks."

This treatment of prisoners by U.S. and "Government" forces is, of course, nothing new. Almost a year ago there appeared an Associated Press photograhp showing two men walking through the jungle. One was an uniform, the other in civilian clothes. Between them they carried a pole from which were suspended three human heads. "War Trophies in Viet Nam", read the AP cutlines, "A Vietnamese Marine follows a captive Viet Cong suspect as they carry the heads of a Viet Cong platoon leader and two soldiers..." The cutline said that the picture was made by U.S. Marine Sergeant Steve Stibbins.

Now we don't have before us a set of the Geneva Conventions on the treatment of war prisoners. It's been some time since we've read them. But as we recall them, they contain nothing which would suggest that throwing prisoners out of helicopters, and chopping off their heads is acceptable treatment.

There's that "ventriloquism" again. While Lyndon's help mates are busily scribbling letters to all kinds of folks, protesting how holy and pure are the U.S. intentions and actions in South Vietnam, the soldiers of whom Lyndon is commander-in-chief, are just as busy with their savagery against the people of Vietnam.

All this is not to suggest that Lyndon, or his corporation friends, or his soldiers, enjoy the beastiality of war. But it does, we think, confirm the fact that savagery is always the necessary tool of empire. And those who accept the necessity for maintaining the American Corporate Empire, by that acceptance, endorse the use of the savagery.

One does choose.

* * *

We don't like to let the Vietnamese situation starve out other matters that deserve comment. On the other hand, the mailed fist of the Great Society is so frequently exposed there, it is difficult to resist reporting it. For example, on August 9, a man and two young boys were wounded near the South Vietnamese town of Quinhon. It seems that a U.S. Army garbage detail was taking to a garbage dump the leavings from the table of the "liberators". A crowd of 150 or so Vietnamese civilians, hoping to get some food, approached the garbage detail. Two U.S. Army guards, no doubt afraid that the hungry civilians were actually guerillas, opened fire, And three more Vietnamese were wounded.

If you were a Vietnamese, wouldn't you wonder at a "liberation" which consigned you to eating its garbage, and that only after you had been properly identified, as loyal to its "cause."

Again, we have a dispatch from Saigon which details how fortunate the Vietnam girls are when they can arrange an alliance with a U.S. soldier. As a result of becoming the lover of a U.S. "freedom fighter", one girl's family "has moved to a bigger house, and she is getting enough money from the soldier to send her five brothers to school."

Garbage for the hungry. Whoredom for the women. Napalm, poison gas and hot lead for dissenters.

Lyndon's "dream of freedom for an oppressed people."

August 19, 1965
Jack Minnis

[1965, Aug 26]

LIFE WITH LYNDON IN THE GREAT SOCIETY, Vol. 1, No. 30

Let's take a close look at law and order in the Great Society. We need to because Lyndon has been doing a lot talking about what he calls law and order. When he spoke to a White House conference on Title VII of the 1964 Civil Rights Act last Friday, Lyndon said:

> "A rioter with a molotov cocktail in his hands is not fighting for civil rights any more than a Klansman with a sheet on his back and a mask on his face. They are both more or less what the law declares them to be: law-breakers, destroyers of constitutional rights, and liberties, and ultimately destroyers of free America. They must be exposed and they must be dealt with."

Again, just yesterday, Lyndon, commenting on a report that more than 27,000 Negroes have been registered in the South by the new Federal registrars, said it was "heart-warming" to see so many Southerners who were willing to abide by the law.

There is no question but that "law-and-order" were preserved in Los Angeles. More than 4,000 Negroes have been arrested and are being tried on charges of murder, assault, arson, burglary, etc. Furthermore, 33 Negroes were killed by the Los Angeles cops as they restored "law and order".

Now compare that "law and order" with what's been going on in the South for the past hundred years. In the past four years, alone, there have been at least 22 known civil rights murders. In only eight of these cases has anyone even been arrested. Of the eight arrested, five have been tried. All these have been let off by juries of Southern whites. (The mere fact that the juries were white is strong evidence that a federal crime was committed by the jury commissions which selected the jurors. Yet Lyndon's Justice Department has not charged any of the officials involved with this federal crime. Indeed, the Justice Department uses these acquittals as excuses for not arresting and charging other Southern civil rights criminals.)

When you add to the known murders the countless burnings of homes, offices, churches, freedom houses, automobiles; the countless beatings and bombings and false arrests, the mayhem which Southern whites have wreaked on the civil rights movement in recent years, you come up with a volume of "law and order" violations which certainly exceeds that of the Los Angeles rebellion.

Yet every Southern white man knows that he can continue

to kill and burn and beat and bomb without worrying about punishment from the "law." The local "law" approves of such things and Lyndon's law will not be applied.

And Lyndon does have such laws to apply. There are at least two of them:

> Title 18, U.S. Code, Section 241: "If two or more persons conspire to injure, oppress, threaten, or intimidate any citizen in the free exercise or enjoyment of any right or privilege secured to him by the Constitution or laws of the United States, or because of his having so exercised the same....They shall be fined not more than $5,000 or imprisoned not more than 10 years, or both."
>
> Title 18, U.S. Code, Section 242: "Whoever, under color of any law, statute, ordinance, regulation or custom, willfully subjects any inhabitant of any State, Territory or District to the deprivation of any rights, privileges or immunities secured or protected by the Constitution or laws of the United States....shall be fined not more than $1,000 or imprisoned not more than one year, or both."

These are two of the laws which Lyndon's Justice Department, presumably on his orders, absolutely refuses to enforce.

Here is one specific example of that refusal. On July 19, 1965, Katzenbach and John Doar filed a complaint in the U.S. District Court in New Orleans. The complaint asked that the U.S. Court issue an order telling the defendants (the Klan and 35 named individuals) to stop the following activities:

> "Assaulting, threatening, harassing, interfering with or intimidating, or attempting to assault, threaten, harass, interfere with or intimidate any Negro in the exercise of his right in Washington Parish, Louisiana, to the equal use and enjoyment of public facilities and places of public accomodation, of the exercise of his right to vote free from racial discrimination, of the exercise of his right to equal and non-discriminatory educational opportunities in the public schools, or of his right to equal employment opportunity...."

In the complaint Katzenbach and Doar specifically described the rights mentioned above as being guaranteed by various sections of the U.S. Code and the 14th and 15th amendments to the U.S. Constitution, thus bringing the activities they described squarely under the two laws quoted above.

These laws which Lyndon's Justice Department refuses to enforce require one other thing. They require that persons, to be prosecuted under the laws, must have <u>intended</u> to deprive

others of the rights secured under the laws and constitution of the U.S. In other words, the U.S. Supreme Court has ruled that persons could not be convicted under these laws, unless it could be proved that they not only deprived Negroes and others of their rights, but that they did what they did to deprive people of their rights with the full knowledge that the law guaranteed those rights, and also with the full intention of depriving people of those rights.

Katzenbach and Doar took care of this requirement in their complaint. They charged that:

> "It has been and is the objective of the defendants to preserve total racial segregation and white supremacy in Bogalusa and Washington Parish. The Klan and the individuals named as defendants in this action have worked jointly and with a common design to further this objective."

Thus Katzenbach and Doar said, in their complaint, that they could prove all the elements of the civil rights crimes described in Sections 241 and 242. (The words "worked jointly and with common design" are a good legal definition of a conspiracy.)

The specific acts which Katzenbach and Doar said they could prove the defendants committed, were described in the complaint thus:

> "On February 3, 1965...followed William Yates and Stephen Miller /CORE workers/ and assaulted Yates..."
>
> "On February 15, 1965...ordered the Negroes to leave /a restaurant/ and threatened to kill Sam Barnes /member of the Bogalusa Voters League/..."
>
> "On February 15, 1965...attacked five Negro citizens and vandalized the car in which they were riding..."
>
> "On Febraary 17, 1965...followed Reverend Jerry M. Chance by automobile for the purpose of threatening him with physical harm..."
>
> "On March 29, 1965...threw an ignited tear gas canister at a group of Negroes standing near the Labor Temple..."
>
> "On April 5, 1965...threatened and attempted to intimidate CORE workers who were going from door to door in a Negro neighborhood in Bogalusa..."
>
> "On April 7, 1965...threatened Negro citizens during the course of a meeting at the Labor Temple by pointing a gun at Negroes standing outside the Labor Temple."
>
> "On April 7, 1965...accosted CORE worker William Yates

and...struck his car with a heavy object at a time when Yates was departing from the house of Robert Hicks, vice president of the Bogalusa Voters League."

"...April 8, 1965...smashed the rear window of an automobile belonging to CORE workers while it was parked across from the house of Robert Hicks..."

"On April 9, 1965...assaulted Negroes who were participating in the march...attacked newsmen observing the march...attacked a special agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation who was observing the march in connection with his duties..."

"On April 16, 1965...assaulted James Brown, a Negro who was then picketing a business establishment to protest unequal employment practices."

"On May 19, 1965...went to Cassidy Park...for the purpose of interfering with the enjoyment of the park by Negroes and White CORE workers who were present at the park and using the facilities for the first time on a non-segregated basis. The group of white persons...entered the park and dispersed the Negro citizens with clubs, belts and other weapons."

"On May 20, 1965...gathered at Cassidy Park for the purpose of interfering with the use and employment of the park facilities by Negro citizens...."

"On or about May 23, 1965...took a can of gasoline to the area of the Ebenezer Baptist Church located in Bogalusa, Lousiana, for the purpose of destroying the church by fire in order to prevent mass meetings held on the premises by the [illegible] Voters League."

"On May 29, 1965...threatened, harassed and attempted to intimidate the pickets..."

"On May 31, 1965....went to the downtown areaof Bogalusa where Negro citizens and CORE workers were picketing business establishments in Bogalusa, protesting unequal and discriminatory hiring practices... threatened, harassed and attempted to intimidate said pickets."

With all this evidence did Katzenbach and Doar try to prosecute the individuals they identified time after time--prosecute them for the crimes described in Sections 241 and 242. No. They asked the judge to tell these boys to stop doing these things.

When Negroes rebel against practices Lyndon himself condemns , as they did in Los Angeles, they get promptly arrested, tried, convicted and sentenced. When whites in the South rebel against practices which Lyndon says he's in favor of, they get

asked to stop killing and beating and burning and looting.

In the speech in which he condemned the Los Angeles rebels, Lyndon said: "It is our duty--and it is our desire--to open our hearts to humanity's cry for help."

* * *

We wrote to Lyndon's Justice Department--to John Doar, specifically--and we asked him why, since he said he had all this evidence against the Klan and its members, he didn't go ahead with criminal prosecution of them under Sections 241 and 242.

We got a reply just the other day. It said: "It is not the policy of the Attorney General to discuss the reasons for not taking a particular kind of criminal action."

Humanity cries for help. Lyndon does not choose to discuss it. The "Leader of the Western World" cannot be bothered with, as he calls them, "such chickenshit questions."

* * *

We got another pretty good example the other day of just how phony the Civil Rights Act of 1964 is. Title VI of the Act provided that federal funds could not be used for any program infected with racial discrimination. Lyndon's Office of Education has been asking school systems around the country to send it what it calls "compliance plans", or plans for desegrogation of schools. As the plans come into the Office of Education, they are examined and most of them are approved. Then the school systems become eligible for federal funds.

A reporter for the Washington Post went to the little town of Dadeville, Alabama, where there has been no civil rights activity of any kind, to see what the results of the Act were in a place where civil rights organizations have not operated. What he was testing was the effect of federal law when it's left to Lyndon to enforce it. He sure found out.

He interviewed a "well-educated 68-year-old Negro Woman." She said, "No one goes downtown to the restaurants. I think they'd be beaten if they did." Title II of the 1964 Act prohibits discrimination in restaurants open to the public.

The reporter interviewed the local school superintendent (white, of course). The superintendent said: "Our school desegregation plan has already been approved. I carried it up to Washington myself. It's the first four grades this year. No Negro applications /to change from the Negro to the white school/ are on hand. But we intend to comply with the law and when Negroes do start, probably in a few years, I don't anticipate trouble."

This is the "voluntary desegregation" which Lyndon's

Office of Education requires before it will give federal money to schools in the South. Negroes figure they'll be beaten if they try to eat in a public restaurant. What do they figure would happen to them if they try to desegregate the public schools ?

Still, the white school superintendent, with a straight face, took the "compliance plan" to Washington and, with a straight face, Lyndon's Office of Education approved it. That's what's happening all over the South today. The Southern school systems have no intention of desegregating. And, being a Southerner, Lyndon knows this as well as anyone.

But that won't stop him from pumping millions into the still-segregated systems of the South. Alabama qualifies for around $46 million in federal aid for schools this year. How much of this do you think will be spent on upgrading Negro schools ?

* * *

Los Angeles, and its rebellion, are interesting. The cops out there are now gathering all they can of the goods that were taken by the rebels from the stores. The cops say they'll give the goods back to the store-owners, if the store-owners can identify them. Such goods as can't be identified will be kept by the police and auctioned off later this fall.

The money that's made from the auction will go to the policemen's an firemen's pension fund. While the rebels who took the goods are serving out their sentences in the California prisons, the cops against whom they were rebelling will be enjoying the fruits of the looting.

Justice in the Great Society.

* * *

A ugust 26, 1965
Jack Minnis

[1965, Sept 2]

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LIFE WITH LYNDON IN THE GREAT SOCIETY, Vol. 1, No. 31

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1965.

Several times in past weeks we've commented upon Lyndon's use of poison gas and other kinds of chemical weapons in his war on Vietnam. The newspapers seem to be paying more and more attemtion to the matter, reporting accusations from Asians that the U.S, is using such weapons in Vietnam, and then reporting U.S. denials. What kinds of weapons are being used, by whom, and against whom, is difficult to say. Probably the only ones who know are Lyndon, a few of his top military chiefs, and the people who are the victims. However, there's no question that the Great Society is preparing to use poison chemicals, nerve and other kinds of gases, and disease germs against the present and future enemies of the Corporate Empire.

Drew Pearson reported last week that agroup called, Physicians for Social Responsibility states that "government officials at high policy-making levels are advocating use of biological weapons in Viet Nam." The Physicians also reported that Lyndon has given a research firm in New England a contract for adapting biological weapons (disease germs) for use in Viet Nam.

When Pearson asked Lyndon's Defense Department officials about such a contract, they denied that it existed. However Pearson got in touch with Dr. Robert Ellis, director of germ warfare studies for Travelers Research Inc., of Hartford, Conn. Ellis told Pearson that his firm has germ warfare contracts with the Air Force's Office of Scientific Research, the Army Material Command, and the Army Test Center at Dugway, Utah. Along with its study of germ warfare techniques, Pearson reported that Travelers Research, Inc., is also conducting a study of "attitudes within the leadership element of the U.S. government toward the employment of incapacitating weapons and the reaction of probable public opinion."

Pearson didn't seem to think there was anything particularly wrong with this sort of thing. His column said; "The point is that biological warfare could be humane."

We know that Pearson has close and frequent contact with Lyndon and that on basic policy matters, his column usually reflects White House opinion.

Who is behind the push to use chemical and germ warfare in Vietnam? We suppose there are many different kinds of people in the great society who, for one reason or another, would approve the use of poison gas, nerve gas, nausea gas, germs, napalm, etc., against the Vietnam people. Some are just sick, some are indifferent to human suffering and misery, and some figure to make a large profit from the research and development contracts for such weaspons, and from their mass production for Lyndon and his armies.

We suspect that some of all three of these types can be found associated with a magazine called Industrial Research. The magazine is published by Industrial Research, Inc., in Beverly Shores, Indiane. It calls itself "Spokesman for the $21-billion research industry." In its August, 1965 issue, the magazine carries an article called "Toxic Weapons." The article was written by Frank J. Granzeier, research director of Industrial Research.

The article states that "The U.S. must develop an arsenal of toxic weapons and be prepared to use it." The only policy question, says the article, is "how much information about this program ought to be given to the public. It does say that "the U.S. must be prepared for both offensive and defensive toxic warfare" and that "the nation can be prepared psychologically for this eventuality only by being systematically informed." The article then proceeds to "prepare" us, "psychologically", by "systematically" informing us as follows:

> "In its pure state, GB [nerve gas] is a colorless, odorless liquid that forms a colorless vapor. In high concentration, it can be so effective that the victim will not notice anything until he is all but dead. A runny nose, chest constrictions, and blurred vision rapidly lead to nausea, coma, convulsions, and death. Unless the victim dies, he will recover completely in a few days at most. It's interesting to note that men who have been exposed accidentally to nerve gas but have lived to talk about it cannot recall having suffered."

Then the article moves on to describe the germs that might most effectively be used by the Great Society, against such enemies as the Vietnamese people:

> "Three of the disease that most probably could be used are pulmonary anthrax, pneumonia plague and botulism. Botulism, for which there is no generally effective treatment,

is the most toxic poison know for human beings."

The article states that: "the United States has established a biological laboratory at Fort Detrick, Md., where 20 MD's and 140 PhD's are devoted exclusively to the research of germ warfare. The Pine Bluff Arsenal in Arkansas is responsible for the production of biological agents /germs/... The Newport Chemical Plant in Indiana is the nations major facility for the production of chemical agents / nerve gas, nasuea gas, etc./ ... The test area for both biological and chemical warfare is the Dugway Proving Ground in Utah, approximately 80 miles southwest of Salt Lake City." (Pearson column, quoted above, says that "universities in the vicinity of the Army's Pine Bluff, Ark., laboratories have been given secret contracts to test the wild life constantly for the slightest sign of escaped virus.)

The article winds up thus: "Propaganda can be a two-edged sword. Maybe we should use the other side for a change and actively elicit public support for crucial military decisions..." In the context, the "crucial military decisions" could hardly be other than those involving the use of chemical and germ warfare whenever Lyndon and his friends decide to slaughter the people in one of the colonies of the Corporate Empire.

We think it's important that people know as much as possible about those who make such suggestions. We find that Frank Granzeier, the author of the article, is not listed in the standard professional and business reference books. But several of his associates are. Among the members of the Editorial Advisory Board of the magazine are:

John Bardeen, professor of physics at University of Illinois and member of the President's Scientific Advisory Committee, 1959-62

Rawson Bennett, retired admiral, former Chief of Naval Research (1956-61), and presently a vice-president of Sangamo Electric Co., Springfield, Ill.

Detlev W. Bronk, President, Rockfeller Institute for Medical Research and Trustee of Johns Hopkins Unviersity and Rockfeller Brothers Fund.

Carey Croneis, Chancellor, Rice University, Houston, Texas, member of the National Council, Boy Scouts of America, and Dir. of Geotechinics, Inc.

Walter Robert Dornberger, former General in the German Nazi Army who developed the V-2 rockets with which Britain was bombed in World War II. Dornberger holds the Iron Cross and eleven other war and merit awards given him by Hitler's Nazi Government of Germany. He worked for the U.S. Air Force from 1947 to 1950, developing rocketry for the U.S. at Wright Patterson Air Force Base, Dayton, Ohio. Heis presently Vice-president and chief scientist for Bell Aerospace Corp., a subsidiary of Textron, Inc. We should suppose that Dornberger is something of an expert in the use of poison gas against humans-- he was a part of the Nazi Government which killed 6,000,000 Jews in the gas chambers of Dachau, Buchenwald, etc.

Paul Doty, professor of chemistry at Harvard.

Harold Edgerton, professor of electrical engineering at MIT.

Clifford Furnas, Chancellor of University of Buffalo and former Assistant Secretary of Defense for research and development (1955-57). He is a director of Hooker Chemical Co, and of the Manufacturers and Traders Trust Co.

R.E. Gibson, director of Applied Physics Laborat ory, Johns Hopkins University.

Edwin R. Gilliland, head of department of Chemical Engineering at MIT, member of President's Scientific Advisory Committee since 1960, and President of Ionics, Inc.

Robert Hofstadter, professor of physics, Stanford University who won the nobel prize in physics in 1961.

James Hillier, vice-president of Radio Corporation of America (parent corporation of National Broadcasting Co. -- "the nation can be prepared psychologically.....") and holder of patents on "viral and bacteriological techniques" (Who's Who, 1965)

Glenn A. Nesty, vice-president and director of Allied Chemical Corp.

Homer B. Newell, Director of Office of Space Science, Lyndon's National Aeronautics and Space Administration.

John R. Pierce, director of research division of Bell Telephone Labortories Inc., and Air Force Association Man of the Year in 1962.

Clifford F. Rassweiler, vice-president, Johns Manville Corp.

Frederick Seitz, head of department of physics, Univeristy of Ill. and director of American Machine and Foundry Co.

Harlow Shapley, emeritus professor of astronomy, Harvard.

Athelstan Spilhaus, dean of the Institure of Technology, University of Minnesota.

C.A. Stiegman, vice-president for research and development of Hooker Chemical Corp.

These professors and businessmen, we suppose, being professionally involved as editorial advisers to the magazine Industrial Research, have something to say about the editorial opinions expressed by the research director of the magazine. Thus in the absence of any denial from them, they must be associated with the opinions expressed by the magazine, particularly when those opinions advocate the use of chemical and disease germ warfare.

In an effort to find out more about who is behind Industrial Research and its opinions about the use of poison gas and disease germs, we called Neil P. Ruzic, the editor. We asked him if the magazine was connected with any of the professional societies (American Chemical Society, etc.) He said that the magazine was "independent". We did a little further checking.

We found that a company called American Research and Development Corp. owns $119,900 worth of the notes of Industrial Research, Inc., and 19,735 shares of the voting stock of Industrial Research, Inc. American Research and Development Corp. is an investment company whose "principal and primary policy... is investigation and research with respect to new or existing enterprises, processes or products and furnishing capital and management advice to such businesses or organizations." (Moody's B&F, 1965). In addition to its ownership of the notes and stock of Industrial Research, Inc., American Research & Development Corp. owns 109, 100 shares of Geotechnical Corp. (see editirial adviser Carey Croneis, above), 216.929 shares of Ionics, Inc. (see editorial adviser Edwin R. Gilliland, above), and

100,000 shares of TextronElectronics, Inc. (subsidiary of Textron, Inc., see editorial adviser Walter Dornberger, above).

American Research & Development is a wide-ranging company. It owns more than ten percent of the stock of European Enterprise Development Co., a European investment company organized to provide, to non- U.S. companies the same kind of services which American R & D provides to U.S. companies. American R & D's partners in the European company are Lehman Brothers, Morgan Guaranty Trust Co., Con tinental Illinois National Bank of Chicago, and 14 European banks.

The President of American R & D is professor G.F. Doriot of the Harvard Graduate School of Business Administration. Doriot is also a director of Textron, Inc. (see Dornberger, above).

More than 10 percent of the stock of American R & D is owned by two related Boston investment companies, Massachusetts Investors Trust and Massachusetts Growth Stock Fund, Inc. Among the directors of these companies is G. P. Baker, Dean of the Harvard Business School and a director of Lockheed Aircraft Corp. and Socony Mobil Oil Co. (Standard Oil).

Other directors of the two companies include:

Henry T. Vance, Chairman of Vance, Sanders & Co., Inc. (exclusive distributor of the stock in the two companies, plus three others; the investments of these and two other investments companies with which Vance is connected total about $3,500,000, 000. The investments are in the stocks and bonds of the largest and most powerful corporations in the U.S.

K.L. Isaacs, director of Southern Pacific Co. Phelps Dodge Corporation, Newmont Mining Corp. (which owns and mines mineral deposits in South Africa and Rhodesia) and General Public Utilities Corp.

Other directors of these investment companies (which own substantial share of Industrial Research, Inc., through their ownership of stock in American R & D) are not active in the management and direction of corporations. But they <u>are</u> controllers of enormous investment in the stocks of those corporations. If the corporations prosper, if, that is, they continue to exploit profitably the people and resources of the world, then these directors and those whom they represent will prosper. If the "native" of Africa, Asia and Latin America (and, for that matter, the "natives" of

the United States) ever decide to take over their own resources and use them for the benefit of the people, rather than for the profit of a few corporation stockholders and executives in the U.S., (and a few more highly paid "workers" in the U.S.), the corporations will cease to prosper.

On the evidence of the past, these individuals and others like them (whose names and connections have appeared in these pages in great abundance) will not shrink from using poision gas and disease germs on any such "natives". Indeed, the evidence presented here is that the persons in the country today who advocate the use of such weapons are the employees of, the associates of and the spokesmen for , these individuals, just as Lyndon is.

At some point in their lives the people of the United States, black and white, choose whether they will enjoy the benefits (however small may be the portion of most of the people) of an Empire that must use such methods in order to preserve itself.

For that is the Great Society.

* * *

We think it appropriate to close with these words of the late Frantz Fanon, black Algerian revolutionary:

> "We must leave our dreams and abandon our old beliefs and friendships.... Let us waste no time in sterile litanies and nauseating mimicry. Leave this Europe where they are never done talking of Man, yet murder men everywhere they find them, at the corner of every one of their own streets, in all the corners of the globe.
>
> For centuries they have stifled almost the whole of humanity in the name of a so-called spiritual existence. Look at them today swaying between atomic and spiritual disintegration... Two centuries ago, a former European colony decided to catch up with Europe. It succeeded so well that the United States of America became a monster, in which thetaints, the sickness and the inhumanity of Europe have grown to appalling dimensions.
>
> "Comrades, have we not other work to do than to create a third Europe?"

* * *

September 2, 1965
Jack Minnis

[1965, Sept 9]

LIFE WITH LYNDON IN THE GREAT SOCIETY, Vol. 1, No. 32

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Lyndon's war on Vietnam got a kind of an endorsement from the National Broadcasting Company night before last. In case you didn't see it, the program was a review of U.S. foreign policy since World War II. It (the program, not the foreign policy) lasted about three hours. Huntley and Brinkley were the stars, along with an assortment of dignitaries from various countries, topped off with some of Lyndon's best liars. Dean Rusk was anchor-man of the liars brigade. The program gave a view of U.S. policy during the past 20 years that must have gladdened the hearts of fascists all over the world. (although reference to Japan as an "instrument of U.S. policy in the Far East" may have miffed some of the more fanatic Japanese fascists.

There's this monster, you see, named INTERNATIONAL COMMUNISM. It's out there somewhere, lurking in the dark shadows of Eastern Europe, Asia, Africa, etc., and everytime dear, sweet bumbling old Uncle Sam tries to do something for the poor and downtrodden of the world, the monster rages and slobbers and farts and breathes fire. It has already gobbled up the people of Russia, Cuba, China, Indonesia, and the central and eastern European countries. Now it's after the democracies and it knows that it can't get at them until it does away with Uncle Sam.

Meanwhile, Uncle Sam, pure of heart, thinking only of the good of mankind, dreaming of when all men can live in peace, prosperity and brotherhood, staggers on under his inherited "white man's burden," trying to bring the slavering monster to the conference table where the two can "sit down and reason together." But, of course, Uncle Sam, like all the boy scouts, must be prepared. He must recognize that maybe the monster will not be reasonable. If that's to be the case, then Uncle Sam will sigh, mop his brow, assume an expression which tells everyone that it hurts him more than it does them, give the ol' boy scout salute and then bomb, burn, torture, rape, pillage, and annihilate the poor and downtrodden. He has to, you see. If he didn't the monster would get them.

We had intended to get away from the subject of Lyndon's war in Vietnam this week, but the NBC program changed that. We though folks would like to know just who is responsible for presenting to the people of this country such a pack of lies, distortions, misrepresentations

and childish nonsense, which, allegedly, justify what Lyndon and his friends are doing in Vietnam.

Now we know all about the myth of "independent journalism;" about the fairy tales and bedtime stories which tell of fighting newsmen, dedicated to impartiality and "objectivity," who would never permit the owners and managers of the news media to alter one iota of the news as they observe it, report it and interpret it. We also know that people who make their livings out of reporting the news like to eat as will as anyone else--and NBC's newsmen eat pretty will. We know what conditions are imposed by business management on such newsmen, and we know that they know what the conditions are. We're reminded of a little ditty which Clark Kerr used once, in describing how he and other University officials sell out to the owners of the Corporate Empire:

"There was a young lady from Kent
Who said that she knew what it meant
When men took her to dine,
Gave her cocktails and wine;
She knew what it meant--but she went."

So, in assessing responsibility for the NBC interpretation of history, we'll just pass over the personnel of NBC news who actually put the thing together. We are certain they know better. They knew what it meant--but they went.

We think the important thing is to know who it is that ultimately controls the policy of NBC, and signs the newsmen's generous checks, and why they might want NBC to present such a program.

NBC is a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Radio Corporation of America (RCA), the nation's 25th largest corporation. RCA has been hip-deep in military contracts since the days of World WarII. As Lyndon gets further involved in overt military actions around the world, RCA can figure to get more and more of these lucrative deals with Lyndon. (Just since last May, we know of $65,743,661 in military contracts awarded by Lyndon to RCA). But this profiting from the making of war is probably a minor factor in the political views which NBC, presents. The fact is that RCA is one of the most prominent owner-member of the Corporation Empire, the Empire's mouthpiece, as it were. While RCA does not appear itself to have extensive overseas holdings, certainly it is interested in the profitable exploitation of markets abroad for its radio, television and electronics products. The directors of RCA, on the other hand, are also directors of many coroporations which have enormous foreign holdings which must be protected from the people of the foreign countries where they are.

Among the corporations which have directors on the RCA board is W.R. Grace & Co., which owns oil, chemical, paper, food products and shipping operations in 29 foreign countries in South and Central America, Europe, Australia, Canada, New Zealand, Mexico, Puerto Rico, Africa, Japan and Trinidad. Newmont Mining Corp. is also represented on the RCA board. Newmont has vast mining operations in South Africa, Southwest Africa and Rhodesia. One of the RCA directors is also connected with Lazard Freres, Inc., an international investment banking house which loans money and gets others to loan money, to corporations which want to expand overseas. A list of RCA directors and their pedigrees, follows:

John T. Cahill	W.R. Grace & Co. Louisiana Land and Exploration Co. Empire Trust Co. Avis, Inc. Great Atlantic and Pacific Tea Co.
Mrs. Everett N. Case	daughter of Owen D. Yound, former Chairman of General Electric and of RCA (1922-1939, 1942-44) Husband of Everett N. Case, assistant to Owen D. Young, 1927-33 married in 1931) and now president of Colgate University and of the Alfred P. Sloan Foundation (which has large holdings in the stock of U.S. Steel Corp.) Coca-Cola Bottling Co. of N.Y. General Cable Corp. Crown Cork & Seal Co. Western Mortgage Corp. J.P. Maguire & Co.
Harry C. Hagerty	Metropolitan Life Ins. Co. Eire RR East River Savings Bank First Nat.. City Bank of N.Y. Commercial Solvents Corp. J. P. Maguire & Co.
Harry C. Ingles	Retired Army Major General, formerly Chief Signal Officer of U.S. Army
A. L. Malcarney	Executive v.p. for defense electronics products. member Armed Forces Communication and Electronics Assn., Am. Soc. Naval Engineers.
Paul M. Mazur	Partner, Lehman Bros; Federated Dept. Stores One William St. Fund

Andre Meyer	Partner, Lazard Freres & Co. Chase International Investment Corp. Newmont Mining Corp.
C.V.Newsom	vice-Chairman, Prentice-Hall, Inc. (major publisher of school text- books).
L. T. Strauss	former partner in Kuhn Loeb, & Co. former member of the Atomic Energy Commission former financial adviser to the Messrs. Rockefeller 1950-53 Secretary to Herbert Hoover, WWI, 1917-1919
W.W.Watts	Interchemical Corp. Electrographic Corp.

* * *

Just a footnote on the above. Lyndon and his liars have been saying for some time now that the "honor" of the U.S. is at stake in Vietnam--that the U.S. is "commented" to supporting the "government" of Vietnam in its fight against the Vietnamese people. A little more than a nonth ago this "government" to which Lyndon has committed the "honor" of his subjects in the Great Society was described on the floor of the U.S. House of Representatives by Brown of California:

> "Today the government that we deal with in Saigon that is pictured as representing the people of South Vietnam is that collection of hand-picked generals, wealthy businessmen and landowners, and grafting bureaucrafts who have managed to siphon enough out of the multibillion-dollar stream of American AID money to become independent for life. They, naturally, want to continue this fortunate--for them--state of affairs."

* * *

Some weeks ago we reported that the Great Medicare program would actually be administered by private outfits, and that the doctor-and-hospital-owned Blue Cross Blue Shield seemed to have the inside track for this plum. It now develope that others have sniffed the high odor of profit and suddenly have become concerned about who's going to take care of the health needs of the old folks. Two of the Great Society's largest and most powerful financial institutions, AEtna Life Ins. Co. and Travelers Insurance Co., are now negotiating with the U.S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare.

What they want is a deal whereby they'll be paid with tax money for handling bill payments, contacts with patients, hospitals and doctors, and other administrative details of Lyndon's medicare program.

Both these outfits write large amounts of hospitalization insurance. In 1964 Aetna collected from policy holders $485,180,162. Naturally, if the people who're covered by the new medicare program find that their coverage and service are satisfactory, they'll not be likely to continue buying insurance from private companies like Aetna and Travelers.

It may be that Aetna and Travelers figure to make up for some of the premiums they figure they 'll lose from satidfied customers of the Medicare program by getting money for running the "federal" insurance program. Or it may be they figure if they run it, they can be sure that it won't be well-enough run that people will stop buying insurance from them. In any case, as usual, they're really after the tax money the people pay. They're already getting quite a bit of that.

The U.S. Government owes Travelers about $400,000,000 and it owes Aetna about $150,000,000, on which it has to pay somewhere between 3% and 4% interest every year. That's an interesting circle, isn't it? The people pay insurance premiums to these companies. The companies loan the premium money to the government to finance the services which the government provides for the people. Then the government taxes the people to pay the money back to the insurance companies. When the insurance companies get the contracts with Lyndon to administer the medicare program, there'll be a new wrinkle to it. The people will still insurance premiums to the companies. The companies will still loan the premium money to the government to pay for services to the people. But part of those services will be administering the medicare program. So the government will pay back to the insurance companies the money it just borrowed, in return for the companies' "servicing" the medicare program. Then the government will tax the people so it can pay back the money to the insurance companies that it just paid them for the services.

Confusing? Well, it may be to some, but it's not to the blokes who though it up. Lock who runs these two companies: Connecticut General Life Ins. Co. (which controls Aetna)

Henry Sturgis Morgan — Son of J.P. Morgan; director of General Electric Co.; Partner Morgan, Stanley & Co.

Lucius F. Robinson, Jr.	Director, Manufacturers Hanover Trust Co.m Mutual Insurance Co. of Hartford, Southern New England Telephone Co. (affiliate of American Telephone and Telegraph), Hartford National Bank and Trust Co.
Frazer B. Wilde	Chairman of Connecticut General; director, Connecticut Bank and Trust Co., Bankers Trust Co., Lehman Corp., Holyoke (Mass.) Power and Electric Co.
Erle Martin	Vice-president and Dir., United Aircraft Corp.; director, Hartford Elec. Light Co., Travelers Research Center, Inc., Connecticut Bank and Trust Co.
	Travelers Insurance Co.
George Champion	Chairman, Chase Manhattan Bank; dir., American Smelting and Refining Co., Southern Ry. Co., Federal Reserve Bank of N.Y., International Paper Co.
H.M. Horner	Chairman, United Aircraft Corp.; Dir., Hartford National Bank & Trust Co., Southern New England Telephone Co., First National City Bank of N.Y.
B.T. Leithead	Pres., Cluett, Peabody & Co., director, B.F. Goodrich Co., Manufacturers Hanover Trust Co., West Virginia Pulp and Paper Co., Trans World Airlines, Inc. George A. Fuller Co., National Dairy Products Corp.

These, of course, are not all of the directors of the two insurance companies. But they are a fair sample of the type. The type, that is, to whom Lyndon is almost certain to turn over the running of the Medicare program for which he's taking so much credit.

You can see from their business connections that they're all friends of the people. Which, of course, means that they're solid with Lyndon.

* * *

September 9, 1965
Jack Minnis

[1965, Sept 23]

LIFE WITH LYNDON IN THE GREAT SOCIETY, Vol.1, No. 34

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The Mississippi Challenge is over. It failed to secure representation for Mississippi Negroes in the House of Representatives, as it had failed to secure that representation in the Democratic National Convention. It failed, not because Mississippi Negroes didn't know how to handle themselves in politics, not because the members of the House didn't understand the issues, or weren't fully informed, not because the people of the United States were kept from knowing what was going on (for they have little effective voice in what is done in Washington). The challenge failed (who can dispute it?) because the words of Frederick Douglass, spoken to white America 113 years ago, are as true today as then:

> "...your celebration is a sham; your boasted liberty, an unholy license; your national greatness, swelling vanity, your sounds of rejoicing are empty and heartless; your denunciation of tyrants, brass fronted impudence; your shouts of liberty and equality, hollow mockery...a thin veil to cover up crimes which would disgrace a nation of savages. There is not a nation on earth guilty of practices more shocking and bloody than are the people of the United States, at this very hour."

Omar Burleson, chairman of the Committee on House Administration, wrapped it all up very neatly when, explaining why the Committee recommended dismissal of the challenge, he said: "..all of the contestants in this case contend that Negroes have been systematically excluded from registering and voting in the State of Mississippi. But even if these charges are true I say to you, this House in the past has refused to declare a seat vacant where large numbers of voters were known to be illegally disfranchised." (emphasis added)

So much for the constitution of the U.S., the courts, the judges, the senators and representatives, and all the rest of the machinery which stands behind and enforces the laws of the United States. By their own measure they are a fraud.

Such is the example which Lyndon's Great Soceity sets before the world.

It sets other examples too.

* * *

How about this example? Phoen Thi Que was the seven-month-old daughter of a Vietnamese peasant. Her village was attacked by the U,S. Marines and the U.S. Air Force, with artillery fire and bombs, in what our military chieftains call a "softening up" operation preparatory to a ground attack. The military suspected there might be some guerillas in the village. Phoen Thi Que was taken by her father to a makeshift bomb shelter, a lhole in the ground. There she stayed for six days, without food or water, while the forces of freedom prepared village for the attack by ground troops. Phoen Thi Que died of starvation because there was no food for her in the hole in the ground, to which she had been driven by American bombs.

Meanwhile, in New York City, two girls were attending a fashion show. They were somewhat older than Phoen Thi Que. There names---Anne and Charlotte Ford, daughters of Henry Ford II. Their dresses were designed by Correges of Paris. They were at the Bergdorf-Goodman fashion show to inspect the creations of various other designers. The president of Bergdorf's stopped to chat with them. He asked if they had seen the fall line of another designer in Paris. They replied they hadn't and asked what the clothes were like. He said: "I'll show you later. I have four of his beauties in ready-to-wear."

Thus while the daughter of a Vietnamese peasant starves to death in a foxhole, the daughters of an American automobile magnate flit from the shops of Paris designers to the fashionable salons of New York-- their great concern, apparently, being to outdress the other females of the American Corporate Empire.

Now, clearly, it takes little or no money to starve to death in a Vietnamese foxhole. But it takes a considerable amount of money to live as the Ford girls do. Where does the money come from? Obviously, it comes from the Ford Empire. This, presumably, means the sale of automobiles. But it also means the sale of other things. On August 7, 1965, the Ford Motor Co., said it had received a contract from the U.S. Government for the production of warhead fuzing and arming devices. How many Ford-made fuses detonated the bombs and shells which kept Phoen Thi Que in the foxhole until she starved to death? Since June 15 of this year, the Ford Motor Co. has received $72,004,067 in contracts for supplying military goods to U.S. Armed Forces. Those goods will be used to kill, or cause the death of, countless Phoen Thi Que's as the U.S. march for freedom continues in South Viet Nam.

And the profits will continue to roll into the Ford bank accounts, where they can be used for such

historic purposes as adorning the bodies of Ford women, and providing them with the leisure to enjoy the Great Society.

* * *

Here's another example of what the Great Society sets before the world. In late July Lyndon was complaining of a sore arm. He had been bowling at his private alley at Camp David. "I challenged Bob McNamara," he said, "and I guess as most of you know that was a mistake--for both him and me. Under the McNamara influence, my bowling score was--shall we say--reduced considerably."

On September 11, Dr. Howard Rusk, of New York University's Institure of Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation, was in Saigon at Lyndon's request, to survey the work of private welfare agencies and see how it could be expanded. Dr. Rusk bent over a boy with a stump of an arm wrapped in bandages. "There are 10,000 to 25,000 of these people--we really don't know how many," he said. All are victims of the war and nothing is being done about making them able to pursue useful lives." He turned to the Vietnamese doctor and said, "Tell him we're going to get him a new arm."

After touring several areas in Vietnam, Rusk said he would institute a "crash program to equip all disabled persons in Vietnam with artificial limbs." This would be done, he said, with funds raised from the voluntary contribution of Americans.

So, while Lyndon worries with an arm made sore by bowling with his Secretary of Defense, his military agents in Vietnam are destroying, wholesale, the limbs of the Vietnamese people. And Lyndon, in his infinite compassion, sends a doctor over to see what can be done about securing artificial arms for his victims in Vietnam, both those he's already maimed, and those he'll main in the future as his military effort becomes more and more effective. Lyndon uses the full police power of the Great Society to collect taxes from the people in order to finance his military operations. But he leaves to "voluntary contributions" the raising of the funds necessary for repairing part of the damage he'd done.

* * *

The Washington Post reports that, during the past ten years, U.S.manufacturers have sold more than $20 billion worth of military hardware to foreign countries. Since that amount of money is a little hard to compare with anything, we thought it would be a good idea to break it down, so folks could get a clearer idea just

how much money the Corporate Empire makes out of providing the weapons with which to keep the empire secure. The figure quoted above domes to $234,082 per hour, every hour of every day, for ten years. And it's important to understand that the people of the U.S. are taxed to provide this money. The money is then either given or lent to foreign countries, and they, in turn, use the money to buy the weapons of war from American manufacturers.

It's pretty hard to say just how much profit each of the U.S. weapons manufacturers off military orders. (And it's to be remembered that the companies who do this kind of business are the largest and most powerful of American corporations--General Motors, Dupont, Ford, U.S. Steel, American Telephone and Telegraph, Standard Oil , etc.) However, Secretary of Defense McNamaram reported just last week, that "arms and military equipment sales will provide nearly $1 billion in profit to U.S. industry" during the current fiscal year.

The same newspapers which reported McNamara's statement also reported that Lyndon is terribly concerned about preserving peace. One supposes he means preserving it in those areas of the world where the U.S. does not presently have wars underway.

* * *

We've not said anything about the Dominican Republic and Lyndon's involvement there for some time. We've been watching and waiting. Now, one item of information from the Latin American Times makes it seem that things are clearing up a bit. The Times reports that Garcia Godoy, the new president whom Lyndon just authorized to Govern the people of the Republic, intends to implement a program of land reform. The Times rather coyly suggests that the land reform program will "run head-On into the South Puerto Rican Sugar Co., that owns a considerable amount of land in La Romana, considered the world's largest sugar mill." The Times adds that Lyndon's Agency for International Development will "play the key role in deciding where the money will go." It speaks of the $47,000,000 in U.S. aid which Lyndon is providing for the Republic.

You'd have to be pretty foolish, wouldn't you, to suppose that Lyndon is goind to let that money be spent in such a way that it would damage the operations of the South Puerto Rican Sugar Co.--one of the Rockefeller's more profitable Latin American operations?

If we were among those who overthrew the military junta, and are now being told that they should turn in their weapons to the Garcia-Godoy Government, we think we would sit on them a while and see what develops.

* * *

Lyndon's Office of Education says is has finally decided that it should try to cut off federal funds from those 80-odd school systems in the South which have refused to send in compliance agreements. There'll be hearings held in Washington, at the Office of Education, where the school systems will be required to show cause why federal funds should not be suspended. As we understand it, the only funds involved in these hearings are the funds available under the 1965 education act. The funds distributed to segregated school systems under the 94 other federal programs are not involved. The Alabama Counties of Barbour, Bibb and Wilcox, and the Tarrant City, Ala., school district, will have their hearings on October 6 and 7. Supposely, if these school systems are not able to show satisfactory cause, they'll be unable to get any money under the new education act.

But, as usual, there's a joker in the deck. The fact is that the Alabama state board of education has already been given the funds for which Alabama qualifies under the act. The Alabama board is not supposed to let these non-complying counties have any of the money until it gets word from Lyndon's Office of Education that everything's all right. That may satify Lyndon, but we've got to point out that Governor Wallace is still running the State of Alabama, and don't think for one minute that doesn't mean he's running the Alabama School Systems.

We don't believe that Governor Wallace is going to deny that federal money to the four school systems which have refused to file compliance statements. We're confident he can find a way to let them have it. And that he will do so. And that Lyndon and his Office of Education won't do a damn thing about it.

Of course, what goes for Alabama, goes for Mississippi and the other states where there are school systems which have not complied. The State Boards have the money; Lyndon has turned it loose to them. Title VI of the civil rights act of 1964 was a lovely piece of paper. We understand it's being used as toilet paper in some of the poorer Southern capitols.

* * *

We heard some cries of anguished surprise when it was announced that the Lowndes County Grand Jury had indicted T.L. Coleman for manslaughter (instead of murder) for the killing of Jonathan Daniels and for assault and battery for the shooting of Richard Morrisroe. We're hard put to understand why anyone would have expected

anything else. The grand jury that voted the indictments was selected by a jury commission the members of which are appointees of Governor Wallace. Since when did we have reason to believe that Wallace considers it a crime to kill a civil rights worker? And we'll repeat here that that's the same Wallace who runs the Alabama School Systems, to which Lyndon's Office of Education has given $36 million or so under the 1965 education act.

* * *

There's another thing we can expect, too. If and when the federal funds are formally denied to the non-complying counties, its almost certain that Lyndon's Office of Education will then begin bragging that "only" 80 or so school systems out of several thousand have refused to comply with the civil rights act. But what we want to remember is that those school systems which have satisfied the Office of Education by filing some kind of "desegregation plan" or other, have only filed a piece of paper. The persons who run those schools are the same ones who have been running them all along and we have no reason to suppose they intend to do anything more about desegregation or equal education than they have in the past. It's reasonable to suppose they'd be willing to sign a little old piece of paper in order to get their hands on the hundreds of thousands of dollars that'll be coming to them under the 1965 Act.

And that's all Lyndon's asking them to do.

September 23, 1965

Jack Minnis

[1965, Sept 30]

LIFE WITH LYNDON IN THE GREAT SOCIETY, Vol.1, No. 35

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We're not sure just what is the meaning of the shakeup in Lyndon's civil rights agencies. He's done away with the President's Council on Equal Opportunity (which was just set up last February) and with the President's Committee on Equal Employment Opportunity. We don't know of anything much that either of these agencies have done in their fields. We are told that the Council on Equal Opportunity gave the Stanford Research Institute $80,000 to tell it how it could go about gathering information on Southern non-compliance with the civil rights laws. We're sure this gave some of the academicians out at Stanford fat expense accounts and pay checks to run around the country asking foolish questions (we know this because we got asked some), but we don't see anything else that was accomplished.

And pretty much the same thing goes for the Committee on Equal Opportunity. It was supposed to see to it that companies which had contracts with the U.S. Government did not discriminate against Negroes in their hiring policies. The main way it acted was through what it called "Plans for Progress." These "plans" involved federal contractors' agreeing in writing that they would not discriminate. Southern Regional Council did a study of companies in the Atlanta area which had signed the agreements, and found that all but a few of them were completely ignoring their committments. In fact, according to the study, most of the company representatives interviewed did not even know what the interviewer was talking about when he asked about the "plans".

We know of one fellow who worked for the Hayes International Corp., in Alabama. Hayes is an aircraft firm almost all of whose business is provided by government contracts. This fellow says that he got fired because he upgraded some Negroes in jobs on a contract Hayes had with the Army at Ft. Rucker Alabama. He complained to the Justice Department, the FBI, the Committee on Equal Opportunity, and everybody else he could think of. He's been out of a job for 18 months (ever since he got fired), but that 's all that ever happened as a result of his complaints. Hayes International still has its contracts.

So, we can't see that there's any reason to mourn the loss of these outfits. The functions of the two agencies have been merged into other of Lyndon's department, the Committee on Equal Opportunity going into the Labor Department and the Council on Equal Opportunity going into the Justice Department. If the two agencies didn't get anything done on their own, we don't see any reason

to suppose they'll be more effective after being merged with existing departments.

Wiley Branton, who used to be Director of the Voter Education Project, was the Executive Secretary of the Council on Equal Opportunity (the Council was composed of the heads of the executive departments with Hubert Humphrey as chairman). Branton has now become a special assistant to U.S. Attorney General Katzenbach. Robert Baker, of the Washington Post, reports that Branton was appointed to this job so that he could more rigorously enforce the 1965 Voting Rights Act. Baker says that "In Branton, the President intentionally picked a man whose understanding of the Federal Government's role under the Voting Rights Act differs from that of Attorney General Nicholas Katzenbach. Katzenbach contends that the Voting Rights Act does not put the Federal Government in the business of registering voters and the Federal Government should not launch special efforts to induce Negroes to vote".

Branton, says Baker, feels that "massive use of Federal registrars is necessary to overcome intimidation, discrimination, tradition and apathy. Baker also says that "Branton, in effect, becomes Mr. Johnson's personal representative in the Justice Department to conduct a 'full and vigorous and swift' program of voter registration of Negroes in the South.....The President has now put his man in the Justice Department" to see if the enforcement of the Voting Rights Act can be stiffened.

We're inclined to doubt that is the reason for the Branton appointment. In the first place, unless most everything that's been reported about Lyndon is all wrong, he doesn't put up with anybody who doesn't agree with him. It's been reported, perhaps accurately, that Lyndon once said: "I don't like to deal with a man unless I've got his prick in my pocket." Whether or not the quote is accurate, we can figure that a President who can make a Supreme Court Justice resign to take the Ambassadorship to the U.N., is not going to have an Attorney General who won't do what he's told.

For these reasons we think Branton probably is "Johnson's man", as Baker says he is, but we doubt that Branton was appointed to do a job Katzenbach refused to do. Which leaves open the question of why Branton was appointed.

It may be that Johnson does want more Negroes registered in the South, to counterbalance the shift of whites to the Republican party, but that he and Katzenbach were afraid of repercussions from otherwise loyal Southern whites. In this case Branton will be a convenient scrapegoat if the going gets too rough.

It may be that Johnson is fixing to get rid of Katzenbach, so he can appoint Ramsey Clark, the son of his old friend Justice Tom Clark, to the Attorney General's office. In this case, Branton will be a convenient hatchet-man.

It may be that the black power structure made a deal for Branton's appointment in return for no telling what kind of sell-out (the Mississippi Challenge?).

But whatever the reason for the Branton appointment, we know one thing from having been closely associated with Branton for some time. He's a man with a lot of ability as a lawyer, who's not likely to let principles, ideals, etc., get in the way of his ambitions.

If he's been appointed a Special Assistant Attorney General to enforce the Voting Rights Act more vigorously than it has been, then it's because Lyndon sees advantage in it for himself and his friends. Time will tell.

* * *

Lyndon's Poverty War got a big shot in the arm the other day when the Congress gave him $1.7 billion to run it for another year. We don't know how many poor folks are going to be helped with the money, but it sure looks like the rich folks are going to make out right well. Take the Job Corps for example. Sargent Shriver told some House Republicans early this month that the Job Corps camps being run by corporations are much more efficient and effective than those run by educational institutions and political bodies. Shriver said he didn't know for sure why this is so, but, he said, he had a theory:

> "They /businessmen/ know how to run things. They are good managers. They know what kind of employees they need. They train people in realities. The kids know they're dealing with reality. Take Camp Kilmer / run by the Federal Electric Co., a subsidiary of International Telephone and Telegraph_/. The Management knows what a body repair shop is. It has had experience. There is no play-acting. School is in their /the trainees' _/ mind an artificial thing. This is the real thing."

This would seem to mean that more and more corporations going to get more and more fat contracts for training docile workers at the taxpayers' expense. It's of little monent to Shriver, apparently, that the men who run the corporations are interested in the "reality" of only one thing--more profits.

The Washington Post reports that Shriver's office in Washington is becoming openly cynical about the "war". It quotes one "soldier in the ranks" as saying: "The war

atmosphere is gone around here. We're more concerned with intergovernmental relations than with the poor." For those not familiar with the jargon of the bureaucrat, "intergovernmental relations" means politics.

So it looks like the rich and the politicoes will divvy up the $1.7 billion of poverty war booty, and the poor will just have to look out for themselves. Was it ever different?

* * *

Some time ago we mentioned that the FBI would have its own program on TV this fall, and that all the actors, as well as the scripts and other program details, would be personally approved by J. Edgar.

Well, on Sept. 19, the first of J. Edgar's programs appeared. It was a lulu. J.Edgar might just as well have been up there preaching to us about the great moral verities he feels it is his province to uphold. There was this kid whose grandmother had spoiled him and kept him in long hair until he was well along toward maturity. He turned out to be an extortionist and keller of women with long hair (he strangled them with it.) At one time FBI Inspector Lew Erskine (played by Efraim Zimbalist, Jr.) thought the kid was killing because he'd been "raised in a feminist world and he's been getting even ever since." Further on, Erskine's psychoanalysis of the kid matured somewhat. The kid, now, was killing himself, symbolically, everytime he knocked off one of the long-haired broads. The moral? Obvious; don't keep your male kids in long hair, it'll make 'em sick.

Does this mean you can't be a strict disciplinarian with your kids. Most certainly not. Erskine has this 23-year-old daughter (with long silken hair) who's running around with an FBI agent. Erskine doesn't like it. Erskine's wife was killed in an ambush some time ago by a hood gunning for Erskine. Erskine doesn't want his daughter to get involved with an agent for fear the same thing will happen to her. As the episode ends, Erskine is having dinner with is daughter. Thinking about how warped he figures the murderer was, he's worried about maybe he's been too strict in raising his own daughter. He mentiones this. She assures him that strict discipline is what children want, because it makes them believe that their parents really care for them.

The program could be called something like "Thought for the Week from J. Edgar." One TV columnist was not so kind. He called it "melodramatic swill."

The program had some other messages: 1) FBI men are strong, virile types whom women can't keep their hands off

(Dina Merril goes gaga over Erskine the minute she lays eyes on him--he, of course, remembering his wife's death, has sworn off all women.) 2) "The FBI only investigates..." (this, presumably, includes psychoanalysis); 3) FBI rules prohibit any personal relationship between agents and persons involved in a case they're investigating(this doubtless preserves their "objectivity"--Southern cops and sheriffs, please notice. No more hand-holding with J. Edgar's dicks); 4) Strong, virile, men, whom women can't keep their hands off, drive Fords (though the program was sponsored by Aluminum Co. of America, there were two one-minute spot commercials telling people to buy Ford cars. At the end of the program the camera focused on Erskine, driving away from FBI headquarters in Washington. What kind of car was he driving? A Ford Mustang convertible, of course).

The second FBI program, last Sunday, was just as bad. A guy had embezzled money from a bank so he could take his son to Mexico. Inspector Erskine and his sidekick were assigned to catch the theif, with the voices of the Aluminum Company of America Choir in the background crooning "Change for the better with Alcoa," and the screen periodically filled with snap-can beer cans and other of Alcoa's contributions to civilization. The second program told us that FBI agents are always understanding of young people's problems; that FBI agents take cold pills (brand name unspecified) ; that it's allright for an FBI agent to lie to a person he's interrogating; that everybody should permit the FBI to tap his phone, if the FBI says it's necessary; that FBI agents, at the FBI academy, are taught the very strictest ethical code, which they unfailingly live by; and, again, as last week, that FBI agents prefer black Ford Mustang convertibles for their private cars.

As we said at the outset, every detail of each program has the personal approval of J. Edgar Hoover. and it's pretty sure that Hoover's not goirg to get any argument from the people who produce the TV show. The Saturday Evening Post, recently quoted Quinn Martin, producer of the show: "Hoover is a star in his own right. I felt much as I did when I met Cary Grant--that this was a special person."

This"special person", we've long thought, is the leading U.S. advocate of the police state aspects of fascism (as apposed to the economic aspects, which are well-handled by the leading corporation).

Now he has a nation-wide audience every Sunday night into whom he can pump his vicious political views, covered with a thin sugar-coating of "melodramatic swill." And all through the courtesy of the Aluminum of America. No sponsor could have been more appropriate.

* * *

If you read the newspapers last Thursday, you'll remember that General Westmoreland, U.S. Commander in Vietnam, was reported to be asking Washington to "lift, relax or re-examine the ban on the use of tear gas." Reporters seemed to be a little puzzled, because when they went to the Defense Department and asked what about this ban, they were told that General Westmoreland "has always had the authority" to use "riot-control agents".

Why then, some folks wondered, all the publicity about Westmoreland's asking for authority he already had? A clue to why was contained in a little -noticed AP story filed from Saigon the previous day. The story said that radio broadcasts from Hanoi and Peking charged the U.S. forces had killed 35 persons with poison gas in a raid on Phuoc Son Village in the coastal province of Binh Dinh.

Apparently Westmoreland figured there might be some bad publicity about the 35 killings, so he was laying a foundation for denying that the killing occurred by impressing the public with the alleged fact that he didn't even have authority to use gas. He should have let the Pentagon in on it, so they would have known to cover for him.

And speaking of the use of gas, readers will remember that early this month there was some criticism of a Marine colonel who used gas to drive 400 women and children from a cave near Quinhon. The colonel replied to the criticism by pointing out that it was much more humane to use the gas than to blow up the women and children with grenades, or burn them up with flame-throwers.

It seems not to have occurred to the colonel that there was another question that remained unanswered--what about just not killing them at all?

But then he's marine, and all marines are taught to think tough.

* * *

Jack Minnic

September 30, 1965

MSS CORE 85 SOUTHERN REGIONAL

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1959, January-1965, August

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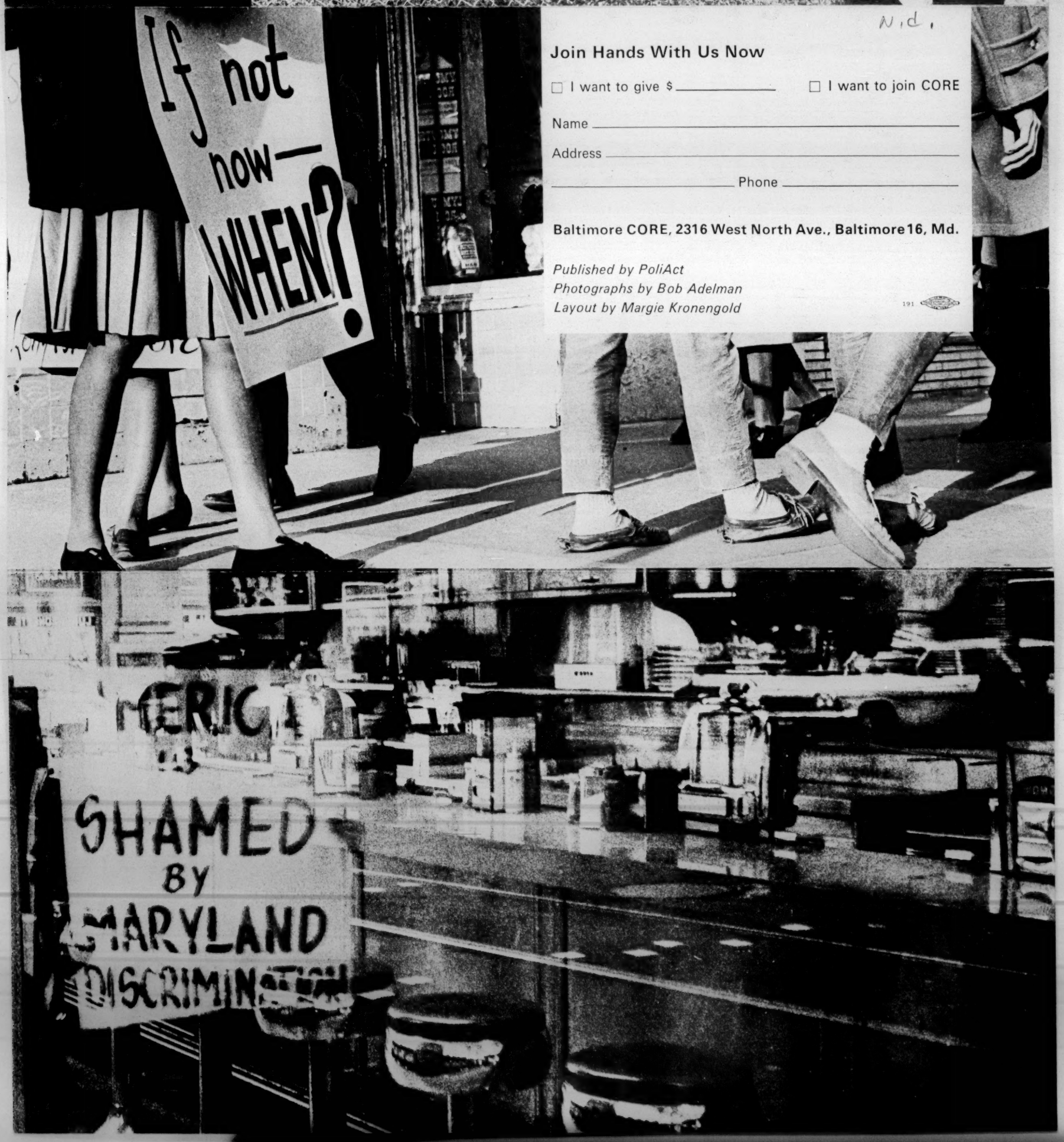
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191
SHAMED
By
MARYLAND

There is no escape. Racial injustice has engulfed us. A social system which has engendered the attitude of segregation daily fills our lives with humiliation, bitterness, inner fears. Segregation has poisoned our body politic with poverty, inferior education, poor housing. Segregation has stripped both the oppressed and the oppressor of his dignity. Segregation has involved all of us in a single garment of destiny.

CORE has a proven approach to challenge this problem. Its process has five steps: We collect the facts to determine what and to what extent injustice exists; we negotiate for a change; we train ourselves in non-violence; then, if all else fails, we resort to non-violent direct action. If necessary we will participate in massive civil disobedience.

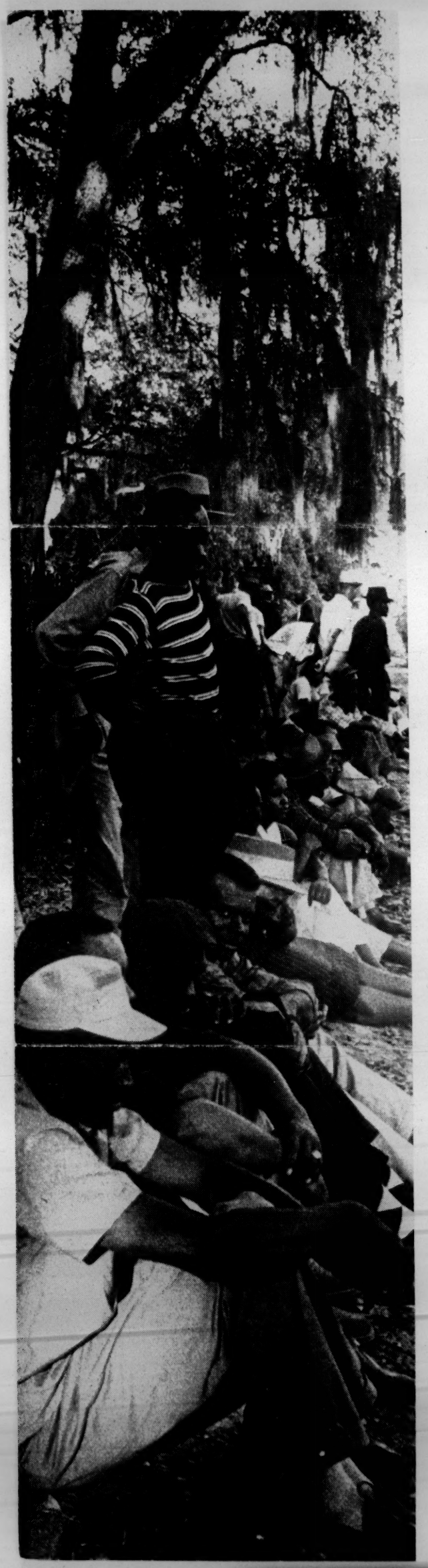
With the hammering of non-violent direct action Baltimore CORE is forging a new society. We began with Lexington Street, the Read Drug Chain, Howard Johnson's, and Carlin's Drive-In. In two years we have helped to integrate over 430 places in Baltimore, Aberdeen, Ocean City, and Westminster; we opened Routes 1, 40, and 140; and with an act of massive civil disobedience that will be a milestone in the struggle, we cracked Gwynn Oak Park.

[1963, Oct. 17]

BIRTH OF A VOTER

This is the story of a CORE voter registration drive and of the first Negro to register in a Louisiana Parish in 61 years. It's a story well worth reading.

by BOB ADELMAN



Waiting to register is a long, frustrating process.

Dawn broke with the cackle of chickens at Rev. Joseph Carter's farm, six miles out of St. Francisville, La. Outwardly, there was nothing unusual about the morning of October 17, 1963. Arising at 5:30 a.m., the 55-year-old minister had prayed for divine guidance on the day when he would become the first Negro in West Feliciana Parish to register for voting in 61 years. Then he fed his hogs and cattle. While eating a breakfast of grits, bacon and eggs, he argued with his wife, Wilmeda.

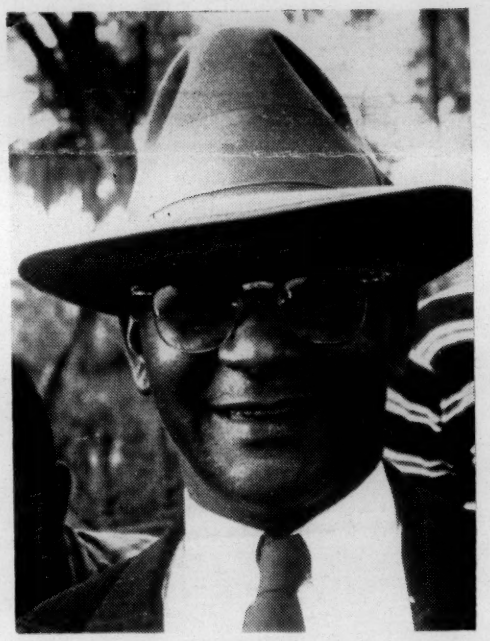
"I'm going down and register today," he told her.

The news did not sit well with Mrs. Carter. She remembered police had jailed her husband the previous August for seeking vote registration, had held him nearly 13 hours, then finally released him on a $200 bond. Mrs. Carter feared a worse fate for her husband now. "What do you want to do that for?" she asked.

"I done started it now," he said. "Ain't no need in you trying to stop me. I'm going through with it."

The "it" had been tumbling inside him for sometime, tangling his thoughts and twisting his feelings. A vague thing at first, the "it" had ben nursed with news of Negro successes elsewhere, had finally crystallized into a theme which Rev. Carter, a simple man, could state eloquently: "A man is not a first class citizen, a number one citizen, unless he is a voter."

The thought was on the minister's mind the morning of October 17, recalling other thoughts, other experiences. There was, for instance, his first meeting with the



"I'm going down and register today," Rev. Joseph Carter told his wife. He had once been jailed for trying to register.

Congress of Racial Equality last summer. Rev. Carter had heard the group was conducting voter registration clinics in an adjacent parish and had sought out CORE field secretaries Rudy Lombard and Ronnie Moore. What could they do for the Negroes of West Feliciana Parish? Not much more than they could do for themselves. Teach them the importance of voting. Show them how to register. Help them to understand — not memorize — answers to questions they would be asked when they applied. Tell them frankly that they might have to go to jail, but promise legal assistance from the U.S. Justice Dept. Explain that someone would have to take the first gamble.

Rev. Carter accepted the challenge, promising to seek vote registration only if he was not part

of a demonstration. The effort, he felt, should be quite matter of fact as if it were not out of the ordinary. Later, August 10th to be exact, he and Rev. Rudolph Davis entered the St. Francisville courthouse and found it "quiet like in the woods where no humans are." He recalled: "When we got into the hall, the registrar came out of his office, closed the door and said: 'Good morning, boys. What can I do for you?' "

"We came to see if we can vote," Rev Carter spoke up.

"I can't say no," the registrar answered, "but you have to bring me something, have something, show me something."

"If you would tell me what you mean," the minister answered cautiously, "We probably could produce whatever it takes."

Registrar Fletcher Harvey explained they would have to bring two registered voters from their ward to identify them. "I can't swear that I know you," he added, even though they had lived together in the community for years.

"The sheriff, all of you in this town know me," Rev. Davis pointed out.

As the three stood talking in the hall, Sheriff W. C. Percy came up behind them. "Hey boy!" he shouted. No one answered. "Hey boy!" came a second, then a third time. Rev. Carter walked toward the sheriff, who is much taller but several years his junior, and asked: "Are you speaking to me?"

The sheriff steered him out of sight of Rev. Davis, penciled his named on a card, then ran a heavy black line through it. "What's the matter with you boys? Ain't you satisfied?"

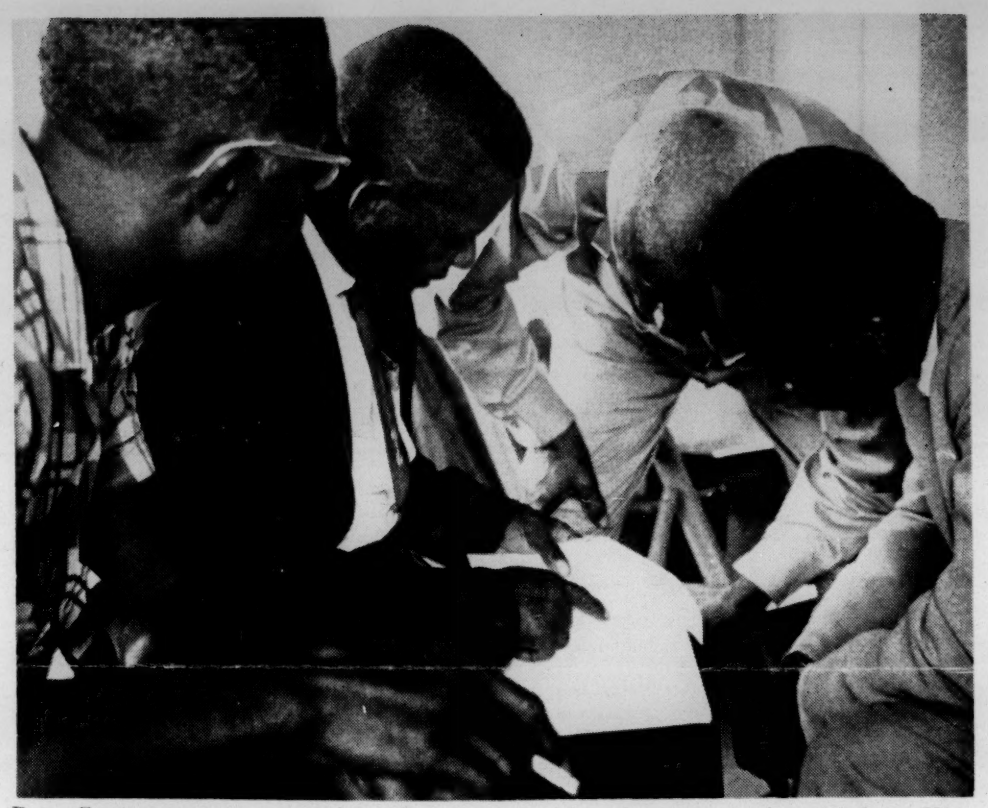
"Not exactly satisfied," Carter replied.

If you ain't satisfied," the sheriff told him, "from here on in you will be satisfied. You hear! You hear! I ought to lock you up." The minister remained silent and the sheriff turned to another white man, ordering: Grab him, you heard him raise his voice to me." Rev. Carter was arrested, handcuffed and carted off to jail for the first time in his life. He had disturbed the peace, the sheriff charged. Later, the minister filed a $100,000, false arrest suit against Percy.

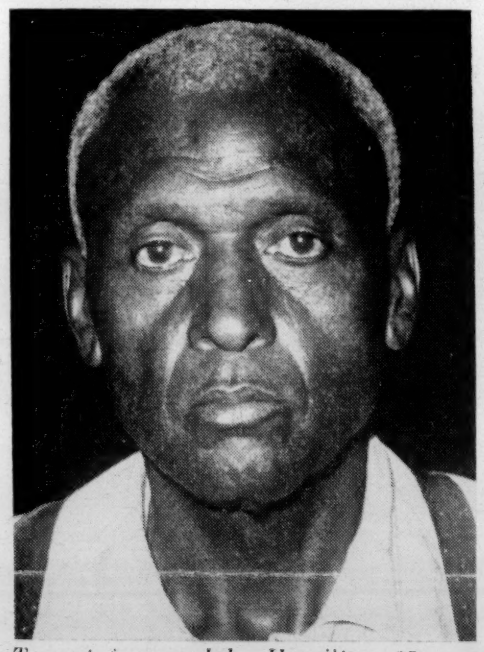
That was last August. Events moved swiftly from then until the morning of October 17th when Rev. Carter drove from his home to the nearby Negro Masonic Lodge Hall to rendezvous with 42 other prospective voters. They had been attending CORE's weekly vote registration clinics in that same hall built by their own hands, had learned how to take the eligibility tests reportedly given only to Negroes, had, in short banded together, gaining strength to overcome fear based on a history of terror in West Feliciana. The parish name, when translated, from the Spanish, means "happy land," but only recently a Negro youth who argued with a white man was found floating down a river, his skull cracked open. The Ku Klux Klan had burned crosses and made night visits to Negroes getting out of their places. White landowners had warned Negro sharecroppers they would be evicted and forced to pay their debts immediately if they sought to register.

There was a quiet tenseness in the morning air as Rev. Carter pulled up at the lodge hall. Meeting time had been set for 8 a.m. and he was 15 minutes early. Up to now everything had been planned with precision. The October 17th date had deliberately been picked because it came after the group, most of whom were sweet potato farmers, had sold their crop to the local canner. This way, they felt, there could be no economic reprisals from the whites. Now the little band boarded a school bus driven by John Brannon. As they made the 20-minute drive, uncertain of their coming fate, some made last minute checks of the printed questions they expected to answer to qualify for voting. Others choose to talk aout everything but the coming events. "We're going down here," a man said solemnly. "We ain't gonna fight and we ain't gonna run. Rev. Carter went down to register and he wasn't killed and we ain't gonna get killed either."

The bus pulled up in front of the St. Francisville courthouse. About 100 whites milled around in front of the



Rev. Carter goes over registration forms with others preparing to defy Klan hostility. The right to vote, for a Negro in the South, is very hard to come by.



Tenant farmer John Hamilton, 65, was called out at night by Klan and threatened with death if he tried to become a voter. Such threats are all too common.

James Payne was smashed across the nose with a rifle butt. "Do you know you're supposed to die tonight?" he was asked menacingly. It wasn't pleasant.

building. Rev. Carter and the other Negroes were forced to wait outside while the registrar processed eight white prospective voters. The Negroes piled out of the bus and sat on the ground across the street in front of an iron fence surrounding a cemetery. The last Negro who had tried to register was hanged in that cemetery, according to rumor. "Look at 'em over there like a bunch of buzzards," shouted one white. "Look like coons," taunted another. "Are those your good niggers?" shouted still another white man. Curses and racial epithets disturbed the morning air.

Rev. Carter and his group merely talked among themselves, eating a noon hour lunch of salami sandwiches and waiting until two o'clock before the registrar agreed to take them in one's and two's. The minister walked to the courthouse front door with CORE's Ronnie Moore. Six whites sat together on the stairs. "You couldn't get through them without squeezing sideways," Rev. Carter recalled. "We stopped four or five feet back and Ronnie said: 'Let's turn around Rev. They've blocked the way.'"

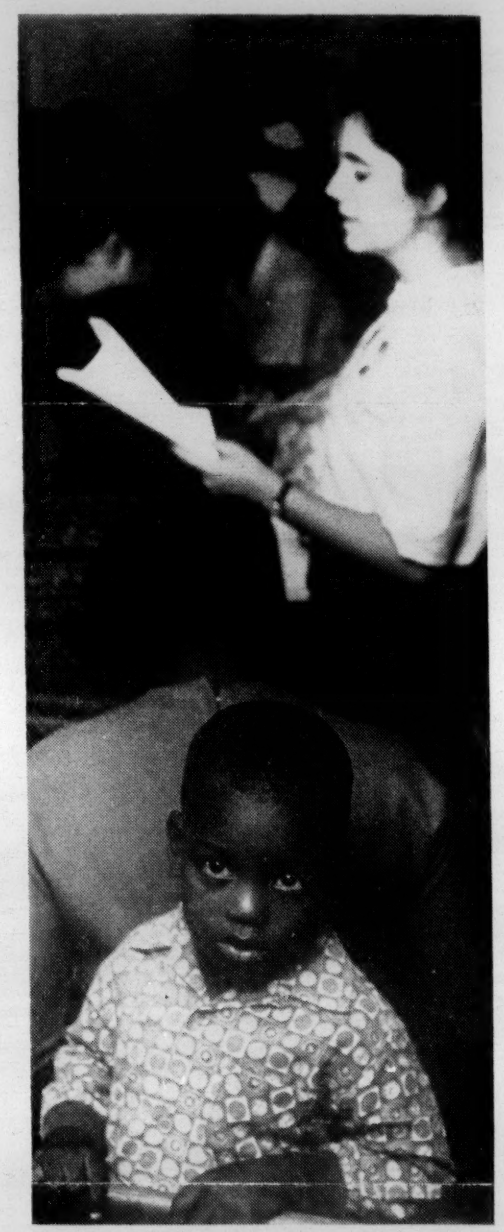
"You black s.o.b., come on in here!" shouted a white man. "Come on in!" The minister and his companion turned away and headed toward a side door. About that time three U. S. Justice Dept. officials hurried from across the street. One stationed himself outside the side door. Another stepped just inside the door and the third walked down the hall to the sheriff's office. Rev. Carter and Moore reached the registrar's closed office door. "I wouldn't open it," the minister recalled. "I let Ronnie do it. Then I walked in and the secretary met me and said, 'Come on in Joe.'" He had been Rev. Carter's boyhood playmate.

They had him produce a driver's license for identification then asked him to read a wall sign which said he had 40 minutes to finish the test. When Registrar Harvey handed him the test forms, he looked at his watch and Rev. Carter consulted his as the noise of the mob filtered through windows opened because of the 90-degree temperature. The time was 2:01 p.m. Nineteen minutes later he returned the cards to the registrar who examined them with his secretary for about 16 minutes, turning them over and over. Finally the secretary said: "I don't see a damn thing wrong with this." Registrar Harvey objected that only four questions had been answered correctly. "It only requires four," answered the secretary. "He has done passed."

Rev. Carter signed a vote registration book and received a receipt. As he left the courthouse, a photographer snapped him. "Take his picture," shouted a member of the white mob. "It may be the last one he takes."

It was a highly possible prophecy, the minister knew, as he told a reporter: "They probably won't bother me now, but one day I'll drive down the road. Some white man will jump out of his car saying I tried to run him into a ditch, take out his pistol and shoot me."

Yet the threat of death had not blotted out the minister's reasons for wanting to register and vote. All of his life he and fellow Negroes had been told they were not to register because they outnumber whites in the parish



CORE field worker Mini Finegold, a '63 Swarthmore graduate, conducts voter registration clinic in West Feliciana. Feliciana means "Happy Land."

by more than three to one. Thus, until October 17, no Negroes, technically, had qualified to vote although state records show four white illiterates are registered. Rev. Carter had been trying to register ever since 1955 when he was nearly run out of town. He was determined to vote. "No Negroes are given state or Parish jobs, like road repair," he explained. "You could go to Parish officials and they'd listen to you if you had a justified complaint and if you were a voter. Right now, the whites have all of the public offices even though they're a minority. As a voter I could serve on juries."

The bill of particulars continued. "We have poor suffering people who don't have enough to eat," Rev. Carter said, "but the Police Jury Officials (the Parish governing body) have decided against accepting Government surplus food. They say we don't need it. They're mostly storekeepers and think if Negroes get free food they won't work and the storekeepers will lose business. As voters we could correct this situation and get Government food."

Furthermore: "By voting I could buy land for my own home," said Rev. Carter. "Negroes who want to buy land have to go outside the Parish. Land sales here only go on amongst whites. As a voter I might find out about some public land sales. When I think about it, I don't know anything about how things are run around here and what's going on. With voting I might be able to get a better road." The latter possibility appealed to him because he lives three miles off a paved highway and roads to his farm are gravel and dirt.

The day after Rev. Carter registered, three or four trucks drove up with dimmed lights about midnight behind the farmhouse of his neighbor, bus driver John Brannon. Men said to be klansmen fired rifles into the air, frightening Brannon's wife who was home alone. The shots awakened Rev. Carter, who lives at the end of a road. He readied himself to climb a hill near his house. Intruders coming up the road would be caught in a crossfire between himself and his son-in-law. "If they want a fight, we'll fight," he explained. "If I have to die, I'd rather die for right. I value my life even more since I became a registered voter."

That same night, whites visited the homes of James Payne, 44, and John Hamilton, 65, both tenants on the farm of white Daniel Lee. "At about 11:30 that night a car drove up to my house," Payne told a Justice Dept. official. "A white man called out my name. I dressed and put a pistol in my pocket. When I recognized Mr. Dan, I went out. He was with several other white men who I didn't know. He asked me where I had been that day. I told him to St. Francisville, to register.' Mr. Dan told me the house was surrounded and these men had come to kill me. He said he had pleaded with them not to do it. While he was talking to me, one of the men hit me across the nose with the butt of a rifle and knocked me down. They searched me and took my gun. All this time I pleaded with them for my life and my family's lives. I told them some of my children were little bitty. Counting me and my wife, we're 12 head. The man who took my gun asked me if I believed that me and Hamilton were supposed to die that night. I told him I believed it. He made me say it. I begged for our lives. He sat me on a block of wood. He said he didn't know whether my gun worked then he shot it between my legs on the ground and shot it once toward the house. Then he ordered me to leave town and told me: 'If you come back, you won't have to come out. We'll have

A CORE voter registration clinic ends with singing of "This Little Light of Mine."

you surrounded and burn your house down with you and your family in it. We'll be sure you're dead and stay 'til the last plank burns!' When they left, he told me to sit on the block of wood and be sure not to move 'til they were out of sight."

John Hamilton related a similar story. Klansmen had also threatened him that night and he had begged for his life. Landlord Daniel Lee had forced a promise from him that he would not attempt to register again. But Rev. Carter and 12 other Negroes have registered and many others are only awaiting the settlement of a government suit against discriminatory registration procedures in the Parish. On Dec. 7 he voted for the first time in his life, even though he has heard rumors that he is going to be "burned out of the parish." He says simply: "I thanked the Lord that He let me live long enough to vote."

The struggle for equality in America will not be won in the law courts and legislatures alone. Certainly, we need effective civil rights legislation and the fair interpretation by the courts of constitutional guarantees and rights. But we also require a willingness to assert those rights in the face of bigotry and threats of violence. This article, reprinted from *Ebony* magazine, relates how a group of Negroes in a remote Louisiana parish asserted their rights. May their number increase.

JAMES FARMER
National Director, CORE

CORE 38 Park Row, New York, New York 10038

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OUR FACES . . .
OUR VOICES . . .

OUR FACES—OUR VOICES

by Lillian Smith

**What is it like for a white southerner, breaking with generations of tradition,
breaking with his family and friends,
to join with Negroes on a sit-in?**

**What is it like for a southern Negro
to tell his family that he is joining the Freedom Movement and that he may be facing death?**

**What is it like to live and work in the
rat and vermin infested Northern ghetto?**

This book is the first attempt to record what the workers in the Freedom Movement feel and think. Everything that is said is what they said.

**The words are direct.
They are the words of the laborer and the student, the sharecropper and the clergyman.
They have lived through the sit-ins, stand-ins, kneel-ins that have created a new vocabulary of social protest in America.**

The photographs were taken in all the places the workers were: the urban slums of the North, Birmingham, the small towns of the rural south.

Lillian Smith, who has written *Strange Fruit* and *Killers of the Dream*, understands the people in these monologues and what this struggle means to them; she has been an activist in this movement. She has lived most of her life in the South and in both her fiction and nonfiction works has re-created "the texture of Southern experience out of which hatred for the Negro grows."

The publishers, W. W. Norton, are contributing their profit from the sale of this book to CORE.

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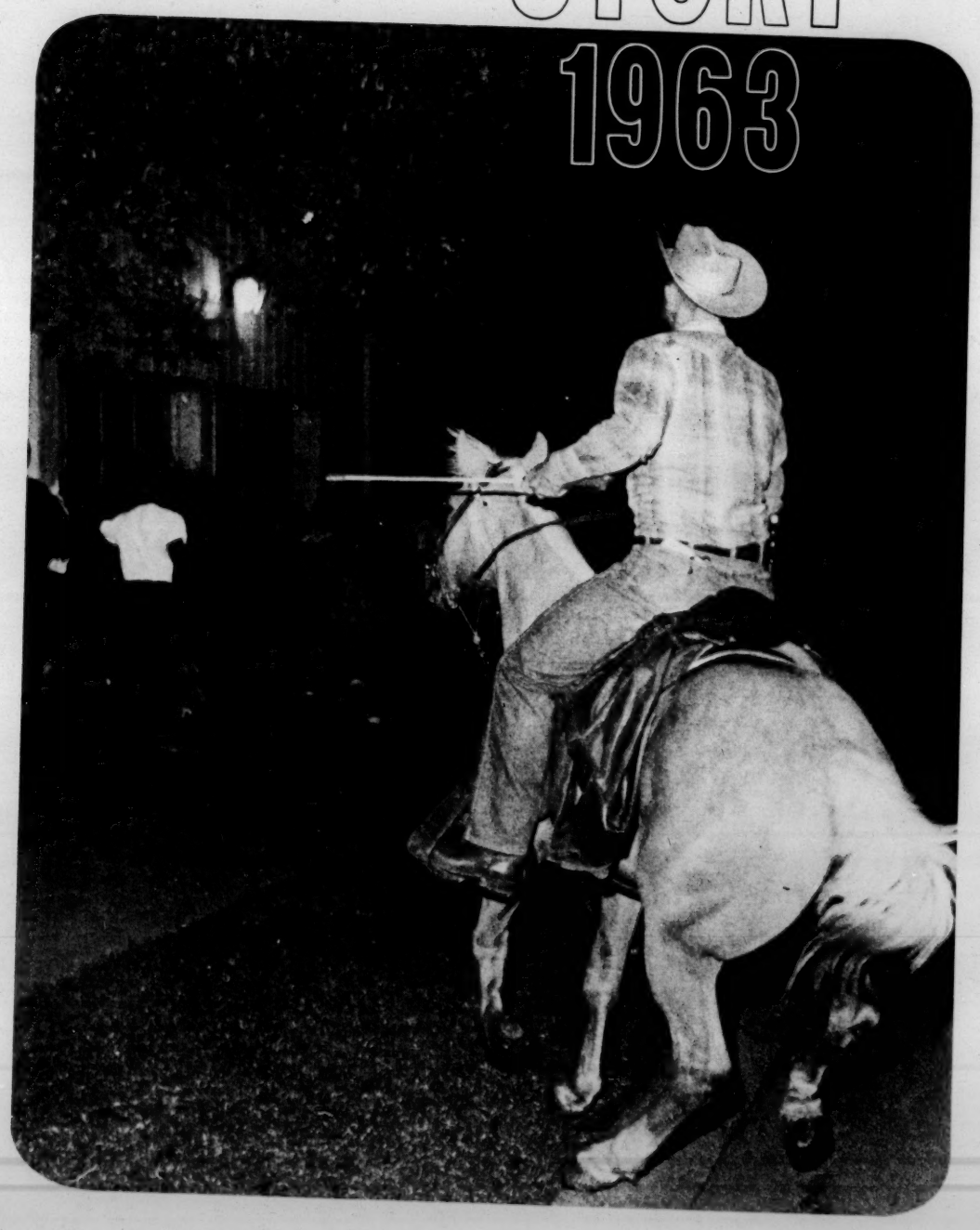
OUR FACES—OUR VOICES WOULD MAKE AN IDEAL GIFT

[1963, November]

LOUISIANA STORY

1963

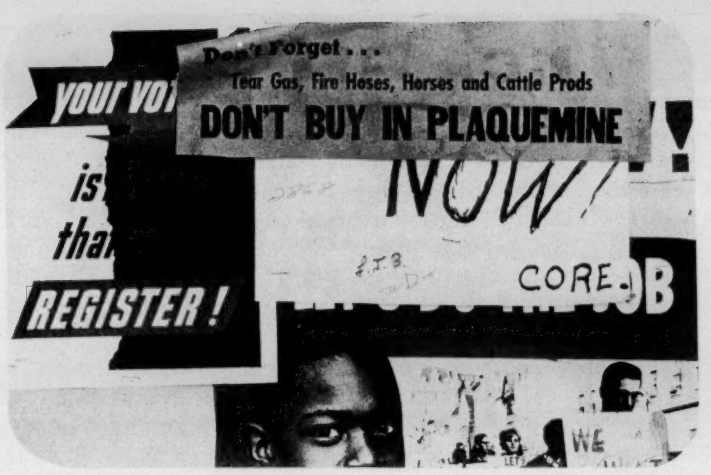


by James Farmer

ON OCTOBER 17, 1963, Rev. Joseph Carter became the first Negro to register in West Feliciana parish since 1902. In the photograph below, Rev. Carter is in the center. At left is CORE field secretary Mary Hamilton, and at right, Ronnie Moore.

West Feliciana is one of eight southeastern parishes in Louisiana's 6th Congressional district where CORE, since the fall of 1962, has been conducting a voter registration campaign. Leading the campaign is CORE Field Secretary Ronnie Moore, who in 1961 was expelled from Southern University and jailed on a "criminal anarchy" charge as a consequence of his leadership in mass demonstrations to desegregate lunch counters in Baton Rouge (A campaign which ended successfully on August 6, 1963). Over the summer his staff was augmented by a group of 50 CORE Task Force workers from all over the country as well as Rudy Lombard and Gordon Carey from national CORE. Over 450 Negroes were registered during the drive. In the same period over 200 discrimination complaints were filed with the Department of Justice.

Above: CORE task force worker Daniel Mitchell interviews a prospective registrant. Below: CORE Vice-chairman Rudy Lombard (at left) speaks to another potential voter.



drive starts in Iberville parish

Iberville parish was the initial target of the voter registration drive. Its success is indicated by the fact that for the 1963 Democratic primaries, a full slate of 12 Negroes qualified for public office. Among the candidates are Spiver Gordon, a CORE Task Force worker, and Dr. Bertrand Tyson and W. W. Harleaux, community leaders.

A year earlier, shortly after the drive started and voter-bias complaints began to be filed with the Department of Justice, the registrar, Milton Dardenne, resigned because of "ill-health." In reporting his resignation, TV Station WDSU in New Orleans stated that friends of Dardenne had attributed his "ill health" to the Negro registration drive.

His resignation, however, did not usher-in an era of voting justice in Iberville parish. To replace him, the police jury named Mrs. Ella Billings, who has reportedly said: "Niggers ain't gonna run this parish!" Nevertheless, Negroes continued to register in large numbers and more complaints were filed with the Department of Justice.

Plaquemine is the largest town in Iberville parish. Its Negroes live primarily in two communities, Dupont Annex and Seymourville. Dupont Annex has been gerrymandered so as to be outside the city limits but surrounded by the city. The city provides no sewer facilities and no street lights for these sections.

Negroes in Dupont Annex and Seymourville came to the unshakable conclusion that since their dollars help to support Plaquemine, and their labor helps to build it and to keep its wheels turning, they should be able to enjoy the benefits and fulfill the duties of citizenship by being a part of the city. Dupont Annex petitioned the Plaquemine City Council for annexation several times beginning many years ago. Seymourville has prepared its petition and is getting the required signatures.

city officials adamant

The City Council of Plaquemine has refused to consider annexation, and the Mayor has declined to set up a bi-racial committee to consider these and other grievances. Public accommodations and schools remain segregated. Negroes are largely confined to menial jobs.

The town of Plaquemine and the parish of Iberville refused to believe that "their" Negroes were not happy and satisfied. They had had a "good" relationship all along, with Negroes "staying in their place" and asking no questions.

But the town and parish were wrong. Negro citizens, inspired by the revolutionary freedom movement which has swept the country, took to the streets in peaceful demonstrations, demanding the incorporation of Dupont Annex and Seymourville into the town and establishment of a bi-racial committee to work on employment opportunities and other grievances.

first protest march

On August 19, with Dr. Tyson, Mr. Harleaux, and Rev. J. W. Davis, I led 500 persons on a protest march to City Hall. Upon reaching the building, several of the marchers began singing "We Shall Overcome." The three local leaders and I were arrested. The others were dispersed by a teargas attack.

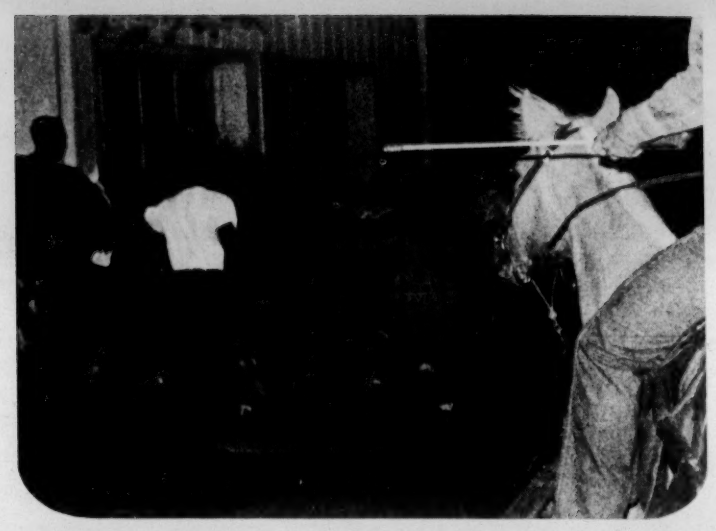
Returning to the church, they regrouped and marched again into another barrage of the nauseating gas. In the next two days 232 persons were jailed. There was not enough room in the parish jail, so some of us were sent to adjoining parishes, while others were placed in an improvised stockade.

I had planned to be in Louisiana only three days on a brief speaking trip, but the town of Plaquemine had other plans for me. I had wanted to join the March on Washington, but instead I was in jail. Many of those jailed with me had planned to make the trek to Washington, but they chose to remain in jail. Their "crime" was the same as mine — asking for Freedom Now, or, as Plaquemine called it, "disturbing the peace." I had no real choice but to remain behind bars with those incarcerated with me. The historic March on Washington would go on beautifully without us; the historic struggle of Plaquemine Negroes might not.

The magnificent demonstration in Washington inspired Plaquemine's freedom fighters to redouble their efforts. They marched and they sat-in. They were tear gassed, stuck with electric prod rods and trampled by state troopers' horses. Children and adults were injured.

police brutality prompts bigger march

With most of us just out of jail—we had been jailed-in for 10 days—even bigger marches were planned. The Negroes had achieved a unity such as never existed before. On September 1, they marched in the largest demonstration of all. The mounted troopers with their prod rods, rode-down the marchers like cowboys on a fearsome round-up. The demonstrators again took refuge in Freedom Rock Baptist Church. Troopers pursued them into the church,



hurling round after round of teargas canisters. The demonstrators were driven from the church, carrying the wounded, the faint and the hysterical. They retreated to the parsonage.

Not content with this desecration of a place of worship, the troopers turned high pressure fire hoses into the church, overturning benches and breaking windows. Bibles and hymnals floated in the pews. The troopers then hurled a volley of teargas canisters into the parsonage, driving the demonstrators into the yard. Further volleys of the gas drove them back into the parsonage. Many were overcome by the gas and artificial respiration was administered.

"we're going to lynch him!"

Meanwhile, other state troopers rode through the town, pursuing and brutalizing any Negroes in sight. Doors were kicked-in and houses invaded as the troopers loudly proclaimed, "We want Farmer!" Negroes beaten in the streets were told, "We'll let you go if you'll tell us where Farmer is." Two Negro girls heard troopers say, "When we catch Farmer we're going to lynch him!"

Hearing these bloodthirsty threats, I started to walk over and turn myself in. I was stopped by local citizens who insisted that if I surrendered, I would not be alive in the morning. They persuaded me to take refuge in a hearse. With another hearse as a decoy, I thus escaped from the frenzied lynch mob composed of law enforcement officers.

In New Orleans next day I called a press conference and described what had transpired in Plaquemine. I announced I would return on the morrow for trial of my "disturbing the peace" charge.

Back in Plaquemine I was tried and convicted on earlier charges. The sentence on each charge was $100 fine or 30 days in jail. Through my lawyers, Murphy, Bell, Collins, Douglas and Elie, I immediately served notice of appeal.

Curiously, there was no warrant for my arrest awaiting me. The frenzied house-to-house manhunt two days before had been without warrant and without charges.

the struggle goes on

The Plaquemine struggle goes on. Negroes have launched a tight economic boycott of local stores. They have arranged to buy their food and clothing elsewhere on weekends. The school principal, Mr. Harleaux, has been threatened with his job. A worker in the Negro school lunchroom has been fired because her children were in the demonstration. The school's students are replying with a lunchroom boycott. Instead of eating lunch they sing freedom songs.

On October 7, the Negro students went on strike forcing a four-day shutdown of the high school. In addition to demanding reinstatement of the fired lunchroom worker, they sought reinstatement of 35 of their fellow-students who had been suspended, desegregation of Iberville parish schools by 1964 and equal job opportunities for Negroes in Plaquemine.

Police teargassed the striking students, first as they marched in groups of 10 to the white high schools, which they were picketing and again as they assembled in Freedom Rock Baptist Church.

It was on this occasion that Police Chief Dennis Songy threatened to destroy the church asserting: "If they want to use that church to serve God, that's OK, but they're not going to use it as a fort." The word "fort" was ill-chosen for the student protest action remained peaceful throughout. Evidently the police chief does not believe the parishioners have the right to use their church as they see fit.

Two of the student leaders—Kenneth Johnson and Willie Mellien—have been committed to the State Industrial Detention House for Juvenile Delinquents for an indefinite period. This means up to five years for Johnson, who is only 16 and was a CORE Task Force member. Attorneys are seeking a habeas corpus writ to secure their release.

in other communities

In Hammond, following a student demonstration, Mayor John Morrison agreed to set up a 16-man bi-racial committee patterned after the one in Baton Rouge, which was the first Louisiana city to establish such a body. After meeting with two CORE representatives, the mayor told the Baton Rouge State-Times he was convinced that the CORE men "were sincere in their desire to see that Hammond doesn't turn into another Plaquemine."

In Clinton, the start of picketing in the downtown business section on October 14 resulted in the arrest of 38 pickets and a CORE field worker. Attempts by the state to enjoin all CORE activity were halted pending a ruling by the U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals on the validity of the state court hearing.

register first negro since reconstruction

It was at St. Francisville, that Rev. Joseph Carter finally succeeded in registering on October 17. He is the first Negro since 1902 to register in West Feliciana parish, which has a population of 12,000 of which 68% is Negro.

Circumventing a line of white men, one of whom threatened to emasculate him, Rev. Carter entered the courthouse by a side door. The charred remains of a KKK burned cross were still in evidence in front of the nearby office of Aldero Stevenson, a Negro businessman.

Rev. Carter, along with 43 Negroes arrived by bus. They were accompanied by Ronnie Moore, leader of the CORE voter registration drive. Frank Dunbar of the U.S. Justice Department's Civil Rights Division was present as well as a number of FBI men.

After waiting several hours, Rev. Carter entered the office and emerged 35 minutes later waving his registration form. When he first tried to register on August 10, he was arrested and jailed overnight. As a consequence, he filed a $100,000 damage suit in federal court. A federal suit has been filed to stop the registrar from continuing discriminatory practices.

more negroes register

The day after Rev. Carter registered, three more Negroes registered: Nathaniel Smith and Ernest Morgan—both farmers—and Handy Berry, an unemployed hod carrier. As Smith came out of the office, Ronnie Moore pinned on him a button saying: "I Am A Registered Voter: Are You?"

But the threat of violence demonstrated on the day Rev. Carter registered continues. James Payne, a prospective Negro registrant, was without provocation assaulted by three white men. Payne reports that another prospective registrant, Johnnie Hamilton, was told by a white man: "You're enrolled to be killed."

Despite such threats, our voter registration drive will continue unabated—not just in West Feliciana, but in the other parishes in which we have become involved. At the same time, though we have been hampered by court injunctions, we plan to resume our massive protest demonstrations for desegregation of public facilities and equal job opportunities in the towns of these parishes. It may be a long struggle, but we shall certainly overcome.

The photograph on the opposite page shows the remains of the burning cross in St. Francisville. Above: Nathaniel Smith leaves the St. Francisville courthouse after becoming the second Negro to vote there. Behind him is Ernest Morgan, who became the third.

Photographs by Bob Adelman
edited by Jim Peck
designed by Jerrold Goldman
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[1962, November]

THE CITY of "PROGRESS"

by Gordon R. Carey

When I drive into Statesville, my eyes focus on this billboard characterizing the community as *"The City of Progress."* Repeatedly I am impressed by what a mockery this characterization is to the 5,000 Negroes who make-up one fifth of the city's population and who live in total segregation.

Actually, Statesville is more like a community in the deep south. On civil rights, it is more backward than most of North Carolina. Local ordinances, of a type long-outlawed by the Supreme Court, prohibit picketing or demonstrations of any kind. Even to hand out leaflets is to risk arrest. Sitting-in or standing-in brings immediate arrest. Such was the fate of the two students in these photos, when they sat-in at the local Howard Johnson's restaurant.

Until CORE came to Statesville in August 1962 in connection with the Freedom Highways project, the city had not witnessed any concerted, nonviolent action against segregation. The 1960 lunch counter sit-in movement, which originated in Greensboro and affected a number of North Carolina cities, bypassed Statesville with only a few token demonstrations at Woolworth by a handful of high school students.

The Freedom Highways project, aimed at desegregating chain restaurants along major auto routes, centered in North Carolina. In Durham, several mass demonstrations such as the one shown in this photo, took place in front of the local Howard Johnson's restaurant. In this particular protest action, on August 12, over 1,000 Negroes plus a few whites participated.

In Raleigh, 300 persons stood in protest at Howard Johnson's and were drenched with hoses manned by restaurant employees.

In Statesville, the *"City of Progress,"* the 300 persons who demonstrated at Howard Johnson's on August 19 were not drenched like in Raleigh, but 21 of them were arrested by police. Among

those arrested were CORE field secretary B. Elton Cox, NAACP president T. V. Mangum and a number of ministers. During the arrests, police brutally beat 15-year-old Patricia Long. The arresting officer later claimed she had "assaulted" him. A 20-year-old Negro boy was beaten on the face with a billie-stick and manhandled. He was charged with resisting arrest.

Jim Farmer, National CORE director; Floyd McKissick, our attorney and I hastened from Durham to Statesville. We arrived at midnight and found 75 persons still gathered at the Baptist church. Rev. Wilson Lee, leader of the Statesville Movement, was announcing that there would be a mass meeting the following night and that we would then march from the church to the jail where those arrested were being held. Over 600 Negroes jammed the church next evening and walked silently to the jail.

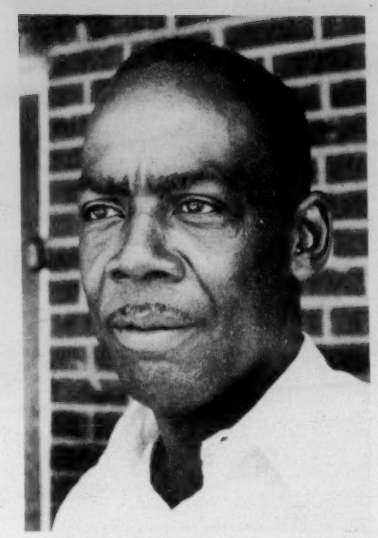
Farmer and Rev. Lee led the walk. Upon our arrival, police ordered us to disperse. We refused. Within minutes, as Rev. Lee offered prayer, a jeep used for insect extermination approached the hushed crowd. A thick fog of insecticide completely enveloped us. No one panicked or fled. Amid coughs and sneezes, Rev. Lee continued to pray. Then, he calmly led us through the fog and back to the church.

In response to protests by the press and public the following day, Mayor Bagnal stated: *"We always fumigate the street at City Hall at 10:04 Monday nights."* Earlier, the police chief had denied that our demonstration had taken place at all.

Throughout August, hundreds of North Carolinians joined the 25 full-time participants in Freedom Highways. These 25, following a 2-week training period in nonviolence at Greensboro, spent two weeks in Durham, then divided into groups of five which fanned out into various sections of the state. Rudy Lombard, a CORE vice-chairman, and I were coordinators of the project.

Howard Johnson, Holiday Inn and Dobbs House restaurants along the state's main highways were the scenes of picketing, marches and stand-ins. Not only Negroes, but whites also demonstrated. There was considerable customer support. As many as 20 white customers walked out at one time in support of our efforts. At Greensboro, where we desegregated the Hot Shoppe restaurant, white baseball players of a New York Yankees farm club joined our sit-in. At Durham, a white ministerial student joined our protest and went to jail with members of our group.

The number of arrests throughout the month totaled 95, most of them in Charlotte. Frank Nelson, a white participant sentenced to 60 days, fasted 20 days and had to be force-fed in state prison.



September 1 was the official termination date for the project, but many of the 25 full-time participants decided to continue their action along with persons in the communities. Other participants were still in jail serving their sentences.

As the project spread from city to city, Governor Terry Sanford found he could no longer ignore it. On August 24, he met with Farmer and Negro leaders from four cities and announced that a panel of leading citizens was being formed to negotiate with Howard Johnson's and other highway restaurants. Our committee hailed this as "a step in the right direction," but announced that the CORE action program would continue.

The CORE action program is continuing and Statesville has become a focal point. We did succeed in desegregating the Woolworth lunch counter and the court room, but the rest of the city remains segregated.

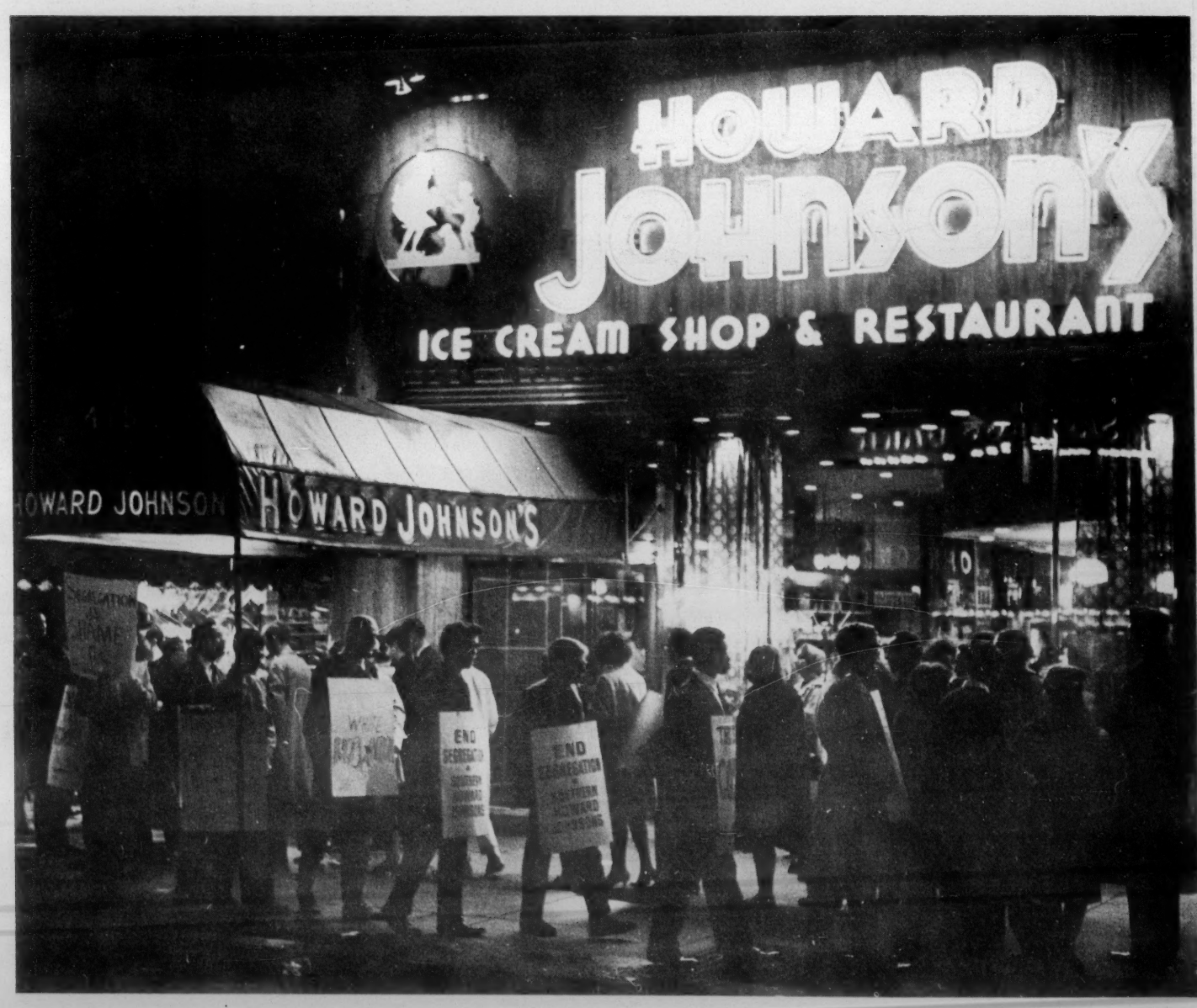
During the fall, harrassment by police increased. White CORE members were threatened with arrest while walking along the streets, Pat McMahon, a white school teacher, was ordered by a local judge to refrain from riding in the same auto with Negroes. Moon Eng, a young Chinese CORE member previously arrested five times in Charlotte, was arrested and convicted for "vagrancy." The vagrancy case is being appealed.

In Hickory, a few miles away, violence erupted and local police refused to provide protection.

A difficult struggle lies ahead. But it will be won by local leaders such as Rev. Lee working with the task force of CORE volunteers, presently under the direction of CORE Field Secretary Jerome Smith.

Freedom Highways already has opened nearly 100 restaurants along southern auto routes. In Florida, alone, we succeeded through negotiations in opening all 66 Howard Johnson's. After a CORE initiated nation-wide picket demonstration October 6, seven Howard Johnson's in Oklahoma and two in Texas were opened.

In North Carolina there are 20 Howard Johnson's. When we started our August project, only four of them were desegregated. Now, 10 serve Negroes and more are expected to desegregate in the near future.



CONGRESS OF CORE RACIAL EQUALITY

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490

[1959, JAN.]
HOTEL
RICHMOND
PASSIVE RESISTANCE TO MASSIVE RESISTANCE

CORE's PILGRIMAGE OF PRAYER FOR PUBLI

Buses arrive at Richmond Mosque on New Year's Day, 1959, for the Pilgrimage of Prayer for Public Schools, a state-wide protest against Virginia's "massive resistance" program which had thrown more than 13,000 children out of school.

More than 2,000 persons fill th
car pool but also by bus and
ministers helped make the rec

An interracial panel of speakers address the crowd assembled in the Mosque. Near the center is Rev. Wyatt Tee Walker of Petersburg, Virginia CORE director, who headed organization of the Pilgrimage.

Leaving the Mosque, Rev. Walker (cente
Richmond to the State Capital. Cover-ph
— climax of the non-violent action for in

OF PRAYER FOR PUBLIC SCHOOLS . . .

[1959, Jan]

e Pilgrimage of Prayer
e resistance" program

More than 2,000 persons fill the Mosque. They came from all parts of the state, mostly by car pool but also by bus and train. Support of many Negro ministers and a few white ministers helped make the record turnout.

ed in the Mosque. Near the
ORE director, who headed

Leaving the Mosque, Rev. Walker (center) leads hymn-singing crowd through rain across Richmond to the State Capital. Cover-photo shows the crowd assembled on Capital steps — climax of the non-violent action for integrated schools.

PASSIVE RESISTANCE TO MASSIVE RESISTANCE

JOURNAL & GUIDE, Norfolk, Va., 12/27/58

Support For Prayer Pilgrimage To Richmond Grows

The Progress-Index, Petersburg, Va., 1/1/59

State Bi-Racial Body For Study Is Urged

Gordon R. Carey, field secretary of the Congress of Racial Equality, said today the marchers to the State Capitol in Richmond plan to present a resolutios to a state representative urging the governor to appoint a state bi-racial commission to advise on racial matters.

The Petersburg caravan scheduled to leave at 1 o'clock ed...

The march is sponsored by the Congress of Racial Equality, a national organization with a chapter in Virginia, and the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. It is billed as a non-violent protest to the policy of massive ... federal-ordered ... public ...

Richmond Times-Dispatch, 12/29/58

Almond Declines To See Marchers

Journal and Guide, Norfolk, Va., 12/13/58

"Pilgrimage Of Prayer" Set For January 1

New York Age, 1/10/59

2,000 March In Rain To Protest School Bias

The Richmond News Leader, 1/2/59

POLICY HOPE VOICED

Negro Protest Called A New 'Moral Force'

A statewide Negro pilgrimage of prayer here yesterday initiated a moral force which may influence the Governor and the General Assembly to change its "no school integration" policy, the leader of the group said today.

The Rev. Wyatt Tee Walker of Petersburg said the peaceful demonstration at the Capitol may convince state leaders th... of what Mr. Wal... useless ...

New York Times
12/30/58

VIRGINIANS TO PROTEST

Governor Won't Meet Group Fighting School Closings

Richmond Times-Dispatch
12/10/58

March Called On Richmond

Los Angeles Mirror
1/2/59

Schools' Closing Scored

The Virginian-Pilot
1/2/59

State Asked to Stop Massive Resistance

Richmond Times-Dispatch
12/30/58

Many Are Expected For Protest Here

New York Age, 12/13/58

Negro Ministers To 'March' On Richmond

New York World-Telegram and Sun, 1/2/59

Virginia Negroes Stage Protest

The State (Columbia, S.C., 1/2/59)

Passive Resistance Opposes Virginia Massive Resistance

RICHMOND, Va. (AP) — A hymn-singing gathering of about 7,000 persons, mostly Negro, walked 17 blocks through the rain from a prayer meeting to the shouted approval of a resolution calling for an end to Virginia's massive resistance program against school integration.

There were no disturbances of any kind, either during the hour prayer meeting att... approximate...

copy of the resolution will be mailed to Gov. J. Lindsay Almond Jr., Friday.

Some 13,000 white children in Virginia have been idled by the closing of schools in Norfolk, Charlottesville and Waren County, and the school-closing them... was emphasized over ...

New York Times
1/2/59

VIRGINIA RALLY ASKS SCHOOL CRISIS END

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Va., 12/20/58

Dr. M. L. King Joins Pilgrimage Supporters

Richmond News Leader
1/1/59

Non-Violent Protest Set On Schools

Baltimore Afro-American
12/20/58

King backsVa. march

Richmond Afro American, 12/13/58

Va. leaders call for trek to Richmond

St. Louis American
12/25/58

Martin Luther King Endorses Richmond Prayer Pilgrimage

CORE — *Congress of Racial Equality* • 38 Park Row • New York 38, N.Y.

THE ONLY SUCH PUBLICATION OF ITS KIND

EDUCATION PROJECT

NEWSLETTER

Volume 1 | March, 1964 | Number 2

A TALE OF TWO CITIES

Two counties, each boasting a metropolis as its county seat, conducted voter registration drives during 1963. One, in Miami (Dade County), Florida, was a coordinated effort of a number of community organizations. The other in Charlotte (Mecklenburg County), North Carolina, was conducted by an arm of the Mecklenburg Organization on Political Affairs. These stories are presented as illustrations of successful activity in voter registration.

Miami (Dade County), Florida

The month of September was a productive one for voter registration in Miami (Dade County), Florida. Through a community effort, CORE Field Secretary Weldon Rougeau aided in the addition of 5,593 persons to the registration polls.

The period of most intensive registration activity ran from September 16 to September 28. During that time, 5,567 persons were registered. Of that total, about 100 were whites.

Registration was conducted in eleven predominantly Negro areas. Registration sub-stations were placed in these areas by the county authorities. The locations of the sub-stations were: Homestead, Goulds, Perrine, Richmond Heights, Coconut Grove, downtown Miami, Opa-Locka, Brown's Sub, Liberty Square, James E. Scott and Liberty City (Hutcheson Realty).

The locations were open Monday through Saturday from 8 a.m. to 5 p.m., with the exception of Tuesdays and Thursdays when they remained open until 9 p.m. The turnout on Tuesdays and Thursdays was very heavy despite rain in some areas.

The personnel for these sub-stations came from the eleven areas and were hired by the county. They were all Negroes who were registered voters. In most instances, there was representation of the two major political parties.

The task of getting the sub-stations set up was not an easy one. Initially, the county politicians were opposed to the idea because the proposed registration drive was primarily oriented toward the Negro community. The Catholic Bishop of the Diocese of South Florida helped the county authorities to see that providing this service was a part of their responsibility.

Several members of the Community Relations Board (Bi-Racial Committee) took the matter before the County Manager. He was very receptive to the idea and asked that preferential locations for registration sub-stations be submitted to him by the board. The board, in turn, asked Mr. Rougeau to suggest the sub-station locations. After consulting with residents and leaders, a list of locations was submitted.

The office of the Supervisor of Registration gave its full cooperation throughout the drive.

There was the omnipresent problem of getting the organizations in the Negro community to take an active part in the drive. A few organizations did get members to work in the drive, but the number from these organizations was not representative of the active membership in them. The organizations

(Continued on Page 4)

Charlotte, North Carolina

The Mecklenburg Organization on Political Affairs, a non-partisan organization, was formed in 1958 in order to increase Negro registration and participation in elections. Since its inception, MOPA has been the stimulant for political activity among Negroes in Charlotte and Mecklenburg County. Realizing the need for a massive registration drive in the county, the members of MOPA supported the organization of the Non-Partisan Voters Registration Coordinating Committee. This committee has broad community representation. Dr. R. A. Hawkins is chairman, Mr. Calvene Ross, secretary, T. H. Wyche, attorney, and Mr. James Polk are members-at-large of the Executive Committee. Dr. R. P. Perry, President of Johnson C. Smith University is a member of the Steering Committee, along with all precinct chairmen, representatives from labor, civic and social organizations, and the communications media.

The committee has completed the first phase of a drive which they hope will yield 20,000 new registrants in Mecklenburg County by November, 1964. The organization engaged in an intensive two-month program beginning September 16 and ending November 18. In one day's activity alone, on November 9, 1,051 new voters were added to the rolls. When the books closed on November 18, 5,236 new voters had been successfully registered.

Personnel for this effective campaign included twenty adult workers and the student body of Johnson C. Smith University. For the first week, a "fan out" technique was utilized. Workers were concentrated in the downtown area near the Board of Elections office Monday through Friday during the hours when the books were available. Through personal contact in the streets, the workers urged persons to register. On three Saturdays in November, when the books were available in the precincts, greater attention was given to community activity. Contact was established with the total community through churches, civic and social organizations, radio and televising advertising, and door-to-door canvassing in an effort to reach all individuals of voting age.

The drive is now in its second phase which will run through the primary registration period through April. The final phase will resume in September and run through the general election registration period in October. With the practical experiences gained in the initial phase, the committee is moving ahead with renewed enthusiasm.

VOTER EDUCATION PROJECT NEWSLETTER

5 Forsyth St., Rm. 502

Atlanta, Ga.

Ph. 525-0595

Staff

Wiley Branton

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J. Levine **J. Shortt**

Poll Tax Is Outlawed By Constitutional Amendment

The 24th Amendment to the Constitution of the United States, outlawing the use of a poll tax as a prerequisite for voting in federal elections, was ratified by the required three-quarters (38) of the states, and became a part of the Constitution on January 23.

The Amendment goes into effect immediately and will have the effect of barring requirement of the poil tax as a qualification for voting in the 1964 Presidential and Congressional elections, as well as all subsequent federal elections. Five states had a poll tax as prerequisite for voting: Alabama, Arkansas, Mississippi, Texas, and Virginia.

The final state to ratify the amendment was South Dakota. The South Dakota Senate suspended normal rules to pass the ratification resolution when it heard that the Georgia Senate had ratified the amendment and sent it to the Georgia House where early approval seemed likely. In addition to Georgia, the other states whose legislatures were in session but had not taken final action were Arizona, South Carolina, and Virginia.

The Amendment will have no effect on the 45 states which do not impose a poll tax as a prerequisite for voting. The five states which still have poll tax must make a choice before the 1964 elections. They can either, as Texas and Virginia have already done, provide for "dual elections" in which anyone may vote for federal officers but only persons who have paid their poll taxes may vote for state and local officials, or any otherwise qualified person can vote in all elections. Up to January 30, the legislatures of Alabama and Mississippi have made no move to establish "dual elections." The Arkansas legislature is scheduled to meet in special session to enact a new registration law which probably will not require a poll tax in any election.

Blowin' In The Wind . . . .

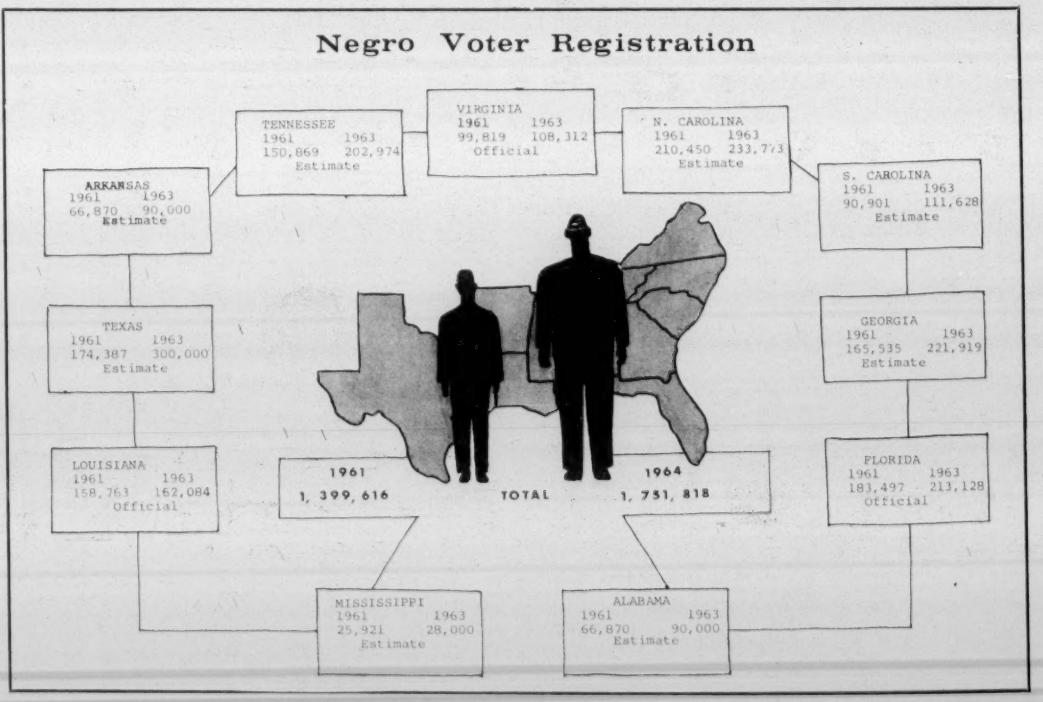
Louisiana

Ronnie Moore, CORE Field Secretary, reports that a hole has finally been made in the wall of resistance to Negro registration in West Feliciana and Tensas Parishes (counties). In West Feliciana, Rev. Joseph Carter was registered on October 17, despite massive opposition from whites. Under the eyes of Justice Department and FBI personnel, he had to enter the courthouse by a side door because the front door had been blocked. But he *did* register, thus becoming the first Negro to register in that parish within the living memory of oldsters in the community. Since that time, at least twelve other Negroes have registered.

On January 10, a letter was received from Marvin Rich, Community Relations Director, CORE, indicating that fifteen Negroes had registered to vote in Tensas Parish, assuring Negro registration in every parish in Louisiana. Mr. Rich indicated that registration efforts would begin soon in Bienville, Red River, Webster, East and West Carroll, Rapides, and Washington Parishes.

Greensboro, North Carolina

In fifteen working days, August 9-30, 1963, with a budget of $955, the American Friends Service Committee, cooperating with local NAACP and CORE chapters, conducted a voter registration project in Greensboro, North Carolina, which added 803 new voters to the rolls. The project centered its activity in the Negro community, but did not discourage



Danville, Virginia

During the latter part of November, a task force headed by Herbert Coulton, Field Secretary, SCLC, moved into Danville to resume voter registration activity following the November elections.

In the first nine days of the month, 310 new registrants were added to the lists. This first nine days was the deadline for payment of poll tax to be eligible for voting in the June primaries. Since many Negroes were out of work, $1,300 was raised by various groups by foregoing the purchase of Christmas gifts and sent to the Danville Christian Progressive Association for the purpose of making loans to individuals who could not afford to pay the poll tax. Those persons borrowing money had to be literate since emphasis was not merely upon payment of the tax, but actual registration. From a list prepared in an earlier phase of the drive, students in the community reached all persons who had registered but were not eligible to vote because their poll taxes were in arrears. These individuals were encouraged to make payment. Many of those able to pay did so, thus making them eligible to vote in the upcoming elections. In December, 369 new voters were registered.

whites from registering. Several Negro neighborhoods in the five predominantly Negro precincts were canvassed by interracial teams of two weekday evenings from 7 to 9, and Saturday afternoons from 2 to 6. During these hours, registrars were available at a neighborhood church or community center to register people brought there by the project workers. House-to-house coverage was supplemented by canvassing on downtown streets and in neighborhood shopping centers. Working in new neighborhoods was found to be very worthwhile because many registered voters had not changed

Local police arresting two SNCC workers on steps of federal building, Selma, Dallas County, Alabama, October 7, 1963.

their addresses with the Board of Elections. Work was also done on the streets where houses were condemned and soon to be vacated in order to obtain new addresses to be given to the board.

The canvassers had to determine which of the interviewees were not registered but qualified, which needed to notify the Board of an address change, and which needed to re-register because their names had been stricken from the rolls because they had not voted in six years as well as to dissuade fears, provide information about registration procedures and convince Negroes that there can be a hard, practical utility in registering and voting. The use of a mimeographed flyer with the slogan, "Your Vote Can Be Your Voice" was found to be very valuable in laying the foundation for talking about registration.

Although the primary emphasis was voter registration, as much time as possible was given to voter education. The workers found that their efforts were more successful if they used specific explanations. The importance of voting in all elections and of reading and thinking and of making up one's own mind how to vote was stressed.

Greenville County, S. C.

A recent report from Greenville County showing some 3,000 persons registered during December, 1963, and January, 1964, reveals that Charleston County has lost the shifting spotlight in the Palmetto state. Rev. Nathaniel Brockman is campaign director for the NAACP sponsored voter registration drive. He indicates that contacts have been initiated all over the county, and interest and enthusiasm are at a high pitch. He has a group of 85 volunteers who are committed to using every available technique in order to stimulate registration activity in Greenville County.

Chattanooga, Tennessee

Mr. William T. Underwood, NAACP campaign director in Hamilton County has reported 3,797 new registrants since campaign began in late October. Using a variety of techniques, including block organization in most wards, the 110 workers have achieved significant results in reaching potential registrants. During the last two weeks in December, the Registrar's books were carried into three wards on three days resulting in 827 new registrants. This was a reversal of an earlier decision of the Election Commission not to allow the books to be taken to the wards. There was a feeling that increased registration among whites had also been influenced by the publicity from the campaign.

Dallas County, Alabama

There are 30,000 Negroes and less than 25,000 whites in Dallas County, Alabama, according to the 1960 Census reports. However, less than 300 names of eligible Negroes could be found on the registration rolls.

In September, 1963, SNCC initiated an intensive voter registration project in Selma, Alabama. Weekly mass meetings in conjunction with the Dallas County Voters League featured such speakers as John Lewis, James Forman, James Baldwin, Dick Gregory, Rev. Red Shuttlesworth, and Rev. Martin Luther King, Jr. But nothing drew more dramatic response than "Freedom Day," October 7, when more than 350 Negroes waited in line all day to register to vote. From October 7 through November 8, 252 Negroes filed applications on the 23 days on which registration was possible.

The Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals issued a mandate on 9/30/63 requiring the District Court of the Southern District of Alabama to enjoin the Dallas County Board of Registrars from discriminating against Negroes. Law enforcement officers of Selma and Dallas counties actively intimidated prospective registrants during the drive. A motion by the Department of Justice to further enjoin Dallas County officials and the White Citizens Council from intimidating voter registration workers, voter applicants, and Justice Department attorneys has been filed. While the motion is before the court, it seems likely that there will be less overt action by these two groups.

Canton, Mississippi

The city of Canton is located 25 miles north of Jackson in Madison County. According to the 1960 Census, its total population is 9707, the Negro population being 6,220. Only 5.9 per cent of the voting age Negro population in Madison County is registered to vote, according to the 1961 U. S. Civil Rights Commission Report on Voting.

From January 21 through January 27, seventeen voter registration workers were arrested in efforts to mount a voter registration drive in this central Mississippi community. These arrests were on a series of charges ranging from burning leaves on a sidewalk to distributing leaflets without a permit. The Canton City Council has passed a new local ordinance making it illegal to pass out literature in the city unless approved by the Mayor and Chief of Police.

Officials of SNCC and CORE protested the arrests to the U. S. Department of Justice and called for federal protection of civil rights workers. In related developments, the homes of local civil rights leaders were searched; operation of all Negro taxicabs was halted; gas pumps were removed from a station owned by a Negro; owner of a cafe frequented by voter registration workers was arrested.

On February 3, all of the rights workers were found guilty and convicted in Canton city court. The sentences were $500 fines and six months in jail on each charge. The sentences are being appealed.

Negroes waiting to register at Orangeburg County, South Carolina, Courthouse November 4, 1963. J. W. McPherson, Chairman, local voter registration project, with cane.

PLEASE CLIP AND MAIL TO:
THE VOTER EDUCATION PROJECT
5 Forsyth St., N. W., Room 206
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

☐ **I would like to be on your mailing list to receive future copies of the VEP newsletter.**

☐ **I would like to talk with a VEP representative about registration work in my community.**

Name_____

Address_____

City_____ **State**_____

Voter Education Project Makes Staff Changes

We regret to announce that Jack Minnis, former Director of Research for VEP, is no longer with the Project.

Vernon E. Jordan, Jr., has been appointed Acting Assistant Director of VEP. Mr. Jordan, a native Atlantan, is a graduate of DePauw University, Greencastle, Indiana, and the Howard University Law School, Washington, D. C. Mr. Jordan is also Assistant to the Executive Director, Southern Regional Council.

Mrs. Barbara Ingram Whitaker has joined the staff as Research Assistant. Mrs. Whitaker is a graduate of Spelman College and holds the master's degree from the Atlanta University School of Social Work. Prior to joining VEP, Mrs. Whitaker was a member of the faculty at the Atlanta University School of Social Work.

Results of VEP Programs

April 1, 1962 to December 31, 1963

State	*Total as of 12/31/63*
ALABAMA	13,487
ARKANSAS	8,756
FLORIDA	37,111
GEORGIA	46,347
LOUISIANA	5,899
MISSISSIPPI	3,228
N. CAROLINA	23,323
S. CAROLINA	20,727
TENNESSEE	34,243
TEXAS	120,590
VIRGINIA	13,877
TOTAL - - -	327,588

Miami (continued from page 1)

that helped were: The National Conference of Christians and Jews, the B'nai B'rith Youth Organization, the Boy Scouts (Goulds), CORE, The League of Women Voters, the Florida Labor Council, several local organizations, both youth and adult, and countless individuals who were not direct representatives of organizations.

The registration drive was given publicity by the two Negro newspapers, a Negro radio station, and several night clubs in the county which constantly announced the locations of the sub-stations, the times they were open, and the qualifications for registration.

Further to publicize the drive, persons went into the churches on Sundays, and made announcements about it and the need for a good showing to insure being able to use the sub-station program in the future. Persons also went into theaters making announcements and appealing for help in the drive.

The principals of all the schools in the sub-station areas sent memoranda to parents, made daily announcements about the location of the sub-stations, and instructed leaders of student organizations in the distribution of leaflets, canvassing, and office work. About one-half of the student body in each school participated in some way in the drive.

Several weeks before the opening of the sub-stations, workers canvassed each sub-station area. The purpose of the canvass was two-fold: 1) To get an idea of the number of voting age persons who were not registered along with their names, addresses and telephone numbers, and 2) To alert the areas to the possibility that sub-stations would soon be set up.

Upon official notification that the sub-stations would be opened in the areas selected, leaflets, posters, and placards were printed with the eleven locations, times for registering, qualifications, and reasons for registering. More than 125,000 leaflets, 1,000 posters, and 1,550 placards were distributed. This proved a satisfactory means of communicating with the persons with whom contact had been made during the canvass.

The only parts of the drive which were noticeably weak were in communications and transportation. There was not a sufficient number of people to man telephones and handle appointments and calls for transportation. These two, in addition to the inclement weather, were actually the reasons why more people were not registered. One communication innovation used which may be of help to others in similar situations involved project personnel boarding buses in the downtown section headed for areas in which sub-stations were located. While they were on the buses, these persons would make announcements to the passengers about the registration drive and inform them that a car pool would take them to the sub-station and then continue them on their journey if they would alight from the bus at a certain stop. This proved very effective.

Voter registration activity is continuing in Miami at the present time.

Voter Education Project
5 Forsyth Street, Room 502
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Louisiana – Summer, 1964

the students report
to their hometowns

Compiled and edited by Jim Peck
Designed by Jerry Goldman
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INTRODUCTION

by Ronnie Moore
(Director,
CORE Louisiana Project)

MUCH HAS BEEN WRITTEN about the Mississippi Summer Project. An equally significant project was conducted by CORE this summer in Louisiana, where civil rights workers face similar terrorism and intimidation. While Congress and the Supreme Court may let the *"niggers get out of their place,"* Louisiana racists believe that beatings, jailings, and even murders, will keep Negroes from moving where they *"ain't got no business being."* They believe violence will keep the "niggers" from voting, using public facilities and accommodations, and seeking equal job opportunities. As CORE Field Secretary in Louisiana, I have fought these racists nonviolently for the past three years. During this period, I have been arrested fifteen times and served a total of 6 months in jail, of which fifty-seven days were solitary confinement. I am free today to fight in this nonviolent revolution against the bullets and bombs of segregationists, because CORE has posted over $30,000 in bond for my release. Seldom does a day pass in Louisiana without civil rights workers being intimidated and local citizens – particularly voter applicants – being subjected to economic, political, and physical reprisals.

During the search for the bodies of the three murdered Mississippi civil rights workers, the mutilated bodies of two Negroes were found, floating in a Louisiana river in the parishes of Tensas and Madison. No one knows whether they were killed in Louisiana or Mississippi. But I believe they were murdered in Louisiana. I know for sure that it was in Tallulah, the parish seat of Madison, where this summer CORE worker Mike Lesser was threatened, beaten, stripped of his clothing, jailed overnight, tried in a segregated courtroom in the early morning without a lawyer and sentenced to twenty-five days in jail with a fine of $25. The judge suspended his sentence and ordered him out of town, escorted by the police with a warning never to return or he'd be killed.

There have been no known murders to date in the civil rights struggle in Louisiana. But judging from the prevailing patterns of violence, I say killings are inevitable unless federal protection is made available.

I can cite numerous incidents of reprisals against Louisiana Negroes, desiring the benefits of their American heritage. Rev. Joseph Carter was arrested for "*disturbing the peace*" when he first attempted to register to vote in St. Francisville. On October 17, 1963, he became the first Negro registered voter in West Feliciana parish since Reconstruction. In the same parish this summer, a CORE worker was beaten, and others, including myself, were shot at by ex-Sheriff Teddy H. Martin, Sr. while we escorted voter applicants to the registrar's office. Recently, after parish authorities arrested the former sheriff on a warrant signed by me, he was appointed by Gov. John McKeithen as Assistant Warden at Angola State Penitentiary.

Teachers, librarians, school bus drivers, and others in public employment have been fired from their jobs because they taught persons how to fill out voter registration forms. Farmers have been denied access to the only markets for their crops. Civil rights workers have been jailed for canvassing possible voter registrants on "Mr. Charlie's" plantation. The suffering, pain, and humiliation of being forced from home at night – like Johnny Hamilton of West Feliciana parish–or of seeing the remains of a burned community center – like the Faith, Hope and Charity Hall in Hammond–are part of the struggle of underprivileged Americans in a state like Louisiana, where neither parish officials nor the federal government offer any real protection. Into this situation, from all sections of the country, came the CORE summer volunteers. They were deeply impressed. In reading this pamphlet, you will share their impressions as they described them–and in two instances actually wrote them–for their hometown newspapers.

The final story is a newspaper interview with a volunteer attorney.

REPORT FROM PLAQUEMINE

by James Van Matre
(CORE volunteer)

from the
St. Petersburg (Fla.) Times,
July 13, 1964

PLAQUEMINE, LA., is a small town south of Baton Rouge on the Mississippi River. It was chosen two years ago by CORE Field Secretary Ronnie Moore as headquarters for voter registration in Louisiana.

It was in Plaquemine that the Louisiana group met to prepare for the summer's activity. For a week, we 60 workers got up early and met, with only food breaks, until 9 p.m. Our leaders warned us of new dangers; we were beaten in mock hatred; we spoke to mock potential registrants; we spoke to non-existent church crowds; and we spent time in mock jails.

With this thin veneer to protect us, we were sent out into the parishes.

The training session couldn't have warned us about the Louisiana sun and terrain. A sugar plantation is hot and dusty. Dust or mud, depending upon the weather, make up the roads, which are lined with sewage ditches.

But the training sessions did prepare us to work, to register voters.

"Good afternoon, Ma'am," the interracial team says. *"We're from the Congress of Racial Equality and we'd like to know whether you'd be interested in registering to vote?"*

If the answer is yes, there begins the long process of teaching application. In Louisiana, a Negro applicant may be failed for not dotting an "i" or for circling something which should have been underlined or for many other minor errors not related to his ability to vote.

The worker becomes accustomed, if he is white, to having little children timidly reach up to him to touch his skin, and then draw away shyly. Flies buzz freely through a screenless door. As the worker teaches, drops of sweat fall on the form, smearing the ink. The city is a little better in that the houses are close together and local clinics may be set up at night.

Registration clinics are held from morning until the last person leaves at night: *"How old are you Ma'am?"* One old woman who'd never thought of it before, spent 10 minutes recollecting. *"Your exact age, Ma'am, is 64 years, six months and seventeen days? The application wants it just like that."*

Marked on clinic tables, scrawled on old envelopes and paper scraps are words of the Preamble: ". . . *in order to form a more perfect union.*" Spellings have to be known by Negroes in Louisiana.

Speaking in churches is also a part of the task force worker's job. In our week's training session in Plaquemine, we were told that in certain parishes, if you wore a suit, you would offend the people because you would appear to be showing-off. In other parishes, if you didn't wear a suit, you'd be embarrassed. The worker must be prepared to spend hours socializing with people hungry for talk after spending an isolated week.

Sometimes it's rougher:

About two weeks ago, I was in Clinton, La., 20 miles from the Mississippi state line. I was there to assist Negro registrants to the registrar's office and to question them on their treatment by the registrar.

Things were going all right, with only minor incidents until the afternoon, when three local toughs jumped me while I was talking to a successful applicant.

"Get up," they screamed after they had knocked me to the ground. All I can remember now is that the pavement was warm and that maybe if I covered my head, I wouldn't be badly hurt.

They pulled me to my feet. By now, there was a crowd around, yelling at me.

I thought, *"I have never even talked to them before; what is making them hate me?"* I tried to go away, and somebody ripped off the back of my shirt. As I went down the second time, I thought, *"There it is, baby,"* But then somebody yelled, *"Stop it. Let him go back to Niggerville."*

I can remember the dust grinding in the abrasions on my back and the voice addressing me: *"You got off lucky this time, son. Don't let me see your face around here again."*

I walked back to what they called "Niggerville" alone.

One day six people were shot-at as they left a registrar's office in St. Francisville, West Feliciana parish seat. (Feliciana means happy land.) Four of our workers had accompanied two Negro women to the registrar's office. A man waving a gun approached them and shot at their retreating car. The police made no arrest, although our workers identified the gun-toter.

Nearly everyone here admits of being scared. No one wants to become a martyr. But still people come down—no pay, sweating the long, hot rides, the long walks and the long hours.

The northern office in Monroe, La., is a little larger and a little cooler than the main office in Plaquemine. But the air still hangs tensely about it. A week before I arrived, a group of workers were driven out by a bomb scare. Crank phone calls come over the wires, keeping the lines tied up continually.

West Monroe, tense twin city to Monroe, has been the scene of numerous harassments of our workers by the police. Two were arrested for vagrancy, three were arrested on an obscure solicitation ordinance. The word came from the police department not to canvass interracially but CORE doesn't compromise its principles and finally we won the argument.

Stories come back after work finishes in the evening.

One person tells of an old gentleman who at first played the part of a slave, saying *"Yassuh"* and scratching his head. Then, upon hearing the canvasser's reason for knocking at his door, he lost his grin and his face wrinkled and he said, *"See that ditch out there? It smells of manure. I wake up every morning smelling that and I never get used to it. My little girl had hepatitis from it. For 25 years I've voted to get rid of it. But what's the white man going to give me?"*

Another story is of a Negro woman in Clinton, Mama Jo, who takes care of all the CORE workers there. Outside her door is a sign reading: *"It is time for you to take a stand and become a first class citizen. A voteless people is a hopeless people. Register and vote."*

Back in the main office, a sort of 10 x 10 box in a frame hotel in Plaquemine, sits a volunteer worker, amidst two mimeograph machines, four typewriters, a file cabinet, supply cabinet, a folded cot, a desk and a pay phone. A small fan is on the desk. Its only job seems to be to blow the humidity around. His job is toughest, for along with it comes the boredom. The office hours: 9 a.m. to 9 p.m. His pay: food to eat and a roof overhead.

But there is some time for fun. On the weekends, the workers go into local Negro cafes – *"Black, white, gray and every other way,"* as a local Negro citizen observed. Over a glass of beer, the workers discuss home, politics, responsibilities, school and the big one– the Negro's problems in America. In the black cafes ring out words which the walls will never hear again. The students learn new dances. Sometimes a group will hop around the floor in unison hollering, *"We want freedom."*

Around newstime, everything comes to a hush and a crowd gathers around a portable TV, straining to hear of news of Mississippi and St. Augustine and Tuscaloosa and Cambridge. A lot of us have friends out there. Talk dwindles and we leave together, remembering the warning that we must never travel alone and always in a car at night.

Almost invariably, every time a group gets together, waiting for dinner or resting afterward, we sing freedom songs. They range from old Negro spirituals to modified rock and roll. When a group breaks up, the final song sometimes drives the people into a thoughtful silence:

"May be the last time, May be the last time, May be the last time we sing together. May be the last time, but I don't know . . ."

CANVASSING IN LOUISIANA

by Sharon Burger
(CORE volunteer)

from the
Mishawaka (Ind.) Enterprise,
July 30, 1964

THIS AFTERNOON we did some canvassing about 30 miles from Plaquemine. We talked to people who were afraid of us,

people who didn't want us bothering them, and many more people, who wanted us to help them get registered. The various community leaders are very concerned about their people (I speak of the Negro community) and anxious to work with us in every way they can.

I'm the only Hoosier here, but Chicago and Detroit are represented. There are kids from California, New York, Iowa, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, Florida, and Ohio.

You've driven through the south. You've gone down bad roads and seen shacks with a dozen ragged children sitting on the porch—too hot to play. Well, that's where I am—sitting on the sagging porches or inside on a broken down bed with bugs crawling over the walls and floors and ceilings – walking through a dry field under a blazing sun to a woman picking butter beans—trying to get past the wall of fear a white face causes.

And even if they know of us—that they have nothing to fear from CORE itself, even if they would like very much to register to vote, even if they know that when they can vote they may be able to change some things—they aren't sure that someone won't fire bullets into their homes in the night, because they were seen talking to us in the day.

Yesterday a man sat talking to us with a knife in his hand. As we were leaving he laughed and told us what had been in his mind when he'd seen us coming. White bill collectors down here hire Negroes to lead them to the houses they're looking for and to beat the debtors.

Last week I was in the "home" of a young couple. He was one of the fortunate few who had a job, and the three room shack they lived in was owned by his employer, who took the rent from the wages. She was barefoot, wearing a dress that was faded and didn't fit.

Dirt was blowing in through all the holes and cracks, but they had a new chair, there was a plant on the porch, the cheap bedspread was clean. They try—they have a little bit of next to nothing—and they may lose even that if they do something the "white folks" don't want them to do—such as register to vote.

This morning we had about 20 Negroes waiting outside the registrar's office. They were standing quietly and calmly, waiting for their turns to go into the office where the registrar looks over their shoulders and blows smoke in their faces as they fill out the forms. (They have to go in one at a time.)

The registrar walked out behind a lady he had just failed (without telling her why, of course) and saw a CORE member. He said, *"Come here, you. Do you work for CORE?"* Bob said yes and the man shouted *"I refuse to be intimidated."*

He then threatened to close the office if Bob didn't leave, and as Bob was leaving he said that he wouldn't let anyone that Bob had brought down come into the office.

And people say don't force things. We're not asking the registrar to invite a Negro home for supper—neither he nor the Negro wants that. We're asking that an American citizen, 21 years of age, who has lived one year in this parish, six months in this ward, and 30 days in this precinct be allowed to fill out an application to become a registered voter.

And who can say that no pressure should be brought to bear on a man – on a state – which says *O.K.* if that citizen is white and *No* if that citizen is black.

Hooray! The boys just came back to the clinic (we're teaching the forms in a church); and said FIVE PEOPLE PASSED! We danced around and grinned silly grins at one another. FIVE people in ONE day. It must be some kind of record!

Loria and I are canvassing Montpelier this afternoon and holding a clinic in a chapel there tonight. I have been soaked with sweat since I've been here. I don't remember how dry clothes feel. The work is hard—a lot of walking in a lot of sun. My patience is really developing – everything takes a lot of time – especially teaching the minute details of the form.

But I wouldn't be anywhere else doing anything else for anything. I really feel—for the first time in a long time—that there's some reason for me to be living and that what I'm doing really matters.

About the dangers – three of our group were arrested while canvassing in another part of the state. I'm in St. Helena Parish this week and comparatively safe. The sheriff here is afraid of us because they don't want the Justice Department here at any cost.

"LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICIALS WERE UNFAIR"

from the Wilkes-Barre (Pa.) Record, August 9, 1964

THE EXPERIENCES that James H. Tredinnick, 21, of 302 Blackman Street, had while encouraging and teaching Negroes to register and vote in Louisiana this summer have not discouraged him.

"I expect to continue working with CORE (Congress of Racial Equality) most of my life," Tredinnick said yesterday afternoon in talking with a Record reporter.

"My plans are now to do church-related civil rights work among Negroes in northern cities, such as in New York's Harlem section and in Chicago," the dedicated young man said.

"It was somewhat dangerous, but not clearly as much as in Mississippi," Tredinnick said. He said he and his coworkers frequently were *"harassed by white folks."*

The slender, slightly-built young man, in recalling some of his experiences in Louisiana, said law enforcement officials of the state *"were very unfair to us."* He said one parish (county) sheriff told the CORE group that *"he would give us no protection while we were in his parish."* Tredinnick said the sheriff referred to the CORE group as *"Communists and outside troublemakers."* At one time, the sheriff came to their residence and told them they were under arrest. The sheriff later changed his mind.

Tredinnick said the sheriff, at the time he said they were under arrest, did not state on what charges he was going to arrest them.

"There were three of us—myself and two other workers. He frisked the three of us and handled me rather roughly," Tredinnick said.

He explained that CORE's work in Louisiana *"was fairly successful."* He said the entire group, numbering about 40 and working in about one-third of the state, managed to encourage more than 1,000 Negroes to register in the last two months. In the group, he said, were 25 from out of the area and 15 Negro workers.

"Most of the workers were experienced in civil rights work. More than half had been in jail at one time or another as a result of their civil rights work.

"I, myself, was in jail last summer in the city of Danville, Va., for marching on the city hall. I served eight days in jail and was later released under $2,000 bond. The case is still pending and has been appealed in federal court."

Declaring that the state government of Louisiana is committed to a policy of segregation, Tredinnick said CORE's work in the state was hindered extremely by the fact that the printed forms, which the Negroes must complete in order to register as voters, had been deliberately complicated by the state government *"in an effort to discourage Negroes from becoming voters."*

He said the forms have a total of more than 60 items which must be answered by the Negroes in their own writing. A single, misspelled or uncapitalized word means that the Negro applicant fails and must wait 10 days before applying to register.

"This means that it takes at least one-half hour to teach the average adult to complete the forms properly. Many of the Negroes have little education, especially in the rural areas. We have to turn down many of these people as possible voters. Many of them sign their names only with an X," Tredinnick said.

He said the Civil Rights Law defines the minimum education of a voter as a sixth-grade education or its equivalent. He stated many of those with a sixth-grade education have a chance of completing the complex form.

"We hope in the next year that the federal courts will have outlawed the use of the present registration forms and pave the way for at least two-thirds of Louisiana's Negroes to become registered voters."

When queried about some of the experiences that the CORE workers encountered, Tredinnick said about four of the workers were beaten severely by local whites. *"Eight of the workers were arrested on false charges, such as loitering and vagrancy. And we were visited almost weekly by FBI agents and Justice Department officials. They were the only protection since we could not depend on the local police."*

RIGHTS WORKER LIVED IN FEAR

by Jackie Germann
(staff writer)

from the
St. Paul (Minn.) Pioneer Press,
August 17, 1964

A MINNEAPOLIS GIRL who was shot at and jailed while teaching Louisiana Negroes how to fill out voting applications this summer said Sunday she lived in fear for her life 24 hours a day.

Ronnie Sigal, 21, of 3731 Abbott Ave. S., spent nine weeks in St. Helena as a member of the Congress of Racial Equality's (CORE) Summer Task Force. And during those weeks she learned to live each day *"because I never knew if I'd be alive the next day."*

Miss Sigal, who was the only white CORE worker in St. Helena, said about the only contact she had with whites during her stay was when they were *"calling me names or throwing things at me."* One time it was when she was the target of a shotgun aimed by a *"white cracker."*

"Three of us took two elderly ladies to West Feliciana to register to vote. The office hadn't been open since January, 1963, and it was only going to be open two days. We were getting out of the car when the former sheriff ran up and started throwing things at us. Then he hit one white boy with a stake. When we started driving away, he fired after us."

But Miss Sigal said the closest she ever came to being killed was when the car she was in was surrounded by nine armed men on a country road.

"Four Negro workers and I were returning home after investigating a murder. We approached a sharp curve, hit a wet spot and landed against a post by the side of an old, abandoned building. The fender was bent over the wheel, so we got out to try and fix it.

"Suddenly these men who apparently had been fox hunting were swarming around the car. When they saw me, they asked if I was white. I told them my daddy was, and they didn't bother to ask about about my mother. I was afraid that if they knew both my parents were white they would kill the Negro boys.

"We all thought they would kill us. Luckily they called a deputy and he recognized us. After the deputy arrived, they beat up one boy very badly. Finally he told them to stop. They charged me with reckless driving, exceeding the speed limit and destroying private property. They didn't want to jail me, so they set my bond at $400 and told me to get a bondsman. I told them I couldn't get anyone till morning, so they took me to another parish and put me in jail overnight."

While Miss Sigal was in Louisiana her primary job was to teach Negroes how to fill out voter applications that are *"designed to be failed."*

"In our parish people had to fill out the form and produce an affidavit that they were 21. A great grandmother might come to register, but if she didn't have a birth certificate stating she was 21, she was refused.

"If people aren't taught how to fill out the applications, they can't possibly pass. Questions on color and common-law marriage were asked. And they asked for your employer. Negroes with good jobs wouldn't register because they were afraid they'd be fired."

But although it is a slow and tedious job, Miss Sigal said inroads are being made.

"CORE is helping to bring hope and unification to the Negro community. The Negroes in Louisiana are living, sleeping and eating hope. And they're experiencing a pride and respect they never had before.

"There is fear, but it's experienced by both the Negro and the white. Some whites believe in integration, but they're afraid to admit it. They don't want to be called a nigger-lover. But at least in Louisiana there isn't the state pride in killing a Negro that there is in Mississippi."

Why does a girl who loves to go horseback riding, lives in a fashionable part of Minneapolis and has only six credits left to earn before receiving a psychology degree at the University of Minnesota leave it to go south and live with a Negro widow on a farm where she sleeps and eats with cockroaches, works without pay, subsists on two meals a day of chicken and rice, milks a cow each morning and is hungry much of the time?

"I wanted to do something more than sit up north trying to raise money. I've been working with CORE since the Freedom Rides three years ago. On Sept. 14 I have to go back for my trial. Then in January I'm going back on a full-time basis. I'll be the first white woman CORE worker in northern Louisiana, so I'll probably spend most of the winter in jail."

CLINTON GIRL WORKS WITH CORE

by Judi Burken
(staff writer)

from the
Clinton (Ia.) Herald,
August 20, 1964

WE SHALL OVERCOME! With the words of the civil rights song still echoing in her ears, Peggy Ewan, of 1524 Lazy Lane, came home last week from Louisiana where she worked two months with the Congress of Racial Equality. (CORE)

"We were subjected to a silent intimidation," Peggy said. *"Hate stares, being followed by a semi-arrest on a charge of vagrancy.*

"On the day I arrived in Plaquemine, the police stopped me and took me to the police station on a charge of vagrancy. It wasn't really an arrest. The police chief talked to me about being there and working for CORE." He didn't threaten her or attempt to discourage her attempts, Peggy said.

With her main work concentrated in registering Negroes to vote, Peggy trained in Plaquemine (pronounced Plackman) for one week. Besides being taught the fundamentals of peaceful demonstrating and the art of self protection without retaliation, she was taught how to canvass the Negro community and setting up clinics to instruct the citizens in how to fill out the necessary voting forms.

When Peggy put her training to work, she found opposition from some of the Negroes as well as many Louisiana whites.

"Fear is a big thing in the southern Negro's life," she said. For that reason some of them refused to even listen to the pleas of the CORE workers to exercise their right to vote.

Apathy is another Negro problem, according to Peggy. *"Many of the older Negroes have lived without the vote for years and are perfectly happy with their situation. They do not want to change."*

The CORE people would explain their purpose and invite the Negroes to a clinic on voter registration which CORE would then set up in a town building, usually a church.

In one rural parish (county), 41 persons attended a clinic, while in the city the number slipped to three or four several times.

At the clinic, the CORE workers distributed registration forms which Louisiana law requires to be filled out by prospective voters. Included in the forms is a space in which the writer must state his color.

Peggy said she and other CORE people told the Negroes to leave blank the spaces which CORE did not consider constitutional.

Another question, seeking the party affiliation of the voter, required the word *"Democratic"* to be written-in, Peggy stated, or else the registrar would consider the application void.

A part of the voter registration requirement is the taking of a test. Six questions are asked and the applicant must answer four of the six correctly. Peggy failed in her first try.

There are 10 different forms of questions and the applicant does not know ahead of the actual testing period which form he will draw. CORE located each of the 10 forms and in the voting clinics went through each question and answer with the Negroes.

In the Herald newsroom, various reporters took the tests and the results showed few prospective Louisiana voters among the group.

Following up on the clinics the CORE workers next moved into the Plaquemine courthouse where they directed Negroes to the registrar's office.

"It was our desire to keep the registrar busy, as well as registering the Negroes," Peggy said. *"He (the registrar) gets paid for doing nothing."*

A steady stream of Negro voter applicants filed into the office and Peggy said an average of one out of three was successfully registered.

"It was almost as though a quota for successful applicants had been set up to appease us."

A word in a history book to most northerners, *"gerrymandering,"* to the Plaquemine Negro means that their section, which lies in the geographical heart of the town, is considered outside of the city limits.

Not being a part of the town, the section is without street lights, has open sewers and its own sheriff, who in reality has no police power.

"When it rains," Peggy said, *"the sewers back-up and flood over into the streets, giving off a terrible stench. Small children are often found playing in the overflow."*

The CORE volunteers worked and lived only with the Negro population, receiving a sustenance wage and room and board. *"Many local Negroes are active in the civil rights work,"* Peggy said. *"And some are real spitfires."*

Peggy stayed with the Seigent (Sergeant) Caulfield family. Of the six Caulfield children, only one daughter, Thelma, 14, is still at home.

"Although CORE is a non-violent movement some of the Negroes are armed," Peggy said. *"The Caulfields have a shotgun and Thelma knows how to use it."* On one occasion, when a group of white youths parked menacingly near the Caulfield home, Thelma armed herself with the gun. *"Fortunately,"* Peggy recalls, *"she didn't have to use it."*

During the time Peggy lived with the Caulfields, one shot was fired at the house by passing whites. The shot went wild and did no damage, but Peggy soon received instructions on how to shoot the gun.

In a question and answer period which followed Peggy was asked what police protection was given to the Negro. Her reply: *"NONE!"*

But all is not as bleak as it looks. Peggy told of at least one instance among the CORE workers where a white man, under the anonymity of darkness, met with a CORE volunteer and talked for over an hour on Negro rights.

Peggy noted too that some young southern whites have joined the CORE movement.

Will Peggy return to work again with CORE in the south? *"I hope to. I've even given some thought to teaching there. There is a need for qualified teachers. A lack of education is the Negroes' biggest problem."*

TORTURE IN A LOUISIANA JAIL

by Donovan Bess
(staff writer)

from the
San Francisco (Calif.) Chronicle,
September 8, 1964

A FRAIL-LOOKING San Francisco State College student, Charles Fenton, 23, told last week about the terrors of a ten-week stay in northern Louisiana to help Negroes there get equal treatment.

He told about being chased continually by white toughs driving cars at speeds up to 90 miles an hour, and of being ambushed by gangs of toughs bent on preventing briefing sessions with Negroes.

He told of the torture of being thrown in a jail tank with 32 fervent segregationists – who took turns keeping him awake for his 96-hour stay, made him eat soap and forced him into shower baths so hot he broke out in blisters.

Fenton resides at 361 Tenth Avenue. He and 51 other young Americans went to Louisiana last June to help Negroes get registered to vote, and to get other rights, such as equal access to the public library books.

The program was organized by the Congress of Racial Equality (CORE). But little publicity was given the work, he said, in the hope of getting more local cooperation by *"not shaming them in the eyes of the world."*

Fenton reported this approach had brought *"amazingly favorable"* results, considering the depth of bigotry in the state – that officials there now recognize the time has come when they must begin to yield before the civil rights surge.

But the cost of this progress was a summer of extreme mental and emotional anguish for the CORE pioneers.

Fenton and eight other workers were assigned to Monroe, a city in northern Louisiana with 17,000 Negro residents–500 of them registered to vote when the project began on June 17.

At the first mass meeting to instruct Negroes on registration, he said, only 18 dared to show up.

"The meeting was in the Calvary Baptist Church in (suburban) West Monroe, and the people had to walk there over dirt roads, sometimes five miles," he said.

"Policemen were stationed along the way and kept people away by telling them they'd be jailed if they went to the church. Our people counted 22 Negroes who were turned around that way.

"After the meeting was over, the 18 Negroes were followed by policemen using flashlights.

"When we left, the chase came. That's the way it was after every meeting. The boys come around with their hopped-up '56 and '57 Fords and play the game of the cat chasing the rats.

"We had to go 90 miles an hour to get away. Intersections? You don't worry about stoplights when you're a civil rights worker.

"The chase always stops as soon as you get back into the Negro community, where we lived."

Fenton told how he joined in the campaign to send 22 Negro children into four Ouachita parish (county) libraries reserved for white borrowers. The Negroes, he said, are confined to the Carver branch, *"which is an overgrown closet and gets all the dog-eared books cast off from the Caucasian libraries."*

The 22 children were arrested on charges of trespassing. Their parents and CORE workers were jailed on charges of contributing to the delinquency of minors.

"They shoved me into the tank with 32 other white men and the jailer said, 'Here comes a nigger lover.'"

On another occasion, Fenton said, he and two other CORE workers were put under civilian house arrest by 31 white toughs who convened outside in seven cars and stood guard, wielding clubs and baseball bats.

He said that when police finally arrived on the scene, after a two-hour wait, he was threatened with arrest for disturbing the peace and told, *"You're not wanted here."*

During the long summer, he reported, 292 additional Negroes were registered to vote in Monroe. Similar success was had throughout the state, including integration of many lunch counters, restaurants and other public facilities, he said.

PEORIA LAWYER FINDS POLICE STATE

by Theo Jean Kenyon
(staff writer)

from the
Peoria Journal Star,
August 3, 1964

"WHAT EXISTS in Northern Louisiana today is a police state run at the pleasure of sheriffs, state troopers and police officers who are savage and ignorant men."

Peoria attorney Arthur G. Greenberg, who returned this weekend from two weeks as a civil rights volunteer, described the northern part of Louisiana as *"completely lawless"* and *"positively incredible."*

He said that he and another attorney who formed the first legal team to go into northern Ouachita parish (county) left *"with no doubt in our minds that CORE (Congress of Racial Equality) workers in northern Louisiana are working on a continuing basis with their lives in danger."*

Greenberg was one of 150 attorneys who signed-on this summer under the Lawyers Constitutional Defense Committee (initiated by CORE), and the only one from the midwest.

That was the aim. This is how Greenberg got his feet wet in the northern Louisiana area.

"Jack Burnett of Manteca, Cal., a little suburb near Stockton, and I made up the team that was sent north from New Orleans to an area that includes Monroe and West Monroe with a total of around 100,000 population.

"A family had called CORE headquarters in New Orleans and asked us to come up to Arcadia. Their son had been sentenced to six months in jail for drinking out of a fountain reserved for whites only. Six months 'with public works' in Louisiana means on the road gang."

Greenberg, Burnett and a Negro attorney named Lolis Elie of New Orleans (CORE's chief southern attorney), traveled up to Arcadia on a humid summer day.

"We were traveling in an 'integrated' car, and as we pulled in to the courthouse a squad car pulled in right behind us."

When the trio walked into the sheriff's office, his desk was covered with cattle prods. The sheriff asked for credentials, finally asked them to state their business. When the Negro attorney began to explain, the sheriff turned on him, *"You shut up, when I want to hear from you I'll say so."*

Greenberg said he and the other white attorney explained the case and said they wanted to see the boy. They were told that was impossible unless they got a letter from the district atttorney, 25 miles away. They finally were allowed to see the records.

"As we left, the sheriff put his arm on our shoulders, 'You fellows can come back anytime. I'll see you don't get hurt,' he said, 'but don't bring that nigger lawyer here again.'"

Because the team feared they would place the boy's family in jeopardy if they called on them publicly, and could not see the boy, they tried calling on the FBI only to be told it was purely an *"investigative"* agency and could not assist them.

In another instance they were able to proceed further. During Greenberg's stay an attempt was made to integrate the libraries at Monroe where only one branch, the Carver branch, *"which looks like a $3,000 home on Peoria's South Side,"* was available to Negroes.

"A group of Negroes first went into a segregated branch and asked for a library card. They were told they could not be issued one. Some sat down at the reading table. The librarian first told them to leave, then called the sheriff," Greenberg explained.

That case is now pending for federal court hearing. The legal team filed for an injunction and $1,625,000 damages against Sheriff Bailey Grant of Monroe, La., charging violations of the 14th amendment and the newly passed Civil Rights Law.

In an attempt to obtain justice, Greenberg said he and his legal partner filed at least 25 petitions to remove cases from the state courts and take them to the federal courts.

Most of the pleadings were filed at Shreveport, La. Greenberg was struck each time by the huge courthouse at Shreveport with the big statue of Generals Lee, Beauregard and Hooker, and the "Stars and Bars" flag of the Confederacy flying above them. No American flag was on view.

"Almost the only place we saw the American flag was at post offices," Greenberg said.

Greenberg said that the car in which the team rode was *"followed many times,"* that his car experienced a mysterious blowout on one trip, and that *"we were followed in every town."*

"The only place Jack and I felt safe was in the Negro neighborhoods where we ate and slept. It was the only place we felt insulated from hostility."

He stayed twice in white motels, but his attempts to find lodgings with white persons were futile. One minister refused even to meet him, and another turned him down for lodging.

Greenberg no longer finds it difficult to call-up the idea of southern violence by southern white people.

"The streets in Monroe, La. are patrolled by automobiles with members of the Ku Klux Klan, or the White Citizens' Council, all using citizen's band two-way radios. Their cars are armed with the favorite weapons of the southern bigot, baseball bats and shotguns."

Maintaining the only headquarters at Monroe in northern Louisiana are a party of four white CORE volunteers, headed by Mike Lesser of New York who interrupted work on a doctorate of political science at Syracuse University to aid the civil rights cause.

Greenberg said Lesser and the others all have the look of *"people involved in extreme battle fatigue."* One worker, David Kramer of Detroit has been told, *"You're on the list and you're going to be killed."*

Kramer had sent a description of northern Louisiana "justice" to the Detroit Free Press and it was printed. It has since been reprinted and circulated in Monroe with Kramer's name and address on it.

Neither Greenberg nor his companion was allowed to practice in any court in Louisiana, although they bore with them their state bar credentials and permission to practice before the federal court.

The most disappointing and frustrating aspect of the trip to Greenberg, he said, was that the federal government itself must do more to obtain racial justice in Louisiana, and it is not doing it. The building in which the U. S. Justice Department is located in New Orleans *"has segregated toilet and drinking facilities,"* Greenberg added.

[1965, August 28]

An Appeal to YOU from—

NATIONAL ALLIANCE OF POSTAL EMPLOYEES (NAPE)
BALTIMORE COUNTY LEAGUE FOR HUMAN RIGHTS
ANTI-POVERTY ACTION COMMITTEE (APAC)
THE MARYLAND STATE CONFERENCE OF THE NAACP
Mrs. Juanita Mitchell, President
(partial list of endorsers)
CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY (CORE) James Griffin, Chairman
(sponsor)

— to fulfill a major pledge made during the —

MARCH ON WASHINGTON

TO BEGIN

Marching Against Segregated HOUSING IN BALTIMORE

on

SATURDAY, AUGUST 28th, 1965 and SUNDAY, AUGUST 29th at 1 p. m.

from

LAFAYETTE SQUARE (Lanvale and Carrollton) in BALTIMORE

. . . Thousands of Negroes are denied equal opportunity in housing
. . . Thousands of Negroes are being exploited in over-crowded, over-priced structures in destructive ghettos
. . . Thousands of Children are subjected to unequal education because of de facto segregation in schools — based on segregated housing

We Demand:

— Decent Housing
– Immediate Open Occupancy
— Better zoning laws to stop the mushrooming of apartment developments in Negro neighborhoods
— "Open Occupancy" spelled out in all real estate advertising
— Negroes employed as agents in "white" sample homes and apartments

If we really want FREEDOM and EQUALITY NOW, we must join hands to abolish discrimination in housing NOW —

CORE: 2316 W. NORTH AVENUE 669-6034
B. Mills (367-7126) Roscoe Herring and Walter Carter (LA. 3-1085)

[1965?]

THE MOVEMENT

A BI-MONTHLY FORUM OF CIVIL RIGHTS DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

SPONSORED BY COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY CORE

FROM THE EDITORS' TABLE ...

What? Yet another magazine?

This was the reaction of some of our friends when we brought up our plans for THE MOVEMENT; and it is a healthy one. Every publication old or new must justify its existence. Ultimately, the only justification will come with time, in terms of services performed to one or another community. But it must have a reason for being. Hereis ours.

About a year ago, some members of Columbia University CORE got together a Civil Rights discussion group. One may ask: "Isn't there already too much talk, too much discussion at CORE meetings without piling one more meeting on the others?" Our findings were to the contrary. We found that questions like: "How can we win over the labor movement to Civil Rights?" "Must our movement go in to politics, and if so, How?" "How can we ever reach the Northern slumes?" "What is the meaning of the Harlem insurrection?" and "Does our movement need an ideology?" had never been brought up at chapter meetings, and that our members felt they were of deep importance.

Action, even the most heroic direct action, can in the long run be self-defeating if we have no idea where we are going and how much distance still remains to go. The racists, the administration "liberals", the politicians and policeman Norht and South all know who they are and what they want, although they may differ on how to get it. We, too, must learn to use our heads as well as our hearts and our bodies; the struggle is going to be a long one, with many twists and turns.

Moreover, we are tired of having "spokesmen" or "informed observers" tilling us what "the Negro" (who is "the Negro," anyway? We always thought there was more than one) or "the new breed of rebels" want. We ourselves must decide what we are fighting for, and when we will be willing to stop. And since we stand for participatory democracy, every man must speak for himself, whether he be in Mississippi or Los Angeles, on the farm or in a university, Black or ;White.

We tried to think of a way such a dialogue could be brought about, and the idea of THE MOVEMENT was born. On June 10, 1965 we sent the following open letter to CORE chapters and Civil Rights projects around the country:

Dear Civil Rights Worker:

We are pleased to announce the forthcoming publication of THE MOVEMENT: A bi-monthly forum of Civil Rights discussion and analysis. THE MOVEMENT is a new concept in the

Freedom struggle: a magazine written for and editied and written by activists on every level of Civil Rights activity, North and South. THE MOVEMENT is a free forum and will accept material from any individual with experience in the movement. It is sponsored by Columbia University CORE, and edited by members of that chapter. However, all opinions expressed in it will be those of individual contributors. THE MOVEMENT will be circulated to all CORE chapters and to as many individuals and Civil Rights groups as possible. The editors' function is limited to maintaining an open forum. The first issue is planned for July, 1965.

Why has THE MOVEMENT been created?

Because we feel this concept corresponds to some real needs of workers in the FREEDOM struggle. First of all the need for information about what is happening across the country; the national press does not supply the detailed information about what is happening where and why in the movement. Second, the need to "spread the word" about the perspectives and tactis being developed in struggles form Harlem to Bogalusa where individuals and groups share some of the same problems and can benefit each other by sharing some of the fruits of hard-won experience. Finally, because we feel that an action-oriented movement like ours has a real need to develop ideas of its own: ideas that flow from the day-to-day and long-range problems it faces and the successes and failures it has met.

Each year the movement faces crises which require constant re-evaluation of our methods and objectives: with each new step forward, the idea of "Freedom Now" acquires new political, economic, social and philosophical meanings. Since we are a movement of autonomous chapters and loosely-linked organizations, we must create our philosophy from the bottom up. To do this we need a forum where ideas, evaluations and opinions may confront each other freely and where the voice of the Mississippi high school student and that of the seasoned leader will carry the same weight. THE MOVEMENT will be such a forum.

But to make this forum lively and important, we need contributors from every area, every phase of the struggle. If you have ever walked a picket-line, you are a potential contributor. Please send us your ideas, your opinions, your experiences. Articles presenting the problems you face, the activities you have been having or the thoughts you want to share with others are needed. ALL ARTICLES UP TO FIVE PAGES WILL BE PRINTED, and anything from 100 words about a picket line to a book-review or a bull-blown analysis of the destiny of freedom in America is equally welcome. This is your magazine, and it can be an important one if you make it so. Let's hear from you. The deadline for Issue One is June 25th.

The first response was excellent, as we hope this first issue you are about to read will attest. We now have a better idea of what kind of magazine we are producing, and how to go about it. We also have a better idea of our problems and shortcomings. We need more material representing differing poins of view and different parts of the country, and we need mondy.

A venture such as this will thrive on controversy and diversity, and can only succeed if people in the field, the activists themselves, decide that what they have to say is important enough for other people to listen to and make THE MOVEMENT their forum. Otherwise, it will be one more little radical magazine that speaks for nobody and is of interest to nobody except, perhaps, the editors and their mothers.

Our second problem is going to be money. The members have decided that the magazine is not to be sold, and we have placed no price on the cover. The ideas and experiences that flow from our struggle are too priceless to be commercialized, and the people for whom this magazine exists are precisely the ones who couldn't affort to pay for it. So far, with luck, the young students (and one part-time teacher) who are sponsoring THE MOVEMENT have been able to manage by collecting a few quarters and dollars among themselves. But a thriving magazine cannot depend on such a tenuous source of income for long. (Angels, attention! Here's your chance!)

If you find our material useful and interesting, if you are glad to see your ideas in print, if you think we have a "right to exist," here is how you can help. We need your ideas and your experience: that above all. But we need money too, for mailing, for paper, for stencils and ink. The most stable and most democratic way to finance THE MOVEMENT would be for the chapters who can afford it to support it by ordering as many copies, in advance, as their members think they need, and by paying as much money, in advance, as they can. Please bring this up in your chapter or Civil Rights group. If we want to speak for ourselves, we must learn to pay for that rights, and it is better to pay for it ourselves than to have some foundation, or organization or rich contributor telling us what <u>not</u> to say.

** ** **

We are half way through another of what the newspapers call "a long, hot summer," and we all know there will be many more to come before we have our freedom. Where will the next big turning point be? A Selma? a Bogalusa? another Harlem uprising? Or more likely some place that only a few of us, working there for

freedom, will have heard of. Wherever it may be, most of us are in this struggle to the end, committed for life to one degree or another. Whatever the new crisis, the new turning point may be -- a racist attadk or an administration attempt to "steal our thunder" with a token appointment or law — we, and the Black people of America, know that behind each victory or defeat there is a permanant struggle to change the face of America in a fundamental way.

And since this crisis is both ever-changing and permanant, we, the activists, must begin NOW to forge the intellectual and organizational tools we will need over the years. In the words of one perceptive analysit (1): "Today, as in the days of the Abolitionists, we see the new beginning. It is high time now to proceed to a middle, a theory; and an end -- the culmination of the creative drama of human liberation into a new society freed from exploitation and discrimination..." That "middle" and that "end" will be what we, as human beings — and the millions of others, Black and White, whom we have not yet met on the picket line, but to whom we have a responsability -- make of them. Ours -- and theirs — to decide.

The editors sincerely hope that THE MOVEMENT may prove to be a useful instrument in making those decisions.

Yours in Freedom,

Dick Greeman,
For the Editors

(1) Miss Raya Dunayevskaya

LETTERS FROM MISSISSIPPI

June 22, 1965

Dear Editors,

I went to the demonstration the people had in Jackson, Mississippi and I'm going to tell you everything what happened in the jail Monday. We were arrested and carried to the fair ground. And the cop told the people to get over to the wall so we did. He thought it was hot and it was cool and he say to the people get off the wall and stand under the hole were it was raining at, and the people say it felt good so that is when the cop start to beat the Civil Rights Worker. Then the cop beat one so when he try to get up they beat him back down to the floor and they also beat three Civil Rights Worker girls and about five boys. So they push me in my side with their blackjack and it has been hurting ever since then. So Tuesday they drug one lady. She didn't even have on no under clothes and all the captain would say it won't happen no more but it would happen again that what happen Tuesday. My name is Tissie Reece. So they just did the poor people bad. And everytime they do something to the people they will give us something. They gave us a blanket one night.

From Tissie Reece
Shaw, Mississippi

June 22, 65

Dear Editor,

I am just writing this letter as a personal friend as I received your letter of June 12th. It gave me a mind to even work harder, even to know there is a friend miles away when I have so many enemy near me.

On June 15 we stage a march on Jacison, Miss. protesting the unjust laws of Mississippi. We was told we was under arrest, carried off to jail. Then I could see inside of Mississippi. We was carried to a real large building used for fair ground and then we was booked and carried over to another place just as large as the first one. I estimate the size 200 ft by 100 concrete floor and this was your bed at night and sofa by day. After the first night we was given two mattress for three men but you had to sleep cross the mattress but it was much better than just the concrete floor. The meals we ate cost about $.12 a meal.

As I watched these men or guards there was law enforce ment from every office of Mississippi highway, sheriff, city policemen, and even game warden to stand on guard. I saw these men wearing guns and carrying night sticks. They really proud to carry guns more than anything else. In my mind I look back in the time of slavery. This make me believe more and more in hereditary. These men are the grandsons of slavery masters and it in their blood to beat and kill people and get a warm hand shake from the governer of the State. This is how Mississippi feel proud of her State. And nothing to be ashamed.

We pray and hope all of our friend in and out of the state like you will keep work for freedom. It a long hard fight. I am willing to do all of my part. If you know any civil right movement in N.Y. I would like to come up and tell all of the detail of Mississippi.

I know we shall overcome.

Yours truly,

Robert Miles
Batesville, Miss.

BLUES FOR MR. BUCKLEY:

Civilian Review in New York

That liberal politicians' actions rarely coincide with their avowed intentions is a truism in the civil rights movement. When some President mumbles "we shall overcome" and then appoints racist judges and commissioners, he has acted as expected. Lip service may lead to action at a later date if the liberal officeholder is subjected to constant pressure, publicity and embarrassment. In the meantime, the liberal will usually remedy situations he habitually miscalculates by applying reactionary expedients.

Thus, in New York, rather than make sincere attempts to find constructive solutions to the problems of discrimination, unemployment, housing and education, the Mayor, "fighting" Bob Wagner, has responded to crime and violence--results of his administration's neglect in other areas--by expanding the police force. Wagner's action, a sop to the hysterical white middle class, will only worsen the situation for it can be said that "New York's Finest" not only foster resentment, frustration and violence but also commit more crimes than they detect.

Although police delinquency has been shown to be a partial product of psychological conditions peculiar to the profession, misconduct of law enforcement cannot be ascribed to police mentality but to those who, over a period of years, have provided conditions in which that sort of dementia flourishes. The responsibility rests with city officials who have allowed the fuzz to reach their own conclusions about graft, vice, narcotics, gambling, arrests, interrogations, racial discrimination and murder.

In New York, the abuse of police power has been so obvious that the Mayor and the candidates now running for the office--save the National Review's editor, Conservative William Buckley as well as one Vito P. Battista--have been forced to pay lip service to the public outcry for civilian review. Only one candidate, Representative Ryan, and one city official, Councilman Weiss, have proposed an independent review board. Other proposals would have the board in the hands of lawyers, judges or similar trustworthy souls. The favoured

candidate, Representative Lindsay, believes four civilians should be attached to the Police Department's present "review board" which now comprises three police commissioners. (New York Times, 6/30, 7/12, 7/14.)

To anyone familiar with the situation, it is obvious that New York requires an independent review board and a radical reformation of its entire police system. At the present moment civilian review is the outstanding issue, not only because a real review board might provide victims of police brutality some measure of justice--certainly a necessary end in itself--but a review board would also be a crucial step toward reestablishing the principle that the police are entirely under the jurisdiction of civilian authorities and act as servants of all the people. Of course the Mayor and Commissioner Broderick claim that this principle is presently in effect.

In their opposition to civilian review, the police are attempting to establish their right to act autonomously. From their association with the self-righteous right --an estimated 70% of the police voted for Goldwater--they have learned a polite sort of political activism. Among the 27,000 members of the police force, over 5,000 off-duty cops showed up at City Hall Park June 29 to support Commissioner Broderick who was then opposing Weiss's review board bill before the City Council. Broderick claimed that civilian review would constitute "a dilution of authority." (Times, 6/30.)

In an action the Times called "intimidation" (6/29), Broderick allowed the police to carry their guns on the picket line in accordance with a humanistic departmental regulation that requires off-duty cops to have their revolvers with them at all times. Despite editorial horror and protests from civil rights leaders (ibid.), these pistol-packing police pickets proved that a civilian review board is unnecessary by screaming racial slurs at the seventy CORE pickets there. (New York Post, 6/30.) Joining the police and cheering them on were New York's White Citizens Council "Parents and Taxpayers," as well as some Young Republicans, "Section Leaders from the John Birch Society" and Bill Buckley's boys. (Times, 6/29, Post, 6/30.)

Over a year ago, Robert Welch's arthritic vigilantes raised the slogan "Support your local police." And with the police and the police issue, they believe they have found their fatted calf. Birch national director of public relations, "Mr. Rousselot, who is 38 years old, appeared boyish with pale blue eyes and neat brown hair . . . contended the Communists were known to be trying to discredit local police departments. He said civilian review boards in police affairs were an evil sponsored by the Communists." (Times, 7/2.) One might wonder whose genius supplied the police with their picket line chant "fight the Reds, support the blue." (Post, 6/30.) Since the long-promised report on Birchite influence on and membership in the department has yet to appear (Post, 6/22), no policemen have been caught in bed with the Society although 500 were discovered in seats at the Bircher's July 8 anti-review board vaudeville show at Town Hall. (Post, 7/11.)

If the Birch Society's relations with the police are somewhat less than obvious, William Buckley's courtship has been a veritable public orgy. Buckley performed his rite of spring at the P.D.'s Holy Name Society Communion Breakfast last April. In his speech there (reprinted in the National Review, XVII, #16, 4/20/65, pp. 324-6), he stated that among other things--and there were some few other things--the police were the inheritors and conservators of "the democracy of the dead" and that "you /the police/ cannot, protesting the enormities of your critics, join together arm in arm, to picket the pickets, singing hymns to the virtue of your own cause, and insisting that you too will overcome /!/ the pressure of those who dishonor you." (Ibid., p. 326.) Buckley's veracity received pudding-proof when off-duty cops were urged down on City Hall by the police radio network (Times, 6/30) where "an official of the PBA /Patrolmen's Benevolent Association/ had to use a bullhorn to head off a clash between armed PBA demonstrators and CORE members." (Post, 6/30.) Despite their prophet's factual fallibility, the police "carried signs supporting William F. Buckley Jr., Conservative candidate for Mayor." (Times, 6/30.)

The police have been urged on by the monarchist press, particularly the New York Daily News (circulation over three million) which has long raved and ranted against "kibitzers" interfering with the police. In their

pseudo-folksy editorials, "Voice of the People" (letters written to--by?--the editor, e.g. "I am a Negro but proud of it . . .") and their "Inquiring Fotographer" (See, for ex., issue of 6/28), the News seeks to prove that black and white despise review boards and believe the police should be given a free claw.

Bolstered by their solidarity with the Birchers, the Goldwaterites, Buckley, the jaundiced press and --oh yes--Vito P. Battista, the PBA has not lacked humility in its public relations. When the Guardians, a fraternal society of Negro policemen complained of "injustices at the hands of white superiors" and dared to go on record in support of civilian review (Amsterdam News, 6/12), John Cassese, PBA president, remarked "It is unfortunate they have put their color before their oath of office, before their position as policemen." (Post, 6/30.) The PBA's modesty and sensitivity derive from a long record of police public service highlighted by vice and gambling scandals, riots against minority groups, station-house "suicides," numerous on and off-duty shootings as well as their masterpiece, the Whitmore case. Thus who can say they do protest too much when they oppose civilian investigation of brutality? If they are aware that the public has found them somewhat over zealous in the pursuit of their duties, they have given no indication (save for the Guardians).

The Post (6/22) could be right when it asserts that the police do not now "consider themselves a private political army" although the recent City Hall exhibition may have diminished the Post's usual optimism. And while former Police Commissioner Bull Murphey--who just managed to grab his pants before he dashed off the scene --could not distinguish between public outcries and his own, Commissioner Broderick has managed to cough up a few strong words against "physical abuse, racial slurs" and superiority complexes (See "Text of Broderick's Speech on Bigotry," Times, 7/3) and has made some "reforms" in the Police Review Board's procedures.(See Times, 7/15.) These much trumpeted "changes" were recently highlighted by Broderick's recent announcement that all new police station houses "are being designed as community centers." (Times, 7/24.)

So much for optimism. If, on the other hand, the police become even more of a "political army"

than they already are, we can expect the kind of city William Buckley envisions in his campaign platform; he would institute a program that would "restore law and order by increasing the police force and encouraging it to do its duty . . . lower taxes by effecting efficiencies and introducing a residence requirement in order to qualify for welfare . . . require work from able-bodied beneficieries on relief who are not directly concerned with looking after their children; disavow and discourage those of their leaders who encourage racism, lawlessness and despair among the Negro people; petition Congress for legislation that would permit New York to free itself of the binding hold on some of its vital functions, e.g. the newspapers and the waterfronts, now exercised by the monopoly labor unions; decentralize the city schools and substitute education for racial integration as their main function; and tranquilize the mania for urban renewal and city planning of the kind that is dehumanizing the city." (Emphasis added, Times, 7/1/65.)

On a larger scale, Buckley's greatest society would take the form of a racist government that of necessity would wed a war-monopoly economy to a virtually autonomous array of military and para-military organizations (not exactly little old ladies in sneakers). The CORE pickets at City Hall correctly identified "the blue" as fascists, fascists in the honorable American tradition of Barry Goldwater, Gerald K. Smith and Leander Perez.

The erosion of civilian control over military and police organizations is one of the most dangerous trends in American political life. Civilian control over the police must be made a fact of life. A "local" issue like the fight for civilian review can have worldwide implications for if the sweet dreams of the Daily News, Buckley and the Birchites become a reality, then the U.S. will save the world for democracy --"the democracy of the dead."

Alan Wallach, Columbia CORE,
New York, 7/24/65

UNIONIZATION OF NON-PROFIT CORPORATIONS

In America today there are roughly 2½ million workers employed by non-profit institutions. Most earn less than $3,000 a year in working conditions reminiscent of sweatshop days. Wherever Negroes, Puerto Ricans or Mexicans live in sizeable numbers, they usually form a majority of the workers in non-profit institutions. Because of job discrimination on all levels in every geographic area in the country, minorities are forced into these jobs where they are easily exploited.

Non-profit institutions include universities, non-profit hospitals and religious institutions. Hospital workers make up nor than 1½ million of the workers in these corporations, and it is there that most of the unionization attempts have been made. By 1961, workers had succeeded in organizing only 290 hospitals out of 7,000. Beginning in 1959, however, workers and unions began to show more interest in attempts to gain decent wages and working conditions for workers in non-profit institutions. In that year, there were 214 recognition drives by workers in these industries. The number has increased every year since then.

The fight for decent wages and working conditions and for the right to be represented by a union is a growing and important struggle in America. Up to now CORE has been only slightly involved. If we fail to seek out opportunities to assist these workers, we will miss a chance to bring hundreds of thousands into the civil rights movement. In the belief that CORE chapters want to become actively involved in defending black and Spanish workers, we will discuss the prospects and problems of unionization for workers in non-profit institutions.

First it should be understood that the immediate goal of every unionization drive is management recognition of the union the workers have chosen, as well as improved wages and working conditions. If workers are granted pay raises and other benefits but denied the union they want, then they will still be subject to paternalism and exploitation. In non-profit industries, it isn't easy to get union recognition. CORE chapters should understand the legal situation in their own states

that might prevent workers from freely deciding on unionization.

Of the 50 states, only 7 include non-profit institutions of any kind in their Labor Relations Acts. This means that when workers organize and demand recognition for their union, there is no legal way to force management to accede. The workers may ask for an election in order to show that a majority favor a union, but the election has no meaning unless the management chooses to accept it. In the 7 states where non-profit institutions are covered by a Labor Relations Act, a unionization campaign is somewhat simpler. In Hawaii, Kansas, Oregon, Michigan, Minnesota, Wisconsin and New York, if one-third of the workers demand a state-supervised election, they may have one; and if the union wins a majority, the institutions must agree to enter negotiations in good faith.

CORE chapters in the above states should be the first to help organize their local hospitals and educational institutions. There is a real chance for a quick victory--better wages and working conditions as well as new recruits for the chapter. In the other 43 states (and in New York for educational institutions) CORE chapters and unions interested in organizing will find the situtions more difficult. Even if 99% of the workers are behind the union, the effort may be defeated for lack of legal machinery for recognition or sufficient force to impose their will. Chapters here will have to employ political pressure on the state legislature for the inclusion of non-profit corporations in the Labor Relations Act, as well as the normal organizing procedures. Fights in these states usually have been with a change in the law. For example, when Local 1199 organized New York City hospitals, the law was extended to cover hospitals; similarly, after the Lawrence Hospital drive, the law was changed to cover hospitals throughout the state. (Note: on May 22, 1965, the New Jersey State Supreme Court rules that non-profit institutions must recognize and bargain with their employees' unions.)

Well, if you have now decided that your local hospital workers or university employees need a union, how do you go about helping them? I suggest that you first see if any union locals have been organizing in

your area. If they have, go down and talk to the workers and find out exactly what the conditions are and what the union is doing--then decide whether the drive seems to be welcomed by the workers, and whether you want to help. If no work is being done and the conditions appear bad, find out if there are a few workers (five to ten) who want to fight for something better. The important thing here is that these guys are the potential organizers and leaders of the fight--not you. They must choose a union to represent them and to coordinate their drive. Choosing a union is a tough job, the most critical decision in the campaign. Help these few workers pick a good local--find out which locals have good reputations and which are willing to take on a new kind of effort (i.e. non-profit corporations). Make sure that the workers feel the choice is right and are willing to work hard for the drive. If the organizer from the local doesn't understand that the workers must do the organizing, he's probably no good and that union decisions will be made only at the top.

Once the organizing drive is under way, it's the job of the CORE chapter to solicit support from the ghetto community and sympathetic whites. The two biggest arguments you can use are: 1. Nobody should make poverty wages for a 40-hour week (connect with "War on Poverty") and 2. workers should have the basic democratic right to vote for their own representatives. Try to get the ghetto and liberal politicians to back the workers' right to a union. Demand that the mayor ask the institution to allow a union election if the law does not require that one be held. If the mayor doesn't take a strong stand, picket him. In all such decisions, however, make sure that the workers know and approve your activities.

The above suggestions should indicate that at some point during the drive, workers should be invited to come to the CORE chapter and help plan the community part of the drive. They should be actively interested in wider strategy, not just internal organizing efforts. Suppose that at this point a majority of the workers have signed union cards and the union has asked for an election. If the state is one of those that requires the election, you should publicize low wages and bad working conditions in order to embarrass and pressure management so that the workers can win meaningful agreements.

You can dramatize the situation with parades or rallies, but mass action may not even be necessary.

In other states, you will have to be the social vanguard. Your fight will have to have sufficient publicity and public pressure so that the laws are changed and the workers win their demands. Let's suppose the situation is the same as it was above--but there is no mandatory recognition procedure. The workers have got themselves organized; they've asked for an election and have been refused. You've been making their conditions and the denial of their right to vote known to the community. Maybe you've even gotten some of the local politicans to support the workers. Things are at a Stalemate. Some things you might do to win are:

1. Conduct a Freedom vote among the workers, so that everyone knows they would have voted for a union if allowed to vote.
2. Have a bill introduced into the legislature that would end non-profit corporations' exempt status. Get the community to sign petitions.
3. Try to send a delegation of workers and concerned citizens to management to ask for an election. If they refuse to see the delegation, sit-in.
4. Establish daily picket lines at the institution --even token ones; distribute leaflets downtown.
5. Stage a community rally in support of the workers, and have the workers lead a march to the institution.

If the workers are willing to strike, and if the union has sufficient resources and support from other locals to carry out a good walkout, then you must be ready to use tougher tactics. It is absolutely necessary that a strike receive receive maximum publicity. Workers making $50 a week can't stay on strike for long. If it's to be short, it must hit management hard.

1. Attempt to halt all but emergency deliveries to the institutions. Use sit-ins, stall-ins, or sabotage, whatever happens to be necessary. You must show the institution that it will not be allowed to defeat the strike.
2. Step up your marches and rallies. Bring in outside civil rights leaders to support you; the union should handle support from union leaders and unions. Some workers making deliveries might be willing to turn away; they won't, however, unless there's a picket line.

3. Start collections of food for workers on strike. Even if the union has money, it will involve more people in the strike and the workers will certainly welcome the gesture.

To summarize: your job as a CORE chapter is threefold. First, to help the workers start to organize themselves, with a union backing them. Second, to support their demands with direct action and legislative pressure. Third, to involve workers in the CORE chapter and the community in the workers' fight. The workers must lead, but CORE can help them win.

Michael Flug,
Columbia CORE

URBAN RENEWAL, THE DILEMMA

The nation's poor, which includes most Negroes and Puerto Ricans, live in slums. Except for urban renewal, private enterprise is not building low income housing. The only escape from the slum available to the poor has been either to earn enough money to move to the suburbs or get into a housing project. But unemployment in the slums is as high as 30%, and in New York City, for example, there are ten applicants to public housing for every one unit available. Therefore, these two escape routes are closed to most of the people who need them. The only answer to the problem of slum housing is the building and renewal of vast amounts of low income housing through urban renewal.

Assuming for the moment that we all want urban renewal, the problem we face is that there are not enough funds. The 1949 Federal Housing Act authorized 810,000 new low income units to be built by 1954. The Kennedy Administration recommended an increase of 100,000 units. But, by the end of 1964, only about 500,000 units had been constructed, and most of these were middle income rather than low income. In the 15 years since the Act of 1949 the Eastern Seaboard cities (except New York) obtained grants from the Federal Government ranging from New Haven's $458 per capita to Baltimore's $65 per capita, with an average of almost $100 per capita. New York received only $32 per capita. Using the average of $100, and realizing that 30% of our population are poor, and at least half of these live in slum housing and only one-third of the funds go for low rent housing, we can say that only $230 has been provided for each dweller of slum housing. This means about $575 per slum family. Yet it takes about $20,000 to build one low rent unit.

This means that the Federal Government must spend about $1.2 billion a year on urban renewal. That is less than 3% of the defense budget, less than 1.5% of the total annual Federal budget, and about 0.4% of the gross national product. Certainly we can afford this amount.

But even if we got the money for urban renewal we would not want the kind of urban renewal we have had. Most of the $4 billion has been spent to aid those who are not poor. Many low income houses have been replaced by expressways and upper income developments. In the Morningside Renewal Plan for New York's West Side there are 100,000 people, half of them low income. The plan which has been proposed will cause a net reduction of about 20,000 people in the area. Since most of the substandard housing in the area is occupied by the poor, these 20,000 people will be poor people. No new housing is

being provided for them elsewhere.

But the problem is even worse than that, for about 32,000 people will have to be relocated while their dwelling units are torn down and rebuilt. 12,820 units will be torn down; about 10,000 of them will be low income. Only 5,600 units will be rebuilt. The plan, after wide community criticism, has been revised to provide for 25% of the new units to be low income. This is inadequate, since about 85% of the old units torn down will have been low income. This means that about 21,000 low income people will have to move to some other slum, while 4,000 new middle income people can move into the area.

The poor have had their houses taken from then. Even when low income projects have been built, these projects have only re-ghetorized the people. They have been segregated. Schools near them have become solidly black. But it must be realized that the failure of urban renewal is not the fault of the law but the fault of those who control the plans. The federal law states that the first thing a city must show before getting Federal approval of a plan is that consideration has been given to "positive programs...for (1) preventing the spread or recurrence in the community of slums and blighted areas." (Sec. 101a). The language of the law is high sounding, but the law is not followed. Even good laws can be used by powerful pressure groups to cause bad results.

What to Do?

Before we can start any program in urban renewal we must know who and what we are fighting. The many groups who profit from urban renewal have as their two greatest weapons the bigotry against Negroes and the poor, and the powerlessness of Negroes and the poor. Therefore, a CORE chapter, to effectively fight bad urban renewal, must (1) expose the bigotry behind the interests which benefit from the plan and (2) organize the community of the poor.

(1) Fight Against Bigotry.

In or near any urban renewal area there will be major institutionalized power groups, like universities, middle class churches, and hospitals which want clean, safe, middle class, non-criminal, non-black communities. These institutions are well organized and will effectively fight for a plan which will replace low income units with middle income units. If they decide to provide low income units elsewhere, they will suggest large projects which will further segregate

the community. They will have the press behind them, for the argument for a clean, safe neighborhood not only appears moral, but is also convincing.

Therefore, a CORE chapter must expose the bigotry implicit in the argument by showing its relations to the plan these vested institutions want. Point out that the implication that Negroes or the poor are unclean, unsafe, and criminal is bigotry. But another good weapon is to catch these institutions in discriminatory acts. Try to show to the public that the university discriminates in its admissions, or in its off campus housing, or in its hiring or labor policies. Show that a hospital discriminates against its laborers or Negro doctors. If such discrimination can be shown, it can be used to change the press coverage that they get to unfavorable releases, sway public sentiment to your side, and demoralize the administration of these institutions. The same tactics may be used against banks, who benefit by financing urban renewal, and real estate operators, who benefit by being able to get government subsidies to reduce the cost of building middle income housing.

As an example, Columbia University helped draw up the above bad Morningside Neighborhood plan because it could be used to get a "better" neighborhood for its staff and students, and would indirectly help them to expand by permitting them to buy adjacent housing. They had the support of favorable press and public sentiment. Then Columbia CORE exposed the University's bad treatment of its cafeteria workers. That gave the University bad press. And when the University began to clean up the neighborhood by buying up the semi-transient hotels and evicting the tenants, many of whom were Negroes, CORE and other community groups were able to use these actions to their advantage by organizing the tenants and holding demonstrations. Consequently, the University is now on the defensive, and the bigotry behind the urban renewal plan has been made clear. The idea that community problems cannot be solved by removal of the poor is gaining many converts.

(2) Organize the Poor into a Power Base.

All the above activity will be wasted if the vested interests retain the sole power to influence the urban renewal agencies when they formulate the plan. Demonstration by a small group of CORE members might embarass the bureaucrats, but it will do little to change the plan materially. The bureaucrats will always find it easier to accept the advice of the well organized respected interests.

Organization

Start early, for it takes a year to get an organization going and several years to change the plan. Don't wait for the bulldozers.

The community organization should be seperate from the CORE chapter. It will then be able to concentrate on urban renewal, organize on a block by block basis, and will reach more people than CORE can.

One or two CORE members should be made responsible solely for building the organization. It will take all their time. They should then get the renewal plan from the local housing agency, and join the local renewal council. When they have found some sympathetic community people, an ad hoc committee should be formed to call a series of meetings with the goal of establishing the community organization in order to counter the influence of the organized institutions. Remember that in informing the community about urban renewal, the seriousness of its effect on the poor must be stressed.

When enough people have been contacted, have a meeting to elect officers for a community organization. The ad hoc committee may then be dissolved. The officers can then draw up a constitution. The CORE workers at this time should assume the role of advisers and helpers, and not leaders of the group.

The form of the organization should be generally patterned on the following. The officers act to guide the program of the community group. Beneath them will be a general membership which will staff an office and provide workers. But parallel to this organization will be block associations. Sometimes these block organizations will already be in existence. Often the community organization must organize them. These block organizations will have their own officers and members, and may develop their own programs. An effective block association will organize each apartment house into a tenants organization.

The community organization may then develop a steering committee including the officers of the community organization and the leaders of the block associations. The officers of the community organization will formulate the programs to be carried out by the organization's staff. The broader steering committee will advise, formulate, and coordinate programs for both the community organization and the block associations.

Throughout this the CORE chapter can provide workers and advice. If the steering committee wants to hold a demonstration, CORE should help them. CORE can help to provide an office and equipment. They can help block associations carry on rent strikes.

Suggested Programs

Every block association, as well as the community organization, should join the official community renewal council which advises the local government about the plan. This council must have a majority of community groups as members, so that the advice it gives will reflect the needs of the community and not the needs of the vested institutions.

Each association, through the initiative of the community organization, should have representatives and speakers at all official hearings of the locality. A large turnout of speakers against the plan can get press coverage and can get some minor concessions from the local governments.

Frequent community meetings should be held. The block associations should help publicize them. Government officials and local politicians should be invited to speak, and then they should be put on the spot by direct questions which reveal the need to keep a watchful eye on them.

The community organization must get professional urban planning and legal advice. These professionals should draw up a seperate urban renewal plan, tailored to the needs and demands of the community. This plan should be proposed as an alternative to the government's plan. Legal advice should be used to threaten legal action against the local government plan either in courts or with the Federal Housing Administration. A good lawyer, when given the facts about relocation and rehousing, can find out where the law is being violated. He should consider getting an injunction against the plan.

The community organization will, of course, need money. Funds can be raised through cake sales, paper drives, pot luck dinners, and, if possible, by donations from private foundations or individuals.

The community organization should also consider a broad community program involving such things as baseball teams and tutoring programs. Federally subsidized poverty programs could be started when possible. While the block associations' main job will be to hold meetings to inform every resident and

to get people out for hearings and demonstrations, they can develop programs to get better garbage pickup, to clean up vacant lots, to hold rent strikes as landlords reduce services while waiting for urban renewal, or to get better schools. One of their major jobs will be to prevent the "melt-off," the moving away of 1/2 the poor as soon as they hear about urban renewal. This 1/2 is the number of poor in past projects which have moved away without taking advantage of relocation benefits and services, and which have had to settle for substandard housing.

The community organization should also help local businessmen to organize so that they may help lobby for a plan which will not drive small businesses out of the area. One major service of the organization should be to contact prospective minority businessmen or property owners, telling them how to get small businessmen's loans or minority group loans. In that way minority people will be able to buy the businesses and real estate in the area.

Demands for the Urban Renewal Plan.

Many of the demands to be made will depend on each local community. With imaginative and professional help, it will not be hard to develop them. Nevertheless, the following demands should be made:

1. Community advisory boards must be established, and when established must reflect the sentiments of all the people in the renewal area.

2. Rehabilitation must be accented over demolition.

3. The same amount of low income housing must be built as is torn down.

4. Rents must remain the same.

5. There should be simultaneous demolition and re-building so that few people will have to be re-located outside the area.

6. There should be no large projects built, and all high rise buildings should be dispersed throughout the community.

7. All large buildings, and most small ones, should have units of mixed incomes. In middle income buildings a good proportion of the rents should be subsidized by the government to permit low income families to rent them.

These demands should form the core of the minimum demands to be met by an urban renewal plan before any community group will accept it. It will be better to oppose and stop all urban renewal than to accept the program as it has been carried out. It should be remembered that probably no CORE chapter and no amount of CORE demonstrations will greatly reform any Urban Renewal program unless they are supported by the power of an effectively organized community.

by Thomas W. Schmidt
Columbia University CORE

EDWARD ST. PROJECT
COLUMBUS CORE COMMUNITY ORGANIZATION

By Mary Hawkins and Jerry Zeller

This will be a detailed report on the Edwards Street Project: its inception, organization, present guideline and future prospects.

Those chiefly interested in community organization, along with the field secretary, selected an area on the basis that it was a small, well-defined ghetto, (bounded by freeways on two sides and major thouroughfares on the other two).

After a series of workshops were conducted, initial canvassing was conducted. The canvassing was conducted by interracial teams of two's; the approach was to go in homes of the residents with an open minded "blank check" approach, meaning that we allowed the people to talk to us and our principal role was to listen. Although some problems could be pre-determined, no preconcieved notions were to be expressed to the residents.

The home-to-home canvassing covered approximately three to nine weeks, in which the majority of the residents were contacted. These visits ranged in time from a half-hour to sometimes an hour or more. In general, nearly all residents talked freely about the problems in the area and their personal problems. After the reports came in from the teams, a cursory analysis showed that every resident felt that they stood alone in the problems they wished to see solved. However, in the vast majority of cases a common denominator was discovered in all the major problems:

1. A poultry company located in the area whose waste deposits cause rats, flies, and stagnant pools of water, which during the summer months is magnified to such an extent to become a serious health problem.

2. Lack of playground facilities. (Approx. 350-500 children in the area.)

3. Lack of public services, i.e. street cleaning, repair, sidewalks, etc.

4. Extensive deterioration of houses; a sizeable number of condemned and vacant houses which have existed for several years.

5. High degree of unemployment and underemployment. Also a very high ratio of wage-earners working at bare subsistence wages. Approx. extent of poverty-75%.

The project then lapsed for a long period of time--became disorganized due to the lack of experience on the part of the committee,, the strangeness of the project, and the difficulty of getting enough members involved. The project nearly died.

It was not until mid-March that a rejuvenated committee with a new chairman, possessing more confidence and experience (the R.A.C. meetings contributed a great deal), went back into the area. Our first attempt was to re-contact most of the residents, particularly those who had appeared "concerned" from the initial convassing.

Second Phase

The committee then made a conscious decision: to ask 12 to 15 of the more "concerned" residents to come to an initial meeting. Seven persons came to this first "exploratory" meeting, along with three of the organizers. It was a good meeting: interest was keen, and it was decided to meet the following week in the home of another resident.

Leaflets were circulated to every home in the area advertizing the meeting--with the result that 15 showed up. The third meeting brought out 24; the fourth, 25; and the fifth, 30.

At the fourth meeting temporary "acting" officers were selected; permanent officers would wait until the council "got on its feet." During suceeding meetings the Council chose the name--"Ft. Hayes Neighborhood Council," elected block captains, and decided on the first project for the area.

The first project selected (by the Council) was a "Block Clean-up Campaign." Leaflets were distributed by block captains and a delegation from the Council went down to see various City Officials to get their cooperation and support. This initial project lasted for a period of two weeks and was partially successful.

During the past month the Council has been indulged in general "bull sessions" on internal structure, ideas, attitudes, and philosophy or purpose of the Council. Last week, the Council invited the Director of Urban Renewal to speak. Nearly 75 residents from the community showed up, and a very curious and interesting discussion was held. Various other City Officials had appeared and spoken before smaller Council meetings.

At present the Council is undergoing a very intensive evaluation by the organizers. Our evaluation and prognosis of the project follows.

Project Evaluation and Prognosis

1. Determination of the area selected and its character:

We could not have chosen a better or more challenging area. Conservative estimates of the extent of poverty-75% or more; a high degree of unemployment; gradual deterioration in housing, sanitation, and lack of community "esprit de corps." Rough statistical information: Housing: 511 dwelling units- 213 badly deteriorated, 180 standard, 118 to be condemned. Welfare Situation: approx. 20% receiving the minimal assistance (2/3 of support required by State law). General Conditions: approx. 300-500 children in the area; no playground facility at all; plus the usual cultural conditions found in this kind of area. The entire area and its residents are in a serious state of "disorganization" and a feeling of "forgotenness" prevails.

2. Approach to the community:

In mid-March when the new organizers took over this project, the area should have first been re-canvassed. Arbitrary selection of a few people to come to the first organizational meeting was probably not wise. The majority of these people were

older "established" home-owners in the area. There was not enough "soul" people involved from the beginning. As a result of the fourth meeting, out of those 25 persons attending 90% were the "established" middle-class minds of the ghetto. This helps to explain the "why" for the first project selected by this Council.

Because the organizers were in the area nearly every day, we were able to develop close relationships with some of the "soul" persons in the area. We feel that this "daily contact" is extremely important in the overall development of any community organization project.

3. Organization of project:

As previously mentioned above, the lack of involvement by more of the "common" people resulted in a bad situation. The majority of the members attending the Council took a "condecending" attitude towards those people, i.e. those who rented or owned "dilapidated" homes, on welfare, and the less fortunate in the area.

The decision to elect temporary officers was premature. It should have been delayed until the Council was more "broad-based." A wiser decision would have been to select rotationg chairmen.

Project-wise the "Clean-up Campaign" was a bad issue to begin with. Most residents were either confused or resentful of the roles and attitudes most Council members played in this. However, this project has not alienated us from the community altogether. Our most difficult job is to cope with the attitudes and outlook of the existing Council members and we have spent a great deal of time on this in discussions with the Council.

In the attempt to give the residents a full "free hand" at exerting leadership and initiative, we actually failed to provide controlled direction in the development of the project.

4. Program and prognosis-future direction of the project:

We are now more aware than ever, that the best hope of achieving organization and involvement on the part of a large number of the residents, is a program

and technique for reaching the children. Therefore, we are in the process of establishing a "Freedom House" to provide programs and services for children.

We also intend to get several of the "soul" Council members and begin re-canvassing the entire area on the "issue" of a playground facility. This canvassing project will attempt to talk to every resident, get statistical data on the number of children in the area, other needs, etc. This will be the "issue" around which re-organization and the development of a much more "broad-based" Council will result.

Through the "Freedom House" and playground issue, we will reach the mothers (and fathers in some cases), and gradually "infiltrate" the existing Community Council. Once these people are involved, we firmly believe we will have a "swinging" group of people who can begin to seriously grapple with some of the more real and challenging problems of their lives--"in the ghetto."

URBAN CORE: A VIEW FROM CINCINNATTI
by Leonard C. Ball, Chairman, Cincinnatti CORE

Let's examine briefly, the role of CORE in today's increasingly complex struggle for freedom and dignity. The expansion of militant direct action is needed to cover all phases of everyday living. All facets of our society must be open and/or available to every citizen. Our future program and strategy must be geared to operate effectively in the areas of education, housing, employment, voter education and registration and community organization. To achieve some measure of continued success in the future, CORE will have to work harder, sacrifice more and renew commitments to the gigantic task of bringing into being the integrated society which is our aim and goal.

The most important part of this program lies in communication ties between people living in ghetto and slum areas and ourselves. No program can be completely effectual unless this is accomplished--therein, lies the true essence of community organization. We must work more with community block clubs, associations and other groups. Tenant councils must be formed, not only to discuss housing, but other problems, i.e., A.D.C. and welfare. Methods of attacking these problems should be thoroughly discussed and planned.

The role of CORE workers at this level is in the background and advisory. It is hoped that leadership will come from within the group. Let me cite an example of this type of activity. Last summer Cincinnatti CORE organized a tenant council in the Standish Apartment building located in the Mount Auburn area. The main purpose for organizing was to secure improved conditions in and around the building. After the formation was complete and the tenants instructed in negotiating and non-violent direct action, meetings with the landlord were set up. The landlord refused to cooperate and meet, therefore the tenants voted to hold a rent strike.

The rent strike focused the absolute need for revisions and additions to the building and health codes in Cincinnatti. To secure compliance from the landlord and action by the city, a week long sit-in demonstration was held at the City Hall (Sept. 1-8,'64). Further negotiations and hearings were held and today ordinances involving housing and health have been enacted and new additions will be made to insure better and more sanitary housing conditions in Cincinnatti. Cincinnatti CORE will continue to work fervently in this absolutely needed field of endeavor.

Along with our program of Community Organization, Cincinnatti CORE is currently protesting discrimination in the Building Trades Unions. Direct action in the form of lie-ins and sit-ins is virtually certain.

The most recent major project: City Administration. To highlight the following, Cincinnatti CORE staged a march from the Cincinnatti Union Terminal to the City Hall for a rally. Cincinnatti CORE, realizing that the Negro population of Cincinnatti is approximately one-fourth of the total population and that there has been inadequate representation on the police force and fire department and that the sub-standard housing problems needed a comprehensive workable program, made requests to the City Administration covering all of the mentioned problems. Negotiations begun with city officials and others on April 8th, 1965 were concluded on April 15th.

RESULTS:

1. Police and Fire Departments--A special recruiting committee was established to recruit Negro applicants.
2. Cooperation was received from city officials and the Civil Service Commission regarding employment practices. The Cincinnatti Human Relations Commission is aiding in this effort.
3. An effective city-wide rat extermination program will be initiated.
4. Housing--The Safety Commissioner has already instituted many programs and measures in this area to alleviate many problems involved in sub-standard housing. City Council is presently acting upon Building Code additions and methods of effectige enforcement and compliance. Some of the measures being considered include: the order to abate a nuisance, clean and sanitary finish on interior walls and ceilings, painted exteriors, central heating, screens on windows and protective bars or covering for lower sections of apartment and hall windows above the first floor.

In conclusion, a decent education, safe and sanitary housing, equal and fair employment must be available to all. Political education and activity is definitely needed, economic power of the Negro properly explained and defined and Negro history and culture must be taught and discussed to restore pride--this is the job and it must be done! To his end we must dedicate ourselves.

S E L F - D E F E N S E O N T H E
S T R E E T S O F N E W Y O R K

by Key Martin, Youth Against War and Fascism

The necessity for self-defense guards has become obvious in the south as the only way to combat the attacks of the racists and the Ku Klux Klan. The question of self-defense is now being raised right here on the streets of New York City. Meeting after meeting has been disrupted or broken-up by the police or pro-fascist groups over the last few months. Streetmeetings have been attacked and disrupted. Demonstrations have been heckled and attacked. The right wing groups have become increasingly bold.

This development comes at a time when the police departments in the New York area have held demonstrations against a Civilian Review Board and in defense of those responsible for instances of police brutality. This development comes at a time when the precinct houses have become recruiting centers for the Birch Society and other right wing groups. The same Blue Shirts who chant "We want Buckley" and "Farmer is a Ratfink" and carry signs "Your local police are the last line of defense against communism" are assigned to meetings and rallies against the war in Vietnam or in support of the struggle of the Black people and laugh at or aid hecklers from right wing groups.

For instance, there was a Teach-in at a public school in Chelsea (an area of Manhattan) against the war in Vietnam. Half a dozen hecklers from a right wing group sat together in the back of the hall and jeered, hooted and booed the speakers. They threw right wing literature over the heads of the audience. One of the group even walked up onto the stage and disrupted the meeting from there for ten minutes. When the cops were called, they came in and laughed. One of the cops walked up onto the stage and demanded to see written permission for the meeting. After a short argument, the cop suggested that the meeting be called off and went to the back of the hall.

The next day, eggs and howls from organized right wingers dispersed many of the 500 who attended a lower East Side rally against the war in Vietnam. The following week, two people were arrested on third degree assault charges when a heckler started disrupting a street meeting against police brutality on the West Side of New York. A cop asked the heckler if he wanted to make a citizens arrest and he immediately fingered two who had verbally defended the meeting.

These and many other incidents raise in a very real and practical way the question of self-defense guards. Every time the profascist groups get away with an attack on a meeting or a demonstration they become bolder the next time. Every time they are not stopped, they come back stronger and more confident that they will have a free hand. It becomes easy for the right wingers to recruit if they never meet any opposition.

The actions of the police have shown only sympathy or complicity with the right wing disrupters. They generally utilize any disorder provoked by these groups as an excuse to break up a meeting. They have, however, prevented confrontations where they know the meeting was prepared to defend itself. They can in no way be relied upon to defend demonstrations and rallies.

The police have put themselves on record as being for the war in Vietnam and against the struggle of the Black and Puerto Rican people for freedom, equality and independence. Their recent armed demonstrations have served public notice that the cops are for the rule by the club and the gun.

An organization which takes seriously the fight against racism, police brutality, and the war in Vietnam, must show that it can defend itself and its actions before it can expect to win the confidence and support of the masses. If an organization can't defend itself, how could it possibly defend the masses.

DEFENSE GUARDS ENCOURAGE PARTICIPATION IN THE STRUGGLE

Meetings and demonstrations must be defended by organized defense guards. The struggle for freedom is not a dialog. The racist and pro-fascist groups are organized and intent upon suppressing that struggle. The struggle cannot be waged by words or placards alone. Those words and demonstrations must be defended. The struggle against Johnson's war in Vietnam is also the struggle against the right wing supporters of that war, espedially the organized pro-fascist groups whose intent is to forcibly break up opposition to the war or to the racist exploitation of the Black people.

The argument is sometimes given that organized defense guards will alienate those who are not committed about the war or the civil rights struggle, those who have not yet made up their minds. But this is simply not true. At the Chelsea Teach-in, the only speaker who recieved a standing ovation was Deirdre Griswold from YAWF who spoke emphatically for self-defense guards and who pointed out that part of the struggle against the war is defending anti-war meetings against organized right wing disrupters. That the time fof debate was over -- now is the time for action. The audience wanted the meeting defended because they came to oppose the war, not to listen to the tirades of right wing supporters of the war.

A disrupted meeting doesn't give the audience any confidence in the viewpoint of the organizers of the meetigg. The heckling demoralizes those who wish to participate in the struggle.

ORGANIZATION OF DEFENSE GUARDS

Heckling and disruptions almost always come from organized pro-fascist groups. They come to a meeting looking to see how well it is defended. The first purpose of a defense guard is to intimidate the hecklers and prevent violence from occuring. Defense guards should be conspicuous. They should all wear something that makes them stand out, white shirts, or armbands, etc. Nine tenths of the battle is won by showing that a meeting is prepared to defend itself.

For example, a meeting of about 300 recently was picketed by half a dozen members of a right wing group. These pickets were outchanted by supporters of the meeting. Inside the hall, a handfull of spectators were recognized as being from the right wing group. Members of a white shirted defense guard were seated conspicuously near the right wingers as well as standing along the edges of the hall. The right wingers didn't even ask a hostile question much less disturb the meeting. They ended up leaving early.

On a recent picket line against the racist terror in Bogalusa and in support of the Deacons for Self-defense and Justice, a right winger joined the line with his own sign. He lasted about ten seconds before he was pinned against a car and his sign confiscated. He is not likely to try it again.

For larger rallies, people stationed around the rally coupled with mobile squads to confront and handle groups of hecklers can usually take care of any trouble that might arise. Frequently, confrontation alone will prevent any disruption or violence. We've found that inexpensive walkie talkies are very useful as well as being impressive.

The growing boldness of the racist and pro-fascist groups and the storm trooper tactics adopted by them has made self-defense guards for meetings, rallies and demonstrations an absolute necessity. Complicity or sympathy of the cops with the right wingers has made it necessary for us to be responsible ourselves for the defense of meetings and demonstrations.

Successfully defended meetings protesting against the Johnson Administration's war against Vietnam as well as against the poor here at home serve notice to the Johnson Administration that the opposition is serious, as well as being a defense against the neo-fascists. As the right wingers rally to the reactionary moves of the government, only strongly defended opposition can fight to defeat the administration's racism and war drive.

FREEDOM CHAIN LETTER

Dear

The Congress of Racial Equality is in so much debt it may have to declare bankruptcy. As a friend of CORE, Iam asking you to join this chain and send one dollar to the national headquarters of CORE, 38 Park Row, New York, N.Y. Then please send a copy of the letter to four or more of your friends. If you don't have a dollar at least continue the chain.

CORE is 1/4 of a million dollars in debt. They must spend $15,000 a week to continue the programs which they have now, but their income is only $5,000 a week. New projects, so desperately needed throughout our country, are out of the question. $4,900 a week is spent in Louisiana and Bogalusa alone, and about the same amount in Mississippi and South Carolina. The effect of the debt is disastrous to the safety and health of the dedicated task force workers in the South. The 150 southern workers are on a full time, subsistance wage of only $25 a week, when they can be paid at all. Because of the poor food, the tension, and the constant danger, the health of many is breaking.

A 2 way, mobile radio network is one of the most urgently needed safety devices for southern workers when they are traveling those hostile back wood roads. Such a network might have saved the lives of Chaney, Schwerner, and Goodman. $20,000 was needed to establish a network in Louisiana, but CORE could raise only $8,000. They now have a network, but it is inadequate.

So please send a dollar, check or cash, to the Congress of Racial Equality. And for Freedom's sake, don't break the chain.

Yours in Freedom,

"THE MOVEMENT" c/oFlug
239 West 105th Street
New York, N.Y. 10025

RETURN REQUESTED

BULK RATE

David Dennis
Southern Regional Office
2209 Dryades St
New Orleans, La.

MSS CORE -
85 SOUTHERN
REGIONAL

Research
OFFICE

Projects - Anti-Poverty
Program

1960,
1964,
1965, February

ECONOMIC RESEARCH & ACTION PROJECT
1100 E. Washington St.
Ann Arbor, Michigan 48108

[1960]

READINGS ON POVERTY

with an introduction by
Ken McEldowney

This material was not pr
prepared by the United
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Association, nor do the
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OUR INVISIBLE POOR

by Dwight Macdonald

Number Twenty-Three in the
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The American economy in the eyes of corporation leaders, and to a certain extent of the Kennedy Administration, is basically sound. Great progress has been made since World War II, the argument goes, in raising the income of all Americans and in decreasing the gap between the so-called haves and have-nots. There are more people employed today than ever before. While pockets of poverty are said to exist, it is thought that these can be cured through tax cuts and reform and other isolated economic answers such as retraining programs and increased public works.

However, there is growing awareness that poverty is very widespread and likely to increase. Studies have shown that up to 40 per cent of the nation live either deprived of necessities, beginning with enough to eat, or exist "above poverty but short of minimum requirements for a modestly comfortable level of living." While the actual percent may be debatable, the fact that a considerable portion of our nation is deprived of what are considered essentials should not be. Dwight MacDonald's pamphlet on "Our Invisible Poor" clearly demonstrates the validity of this belief. That the poor are on the "other side of town", on the farms, and usually out of sight helps to explain the myth of the "affluent society."

Believing that the poor are small in number has fostered the belief that isolated social legislative stabs can solve what remains of the problem. The continued existence of a massive number of poor clearly demonstrates the weakness of this approach. Poverty is not the result solely of adverse business conditions but a combination of social, political, and economic factors. MacDonald argues that poverty tends to perpetuate itself through conditions such as poor housing, low educational opportunities, and high incidence of illness. Such an interrelated problem

cannot be solved by a fragmented approach. A program to retrain the unskilled, for example, will fail unless positive steps are made to insure that the new worker will be able to escape from slum conditions and the continual threat of illness.

The analyses of both MacDonald and Poverty and Deprivation in the U.S. point to the need for a commitment to a set of goals and programs that will attack all the complexities of the poverty problem in the United States. Such a policy must include sharply increased financial funds for education, occupational training, health services, public housing as well as a higher minimum wage, tax cuts, and reform.

Below is reprinted pages 1 to 7 of Poverty and Deprivation in the U.S.
The Plight of Two-Fifths of a Nation.

This study, published by the Conference on Economic Progress, was directed by Leon H. Keyserling. Individual copies of the complete study (97 pp.) may be obtained for 50c from Conference on Economic Progress, 1901 Connecticut Avenue, N.W., Washington 6, D.C.

I. Summary and Theme: The Low Income Two-Fifths of a Nation - Our Top Domestic Problem

Technology, automation, and economic growth

President Kennedy has recently stated our top domestic problem for the 1960's. It is to prevent the swiftly advancing technology and automation from continuing to cause -- with periodic ups and downs -- a long term rising volume of unemployed workers and idle plants. This problem is the same as that of maintaining a high enough rate of national economic growth to utilize fully the constant upsurge in our productive powers.

But while all thinking people agree about the urgency of this problem, small progress has been made toward its solution. Our economic growth during the past nine years has been little better than half the needed rate. The current economic recovery is now slowing down, even before reducing idle manpower and plant anywhere near as much as they were reduced in equivalent time periods during previous recoveries since World War II. Unless we quickly determine to do much better, and adopt programs realistically suited to this purpose, the conversion of the new technology and automation into a Frankenstein rather than a blessing will mount in the years shortly ahead.

Economic growth and social progress are inseparable in America

Satisfactory economic growth depends upon distribution keeping pace with our ever-growing productive powers. This requires expansion of both private, consumption and public programs devoted to the general welfare -- which means serving unmet human needs.

The most obvious unmet needs in the United States are concentrated among the more than two-fifths of a nation who still live in poverty or deprivation. They need better education, health services, and housing; vastly liberalized social security; further improvements in minimum wage standards; and release from the burden of unemployment which hits them with special force. Above all, they need opportunity to earn much higher incomes through the enlarged job opportunities, the general upgrading, and the more rapid advance of real wages which result from high economic growth and maximum employment and production. A quickening sense of our obligation to meet these human needs is the key to the dilemma posed by a "second industrial revolution" in the United States.

This immediate dependence of economic growth upon rapidly rising living standards distinguishes us from the severely underdeveloped countries. They are confronted with the harsh need to hold down the rate of advance in their miserably low living standards, in order to squeeze out enough resources to build their industrial and technological capabilities.

But we have thus far dealt falteringly with our own economic growth problem, just because we have not fully recognized how different is our own task. We are making only slight additions to those programs which lift living standards, especially among those in greatest need. We are still wedded to some policies which aggravate the gap between our

productive capabilities and their utilization, and which encourage regressive rather than progressive income distribution. Our economic default is therefore a moral and social default.

Our prime effort on the economic front today is directed toward a new trade program to expand our economic opportunities overseas. This program is highly desirable. But while we should do much overseas, the overwhelming bulk of our opportunity to use our mounting productive power is right here in the United States. The practical goals set forth in this study for rapid reduction of poverty and deprivation at home, and for balanced progress on all other fronts, would lift domestic private consumption of goods and services about 100 billion dollars above the 1961 level in the year 1965, and almost 220 billion above the 1961 level in 1970. In addition, this study underscores the opportunity to utilize part of our growing productive power by expanding those public programs which also help to reduce poverty and deprivation in America.

The "underdeveloped" U. S. market:
amount of poverty and deprivation

In 1960, more than 77 million Americans, or more than two-fifths of a nation, lived in poverty or deprivation.

In poverty were almost 10 1/2 million multiple-person families with annual incomes under $4000, and almost 4 million unattached individuals with annual incomes under "2000 -- approximately 38 million Americans, or more than one-fifth of a nation.

In deprivation, above poverty but short of minimum requirements for a moderately comfortable level of living, there were almost 10 1/3 million families with incomes from $4000 to just under $6000, and more than 2 million unattached individuals with incomes from $2000 to just under $3000 -- more than 39 million Americans, or also more than one-fifth of a nation.

With less than half the income required to place them above poverty, there were almost 3 1/3 million families under $2000, and about 1 3/4 million unattached individuals under $1000 -- more than 12 1/2 million Americans.

At the opposite extreme, living at or above what might be called the affluence level, there were 3 1/3 million families with incomes of $15000 and over, and less than half a million unattached individuals with incomes of $7500 and over -- about 12 1/2 million Americans, or about 7 percent of the population. A fraction of these lived in wealth.

The recent slowdown in the rate of progress

During the three decades 1929-1960, the total number of Americans living in poverty was reduced at an annual average rate of 2.2 percent. From 1935-1936 to 1947, the annual rate of reduction was 4.8 percent, due to the permanent economic reforms of the 1930's when united with the transition from the Depression years to the great economic expansion of the World War II era. This showed how much could be accomplished when our productive resources were being fully used, even when one-third to one-half of total output was being burned up in fighting the war. During the years 1947-1953, also characterized in general by reasonably high economic growth and employment, the total number of Americans living in poverty was reduced at an average annual rate of 2.7 percent.

But during the years 1953-1960, marked by very low economic growth

and chronically rising idleness of manpower and plant, the average annual rate of reduction in the total number of Americans living in poverty dropped to 1.1 percent. There was no reduction in the numbers of families with incomes less than half the amount needed to place them above poverty, and there was practically no reduction in the number of unattached individuals living in poverty.

From 1929 to 1960, the total number of Americans living either in poverty or deprivation was reduced at an annual average rate of only 0.7 percent.

Recent regressive trends in income distribution

The more than 21 percent of the American people who lived in poverty in 1960 received less than 8 percent of total personal income. The 43 percent who lived in poverty or deprivation received somewhat above 22 percent of total personal income. The 7 percent who lived in affluence or wealth received more than 23 percent of total personal income. Between these extremes, about 50% of the people received almost 55 percent of total personal income.

Generally speaking, the period of reasonably high economic growth and employment from the start of World War II to 1953 showed progressive trends in income distribution. But during the period of low economic performance 1953-1960, distribution of income also worsened. The shares of total personal income flowing to the lowest income fifth of all consumer units, to the second lowest, and to the third lowest, all declined. Meanwhile, the share flowing to the two highest income fifths rose. In 1960, the highest five percent of all consumer units received about 20 percent of total personal income, or very much more than the 15 1/2 percent of income received by the lowest 40 percent of all consumer units.

Significance of "special" factors in poverty and deprivation

In 1960, there lived in poverty 43 1/2 percent of the families whose heads were unemployed; 42 percent of the families whose heads were laborers elsewhere than on the farm or in the mines; 37 percent of those whose heads were service workers other than in private households; and about 58 percent of those whose heads were farm operators. Two-thirds of hired farm workers earned less than $1000 a year.

Among families in the South, 68 percent lived in poverty or deprivation. Among all U. S. nonwhite families, 80 percent lived in poverty or deprivation.

Among multiple-person families with heads aged 65 and over, nearly two-thirds lived in poverty; among unattached individuals 65 and over, four-fifths. Among families whose heads had less than eight years of elementary education, only about one-seventh were above the deprivation level. Ill health and inability to work because of physical defects, and substandard housing, are also far more concentrated among the poor and the deprived than among others.

Stated in another way, looking at all people living in poverty in 1960, far more than a fourth were in consumer units (families and unattached individuals) where the head was not employed; far more than half were in units whose head had eight years of education or less; and almost a third were in units whose head was female. About a fourth of the total number of people living in poverty had consumer unit heads aged 65 and over; more than a fifth were nonwhite; more than a sixth were rural farm people; and more than two-fifths lived in the South.

While all of these "special" factors require attention, they may be overdrawn as causes of poverty and deprivation. Sometimes, they are result rather than cause; frequently, they are both. In general, pointing out these "special" factors does more to explain which people are poor or deprived because they are especially vulnerable to unfavorable economic trends, than to explain why the total number is so large. If the economy as a whole performed satisfactorily, the low-income people would be far fewer because attainment of satisfactory economic performance would require the very programs which would move directly against these "special" factors. In addition, expanded opportunities would help those handicapped by these "special" factors to overcome them more rapidly, and would also reduce discrimination based upon prejudice.

Current goals and programs are inadequate

Current goals and programs should be evaluated first in terms of the economic growth objectives which (for reasons already stated) are essential to a satisfactory rate of reduction of poverty and deprivation.

A modest but acceptable goal would be to regain maximum employment by the end of 1963, with unemployment reduced to less than 3 percent of the civilian labor force. The announced present goal of the national Administration is to reduce unemployment to 4 percent by the middle of 1963, and it is now widelt believed that current efforts will not achieve even this inadequate objective.

To regain maximum production by the end of 1963 -- also a modest goal -- total production for 1962 as a whole should be 10-11 percent higher than in 1961as a whole, and 7 percent higher than the seasonally adjusted annual rate in fourth-quarter 1961, with a fu rther 7 percent advance in 1963. In sharp contrast, it now appears likely that total production in 1962 as a whole will be at best only about 7 percent above 1961 as a whole, and only about 4 percent above fourth-quarter 1961. Most forecasts for 1963, assuming current policies, are not very optomistic.

Unless these current policies and programs change markedly, this study estimates that our average annual economic growth rate during 1962-1965 may not be significantly higher than the 2 1/2 percent average annual rate during 1953-1961. This would mean another recession before 1965, further large increases in chronic idleness of manpower and plant, and a very slow rate of reduction of poverty and deprivation.

Most-needed program changes

(1) The Government ought to state higher and more realistic goals which define our potentials and priorities of needs, and adopt more consistent and comprehensive policies for their achievement. Toward these ends,

and to enlist the active cooperation of an informed people, the President's Economic Reports, under the Employment Act of 1946, should contain a detailed "American Economic Performance Budget," including specific targets for the reduction of poverty and deprivation.

(2) The Federal Budget, as an instrument of economic growth, should be about 3 billion dollars higher in fiscal 1963 than is now officially proposed, and by calendat 1965 should rise above the officially proposed fiscal 1963 level by about 16 1/2 billion. To treat "special" causes of poverty and deprivation (after allowing for large Budget increases for national defense, space exploration, and international purposes), by calendar 1965, compared with fiscal 1962, per capita Federal outlays for education and housing and community development should be approximately quadrupled, and for health services and research increased about 2 1/2 times. With adequate economic growth, the Budget proposed in this study would not increase in size relative to total national production.

(3) Legislation should enlarge transfer payments under social security and related programs, in view of the extremely low incomes of recipients. Total transfer payments should be lifted above the 1961 level by about 5 billion dollars in 1962, and by more than 9 billion by 1963, as first steps toward lifting them about 17 billion above the 1961 level by 1965 (calendar years). Average benefits under the old age insurance program should be approximately doubled within a few years, with comparable gains under the Federal-State program of old age assistance. Unemployment insurance should be greatly strengthened at once.

(4) To stimulate consumption toward higher economic growth, and directly to reduce poverty and deprivation, the tax burden on low-income families should be reduced. Current proposals such as the tax credit for business investors repeat the erroneous policies which stimulated investment excessively relative to consumption at various times in recent years, and thus aggravated frequent recessions and low economic growth.

(5) Monetary policy should be liberalized. The tight money policy and the continuing trend toward higher interest rates, by militating against economic growth and high employment, is self-defeating as a means of improving our international competitive position. More constructive ways are available to deal with the balance of payments and gold problem.

(6) An all-out attack should be launched against farm poverty, through a further improved national farm program, including higher consumption and export goals, more rapid elevation of farm income, selective inducements to improved patterns of farm production, and enlarged opportunities for nonfarm employment of some now in agriculture.

(7) Wage adjustments consistent with reasonable price stability are urgently needed. During inflationary price movements in recent years, excessive price increases and profits per unit during boom periods have been accompanied by insufficient increases in wage rates and total wages in real terms. This has fostered overinvestment relative to consumption, recessions, and low economic growth.

The exaggerated emphasis now being placed upon wage restraint may result in wage and consumption lags as undesirable as those in the near past. In fact, the rate of productivity advance has been outrunning wage rate increases during the most recent years, and wage policies should contemplate wage rate adjustments geared to the enormous consumption deficiency.

To help the poor and deprived get a larger share of total wage increases, the minimum wage floor should be lifted considerably, and its coverage should be very much broader.

Specific goals to reduce poverty and deprivation

Practical goals consistent with the programs just detailed, and with an economic growth rate high enough to achieve and sustain maximum employment and production, are to reduce the number of families living in poverty from more than 10 million in 1960 to less than two million by 1965, and then to approximately one-half million by 1970. The number of unattached individuals living in poverty should be reduced from nearly 4 million to less than 2 1/2 million, and then to approximately one-half million. Goals for the same years are to reduce the number of families living in deprivation from 10 1/3 million to about 7 million, and then to 3 1/2 million. The number of unattached individuals living above the deprivation level should be increased from less than 5 million in 1960 to almost 7 million in 1965, and to more than 10 million in 1970.

READINGS IN POVERTY-II

Only in the last few years has there been widespread acceptance of the existence of serious poverty in the United States. The Other America written by Michael Harrington in 1962 spurred the initial discussion which has lead to the President's War-on-Poverty. While the problem has finally been recognized in public circles, there is wide disagreement over the causes of poverty and thus the types of programs needed to eradicate it.

Key to any discussion of poverty is rising unemployment which is hitting hardest at those under 25 and over 45.

The Administration, believing that the rising unemployment stems from insufficient investment and consumer demand, places primary emphasis on the tax cut. Others, including the Conference on Economic Progress (CEP), feel that the tax cut wont be enough--that massive spending for public works, low cost housing, and other community needs, are necessary to create new jobs. Still others, Killingsworth, for example, think that the unemployment is much more a result of poor education and a lack of salable skills. He would stress massive retraiming and literacy programs.

Basic to these three solutions is a belief that the present problem of solving unemployment is no different from what it has been in the past. All it requires is a greater utilization of old economic tools. But others believe that the unemployment problem is radically different and caused by the employment-destroying characteristics of perwasive automation. While recognizing that tax cuts, public works, and education will help in the short-run to create jobs, they believe that different policies will be needed to avoid greater poverty and unemployment in the future. The AFL-CIO has long believed that there must be cuts in the workweek to offset advancing technology and to maintain income and full employment. Others, such as Robert Theobald, believe that automation will create a society in which only a few work while the others are guaranteed income.

But the problem of poverty involves far more than the abolition of unemployment. The study by the C.E.P. shows that less than 30 percent of all thoseliving in poverty were in family units whose head was unemployed. High numbers of farm and unskilled worker families and retired persons also live in poverty. Prosperity thus requires not only full employment, but also higher wages and social expenditures. Roughly $11 billion is needed merely to raise family incomes to the $3,000 a year family income level defined by the Johnson Administration as being the upper limit of poverty.

The failure of our society to deal adequately with the problem of unemployment and poverty is most evident in the depressed Applachian region. Here poverty and lack of work is widespread. The Administration believes the answer lies in construction of new highways and development of facilities designed to create an incentive for private capital to build, thereby providing the needed jobs. But because it is not at all clear that private enterprise can do the job, many believe that it will take massive federal investment and an enlargement of the public sector through projects similar to TVA. Perhaps even this would not be enough, and a plan for guaranteed income may be necessary.

THE JOHNSON ADMINISTRATION

The Johnson attack can best be divided into parts: 1)tax policy and 2) the other elements of the War-on-Poverty. The essence of the role of the tax reduction bill in ending poverty can be seen by examining President Johnson's remarks when he signed the bill on February 26th:

> Today I have signed into law an $11.5 billion reduction in federal income taxes, the largest in the history of the United States. It is the single most important step that we have taken to strengthen our economy since World War II....
>
> The tax cut will have two far-reaching effects. First, it will immediately increase the income of millions of our citizens and most of our businesses by reducing the amount of taxes that you must pay. Secondly, by releasing millions of dollars into the private economy it will encourage the growth and the prosperity of this land that we love....
>
> These are the direct, immediate results of this bill. But our long term objective is to raise the entire level of our American economy. The dollars that you no longer pay in taxes will do this.
>
> The first effect of the cut will be to put more than $25 million per day in the hands of the American consumer. This money will be spent at the grocer's or in the department store-- the store owners in turn then will spend it for their own needs -- and in this fashion the money will circulate through the economy, raising the demand for goods several times the amount of the tax cut.
>
> The same is true of the more than $2 billion which businesses will no longer pay in taxes. They will use much of this money to but new machinery, for new construction, for goods of all kinds, and, most importantly, for the creation of new jobs....
>
> This is a bold approach to the problems of the American economy. We could have chosen to stimulate the economy through a high level of Government spending. We doubted the wisdom of following that course.
>
> Instead we chose tax reduction, and at the same time we made conscientious and earnest attempts to reduce Government expenditures. And we're constantly looking at those expenditures....
>
> The ability of this tax bill greatly to improve the vigor of our economy rests in your hands, as individual consumers, and as business men. If America responds to this new opportunity with increased investment and expansion, with new production and new projects, with the creation of new jobs which we anticipate, then the tax cut will bring greater abundance to all Americans. Then the Federal Government will not have to do for the economy what the economy should do for itself.

In addition the Johnson Administration intends to spend nearly one billion dollars in new funds during the coming year on the War-on-Poverty. If the entire package is passed, the most important parts will be:

1. A National Jobs Corps: will enroll 40,000 in the first year eventually growing to 100,000 in camps devoted to work on special conservation projects and training and basic education.

2. National Work-Training Program: will provide work and training for 200,000 youths in programs developed by state and local government and non-private institutions. Work will be in libraries, hospitals, playgrounds, settlement houses, and other non-profit facilities.

3. National Work-Study Program: will provide federal funds for part-time jobs for 140,000 college students.

4. Community Action Programs: would be primarily supported by federal funds. Grants would be made to those communities submitting proposals showing how they planned to mobilize their educational, health, and social welfare services to combat peverty.

4. Rural Farm Project: would provide federal funds to non-profit corporations to acquire and develop family-sized farms for sale to low-income families. In addition funds would be provided to low-income families to buy or improve family farms.

5. Aid to Induatry: would be provided by two provisions. In one, loans would be made to new industries settling in areas with community action projects while the other would authorize loans to small businesses on terms more liberal than provided by the Small Business Administration.

These are the new elements of a program which already includes retraining, aid to education, aid to business, etc. but which has thus far been essentially unable to combat the over-high levels of poverty and unemployment.

CONFERENCE ON ECONOMIC PROGRESS

On the other hand, groups such as the Conference on Economic Progress while agreeing with the Administration's general economic analysis, disagree sharply on the size of government response that is needed. The CEP sharply criticizes the Administration for its failure to give low income families the bulk of the benefits from the tax cut and for its reluctance to enlarge greatly the federal effort in combatting poverty:

> Many government policies besides excessively restrictive budget outlays contributed to the deficiencies in private incomes which hurt both employment and production and added to poverty and deprivation. The expansion of social security and welfare programs were much too small. The improvements in wage standards legislations were much too limited. Farm income was sharply deflated by changes in national farm policies. The tight money policy and rising interest rates hurt low-income consumers directly, and reduced the amount of public funds available for essential domestic programs. Tax policies concentrated too much upon stimulation investment

in the means of production, and not enough upon reducing the tax burden on low-income families. These policies, by inducing periodin overexpansion of investment in the means of production relative to ultimate demand, aggravated the frequent recessions which added to idle manpower and deprivation. The unduly repressive attitude toward wage increases, including the effort to blame wage increases for price increaseswhich often brought excessive unit profits, was another factor in the periodic imbalances between investment and consumption.

This specific criticism directed toward government policies between 1953-1961 is also applicable to the Johnson program. The CEP has also charged that:

1) The Federal Budget, as an instrument of economic growth, should be about 3 billion dollars higher in fiscal 1963 than is now officially proposed, and by calendar 1965 should rise above the officially proposed fiscal 1963 level by about 16½ billion. To treat "special" causes of poverty and deprivation (after allowing for large Budget increases for national defense, space exploration, and international purposes), by calendar 1965, compared with fiscal 1962, per capita Federal outlays for education and housing and community development should be approximately quadrupled, and for health services and research increased about 2½ times. With adequate economic growth, the Budget proposed in this study would not increase in size relative to total national production.

2) Legislation should enlarge transfer payments under social security and related programs, in view of the extremely low incomes of recipients. Total transfer payments should be lifted above the 1961 level by about 5 billion dollars in 1962, and by more than 9 billion in 1963, as first steps toward lifting them about 17 billion above the 1961 level by 1965 (calendar years). Average benefits under the old age insurance program should be approximately doubled within a few years, with comparable gains under the Federal-State program of old age assistance. Unemployment insurance should be greatly strengthened at onee.

3) To stimulate consumption toward higher economic growth, and directly to reduce poverty and deprivation, the tax burden on low-income families should be reduced. Current proposals such as the tax credit for business investors repeat the erroneous policies which stimulated investment excessively relative to consumption at various times in recent years, and thus aggravated frequent recessions and low economic growth.

KILLINGSWORTH

Killingsworth's attack on the policies of the Administration is based on a differing interpretation of the primary cause of rising unemployment. He believes that automation and growth in service industries such as education and insurance have increased job opening for the skilled and schooled while job opportunities for the uneducated and unskilled are shrinking. Thus the tax cut will essentially increase the demand for already scarce skilled and highly educated workers, and barely affect the overall unemployment problem, centered as it is in the unskilled

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and semiskilled groups. Further, he believes that a sizable share of the tax cut will be dissipated because of a shortage of skilled workers. This belief shaped the proposals and suggestions Killingsworth made before theSenate Subcommittee on Employment and Manpower on Sept.20, 1963:

> The most fundamental conclusion that emerges from my analysis is that automation and the changing character of consumer wants have greatly increased the importance of of investment in human beings, seems certain to enlarge the surplus of underdeveloped manpower and create a shortage of the highly developed manpower needed to design, install, and man modern production facilities....
>
> To my mind, the greatest shortcoming of the administration's program for reducing unemployment is the failure to recognize the crucial need to break the trained manpower bottleneck. I recognize that the administration has recommended what many people regard as very ambitious measures for Federal aid to higher education. But even if these measures were accepted in their entirety, (and they weren't) it is most unlikely that they would suffice to break the present and prospective bottlenecks in the supply of highly educated manpower....
>
> I would give a considerably higher priority to the stimlation of investment in human beings than I would to such measures as the proposed tax cut. But I would still rate the tax cut as important....

Thus Killingsworth supports a much greater effort by the federal government in improving education, curbing school dropouts, enlarging the retraining program -- all designed to insure that people will have the skills required by the service industries and automated technology.

IS FULL EMPLOYMENT POSSIBLE?

For the Administration and most of its critics there is no real doubt that full employment is possible if only the government uses the proper fiscal and monetary policies. Their only disagreement is over which policies deserve most stress and how large an effort is needed. But another hypothesis, while incorporating aspects of this conventional analysis, states that the advent of automation has created a situation in which full employment -- at least as it is defined today -- is no longer attainable.

In the decade of the 1960's it is held that a combination of larger-than-usual increases in the labor force and higher automation will make it impossible for the Gross National Product to rise fast enough to employ all those who seek jobs. In the long run, it is felt that the American economy will reach a point, in the future, in which only a a few will have to work to provide for all. One suggestion, that of the AFL-CIO, is to lower the hours worked and thus expand the number

of employment opportunities:

> One important way of increasing job opportunities, a way not given adequate attention in recent years, is to reduce work time without loss of pay. Organized labor does not argue that reduction of hours will itself solve all employment problems. We will continue to press with all our might for the variety of national policies and programs necessary to provide full employment. But in this economy, in which the chcice is often cutting employ ment or cutting hours, reduction of hours eithout loss of pay must be an ingredient of our attack on unemployment....

Robert Theobald, while in basic agreement with the AFL-CIO's belief that new policies are needed, differs sharply on what the solution should be. In very short form,his program is:

> It is my thesis that we can have meaningul leisure, rather than destructive unemployment; a socially determined rate and process of development, rather than forced and destructive maximum rates of economic growth; a flexible decentralized socio-economic system, rather than a destructure movement toward a centralized and dictatorial society....
>
> I propose the establishment of new principles, guaranteeing income for everyone, specifically designed to break the link between jobs and income. Implementation of these principles must necessarily be carried out by the government as the sole body concerned with every member of society and with the adequate functioning of the total socio-economic system... an economic floor under each individual must be established. This principle would apply equally to every member of society and carry with it no connotation of personal inadequacy... (in addition there would be a higher guaranteed income for former members of the middle class who were now unemployed.)
>
> As soon as due incomes have been raised to an adequate, level, it would no longer be necessary for the government to encourage production in an attempt to furnish market-supported jobs for all. Nor would the government be obliged to interfere with market-forces in order to provide reasonable incomes for such groups as the farmers who must now be protected by an ever more complex series of schemes. The market mechanism would be allowed to regain its traditional function of determining the types of products to be produced and the materials to be used in their production....

APPALACHIA

In the Applachian region unemployment is twice the national average. The region's problems stem largely from reliance on a single industry -- coal, timber or small farming -- which can no longer support the area's population. Farm and timber lands have become depleted and coal automated.

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Beginning in 1960, the Administration attempted to solve the problems of depressed areas with the passing of the Area Redevelopment Administration, designed to assist depressed regions with loans to industry, public works and retraining programs. To a very large extent the program has failed because it is highly dependent on local initiative and incentives to private business.

Recognizing this failure but not its underlying causes the Administration is advocating a massive $4 billion rehabilitation program which has been drafted by a special President's Applachian Regional Commission. The program advocates a number of policies and projects:

1. Create a regional agency that would combine federal, state and private resources with the power to issue bonds and sponsor programs.

2. Build 2,659 miles of highway to put all of Applachia within 25 miles of a major highway.

3. Place one million acres of timberland every year under unified management.

4. Improve pasture land.

5. Flood control.

6. Expand retraining and vocational education.

But many, such as Harry M. Caudill, author of Night Comes to the Cumberlands, while saying that the projects that are envisioned are a step in the right direction criticize them on two counts: one, that they are essentially long-range in nature and thus will not create jobs and income which are desperately needed in the near future; second, he thinks that the Administration's program suffers from overreliance on stimulating private industry at the expense of developping the public sphere. He believes that nothing short of a public works program and a project similar to WPA and TVA will lift Appalachia out of its depression.

[1964]

Harley

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL

FEDERAL "ANTI-POVERTY" PROGRAMS

Present and Pending

THE FEDERAL PROGRAM for the rehabilitation of communities and their citizens is to be based on four statutes:

1. The Economic Opportunity Act of 1964 (Public Law 88-452). Purpose: To provide youth programs and community action programs — education, training, and work for young people, and help for urban and rural communities in mobilizing their own resources to combat poverty.
2. The Manpower Development and Training Act of 1962 (Public Law 87-415; amended by Public Law 88-214). Purpose: The training and retraining of unemployed workers who have the ability to learn skills needed in their labor market area.
3. The Area Redevelopment Act of 1961 (Public Law 87-27). Purpose: To assist localities in establishing new industries and in expanding existing industries through long-term, low interest loans. Expires June 30, 1965 unless renewed by Congress.
4. The pending Appalachia bill. This legislation was not passed by the 88th Congress, but the Administration is assigning high priority to the Appalachia redevelopment program in the 89th Congress. Passage of an Appalachia bill would provide a special program for the economic rehabilitation of a depressed area comprising parts of eleven states, stretching from Pennsylvania to Alabama.

THESE SPECIFICALLY ANTI-POVERTY MEASURES will be supplemented, of course, by existing Federal, State, and Local programs; for example, such Federal programs as those of the Departments of Agriculture, Labor, and Health, Education, and Welfare.

THE ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY ACT

JOINT FEDERAL-STATE-LOCAL PROGRAMS:

* The Office of Economic Opportunity (OEO), an Executive agency headed by a director reporting directly to the President, will have overall administrative responsibility for programs under the Economic Opportunity Act.
* However, participation at the local level in planning and operating the projects will be encouraged in all programs, required in most.
* Each governor will have 30 days in which to veto proposed Youth Programs and Community Action Programs (except, generally, Work Study Programs) in his state.
* Governor, by not acting within 30 days, may permit a project to begin.
* Governor may expedite project by giving his approval before the 30 day period is over.

YOUTH PROGRAMS

** The Job Corps:

* Will enroll, in 1965 and 1966, up to 140,000 young men and women, ages 16 to 22, for up to two years service in conservation camps and training centers.
* Camps and centers will emphasize basic education, skill training, and work experience.
* Job Corpsmen will be recruited through U. S. Employment Service offices, schools, churches, settlement houses, public and private welfare agencies, boys' clubs, selective service boards.
* Corpsmen will receive room, board, and travel allowances while in the Corps.
* Upon completion of their terms, they will be paid $50 for each month of satisfactory service.
* OR, Corpsmen may contribute to their dependents $25 per month (to which Government will add another $25), and receive $25 for each month of satisfactory service when separated from the Job Corps.

** The Neighborhood Youth Corps:

* A work training program for unemployed young men and women, ages 16 to 22, in public service projects such as at parks, playgrounds, hospitals, and libraries.
* Examples of work training include nurses', librarians', and teachers' aides; nursery school and playground attendants; hospital orderlies; assistant dietitians; mechanics' helpers; landscape assistants.
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* Projects will be developed by state and local governments, and by private, non-profit service and welfare organizations.
* The agency developing the work training project will be responsible for recruiting the young people to work in it.
* Up to 200,000 young people will be enrolled in NYC each year.
* Enrollees will work and live in their own communities.
* They will be paid wages based on local rates for beginners in similar work.
* They will be encouraged to continue or resume their schooling.

** Work Study Programs:

* Will operate through, and be administered by, colleges and universities.
* Will provide on-campus and off-campus part-time work for deserving students selected by participating schools.

URBAN AND RURAL COMMUNITY ACTION PROGRAMS:

* Locally planned, locally administered direct attacks on any poverty-promoting community problem.
* Will require comprehensive community action plans, developed by local community action organizations which may be formed by government agencies, private non-profit agencies such as volunteer or civic groups, or a combination of public and private agencies.
* Will emphasize programs designed to produce "a permanent increase in the ability of persons to deal with their problems without further aid."
* Examples of such programs include job-training, counseling, vocational rehabilitation, remedial education, home management, health improvement, family planning.
* Federal government will bear up to 90% of the cost during the first two years, 50% thereafter.
* Communities' contributions may be in cash, facilities, and services.
* Participants in the Job Corps, Neighborhood Youth Corps, and Work Study programs will be available for work on community action projects.

OTHER ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY ACT PROGRAMS:

** Grants and Loans to Combat Rural Poverty:

* Will aid low-income rural families and migrant workers.
* Will loan up to $2,500 to such families, payable within 15 years, for certain home and farm improvements, if they cannot obtain funds elsewhere.
* Will provide similar loans for local marketing and purchasing cooperatives.

** Voluntary Assistance Programs for Needy Children:

* Federal government will locate needy children, supply their names to persons who volunteer to give them financial help.

* No direct federal financial assistance to the children under this program.

** Adult Basic Education Programs:

* For persons with six years or less of schooling.

* Will teach adults basic reading, writing, and arithmetic, helping them to find and to keep jobs.

* Will be conducted at local level, under guidance of state Department of Education.

* Federal government will pay 90% of cost during first two years, 50% thereafter.

** Volunteers in Service to America -- VISTA:

* A "domestic Peace Corps" whose purpose will be to improve the health, education, and welfare needs of the poor in the United States and its territories.

* Will place special emphasis on aiding the mentally ill and the mentally retarded.

* Volunteers will receive allowances for living, housing, and travel expenses, and pay not to exceed $50 monthly.

For information on programs under the Economic Opportunity Act, write or call:

Director
Office of Economic Opportunity
Washington, D. C.

Job Corps
Washington, D. C.

Neighborhood Youth Corps
U. S. Department of Labor
Washington, D. C.

Community Action Program
Office of Economic Opportunity
Washington, D. C.

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Office of Economic Opportunity
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For advice and consultation on community action programs, write or call these state officials:

Alabama:

Claude Kirk
Department of Industrial Relations
Industrial Relations Bldg.
Montgomery, Alabama

Arkansas:

Ted J. Morley
Executive Director
Arkansas State Planning Office
Little Rock, Arkansas

Florida:

Sam Hand
Office of the Governor
State Capitol
Tallahassee, Florida

Georgia:

Mrs. Bruce Shaefer
Technical Advisory Committee
State House
Atlanta, Georgia

Kentucky:

Felix Joyner
Commissioner of Finance
Capitol Building
Frankfort, Kentucky

Louisiana:

Champ Baker
Office of the Governor
State Capitol
Baton Rouge, Louisiana

Mississippi:

Gene A. Triggs
Mississippi Agriculture and Industry Board
Wolfolk State Office Bldg.
Jackson, Mississippi

North Carolina:

James White
Office of the Governor
State House
Raleigh, North Carolina

Oklahoma:

H. Dale Cook
Office of the Governor
State Capitol
Oklahoma City, Oklahoma

South Carolina:

Edwin Culpepper
State Auditor's Office
Wade Hampton Building
Columbia, South Carolina

Tennessee:

John A. Dyer
Office of the Governor
Capitol Building
Nashville, Tennessee

Texas:

Larry Temple
Office of the Governor
State Capitol
Austin, Texas

Virginia:

Robert Kirby
Office of the Governor
State House
Richmond, Virginia

THE MANPOWER DEVELOPMENT AND TRAINING ACT--MDTA

The Office of Manpower, Automation and Training--OMAT:

* An agency of the Manpower Administration, U. S. Department of Labor.
* Plans and evaluates training programs; programs are administered by state employment service offices and state departments of vocational education.

MDTA training and retraining programs:

* Are conducted only for skills which are in demand within the labor market area.
* Vary in length according to the skill being taught; maximum length is 72 weeks, or 52 weeks if no basic education is included in the trainees' programs.
* Are conducted at no cost to the trainees.
* Include on-the-job training, operating through the Bureau of Apprenticeship and Training with the cooperation of employers and labor unions.

To receive MDTA training:

* A person must be unemployed.
* OR, he may be working less than full time in a skill that is becoming, or will become, obsolete.
* OR, he may be working below his skill capacity, that is, a job lower than his potential skills would qualify him for, if trained.
* OR, he may be a member of a farm family with less than $1200 annual net family income.
* OR, he may be over 16 years old but not yet 22 and in need of further schooling or occupational training.

Prospective trainees qualify for MDTA programs by:

* First, visiting their local State Employment Service Office.
* Next, being interviewed, tested, and counseled by the local SES to determine interest in, and suitability and aptitude for, job training.

Persons selected for MDTA training:

* Will be assigned to a specific training course.
* Will be expected to maintain satisfactory attendance, and to make satisfactory progress, in the course being taken.
* Will be assisted in finding jobs by the State Employment Service office upon completion of their course.

Trainees are eligible for training allowances:

* If they are the head of a household, and have at least two years experience in gainful employment.

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* OR, if they are between 17 and 22 and are enrolled in a specialized youth training program.
* If they are employed while in training, they may receive a reduced allowance.
* AND, if training facility is not within commuting distance of their residences, they may also receive subsistence and transportation allowances.

For further information write or call:

* Local, or nearest, Employment and Claims Office, State Employment Service

* OR, OMAT regional field directors:

1) Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Mississippi, South Carolina, and Tennessee:

Regional Director, USDL, OMAT
1371 Peachtree Street, N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia

2) District of Columbia, North Carolina, Virginia:

Regional Director, USDL, OMAT
Vanguard Building
1111 Twentieth Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C.

3) Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, Texas:

Regional Director, USDL, OMAT
Commerce Building
1416 Commerce Street
Dallas, Texas

4) Kentucky:

Regional Director, USDL, OMAT
Engineers Building
1365 Ontario Street
Cleveland, Ohio

* OR, write or call:

Deputy Assistant Director
Manpower, Automation, and Training
Department of Labor
Washington, D. C.

Bureau of Apprenticeship and Training
Department of Labor
Washington, D. C.

THE AREA REDEVELOPMENT ACT

The Area Redevelopment Administration---ARA:

* An agency of the U. S. Department of Commerce.
* Makes long-term, low interest loans to properly organized community groups establishing or expanding industry.
* Makes grants to communities for up to half the cost of building public facilities needed to attract and to aid new industries. Examples are roads, railroad spurs, dams, reservoirs, waterworks, sewerage systems, navigation channels, libraries.
* Retrains jobless workers and provides them with subsistence allowances during their training.
* Gives technical assistance to communities, helping them to survey, catalog, and assess the potential of their resources.
* Authority expires June 30, 1965, unless renewed by Congress.

To qualify for ARA aid:

* An URBAN area must have high unemployment--a current unemployment rate of 6% or more; OR, an annual average unemployment rate of 50% greater than the national average rate in three of the preceding four years; OR, 75% greater than the national average in two of the previous three years; OR, double the national rate during the preceding calendar year.
* A RURAL area must be one of low income and/or high unemployment--an area where farm-family incomes average $1170 or less annually; OR, where all family incomes average $1500 or less annually; OR, an area with a labor force of 15,000 or fewer where there has been persistent unemployment; OR, an area of "low production farming."

To receive ARA aid:

* A community must have been designated by the ARA as a "redevelopment area"--i.e., as meeting the above qualifications.
* A community must organize a local redevelopment committee, broadly representative of local groups such as commerce, industry, agriculture, labor, education, local government, and ethnic groups.
* An Overall Economic Development Program--OEDP--must be drawn up, and submitted to ARA for approval and financial aid.

The OEDP:

* Describes the community redevelopment organization.
* Details and assesses the community's existing resources and facilities.
* Outlines the plans for improving the community's economy.

* Explains why ARA aid is necessary; that is, why the community cannot accomplish the proposed plan without ARA assistance.

ARA Loans:

* Can finance as much as 65% of the total cost of an ARA approved project.
* Require, in addition, a minimum of 10% investment from public sources and a minimum of 5% from private sources.
* Commercial and industrial loans carry an annual interest rate of 4% and can run as long as 25 years.
* Public facility improvement loans are made at 3½% annually for up to 40 years.

ARA job retraining programs:

* Are intended to attract new industry to labor surplus areas by providing a supply of skilled workers.
* Have included training for semiskilled factory workers, office workers, nurses aides, farm and construction equipment operators and maintenance men.
* Are similar to programs offered under the Manpower Development and Training Act (see page 6); maximum training period is 16 weeks.

For further information, write or call:

1) Arkansas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia, Florida, North and South Carolina:

   ARA, Office of Area Operations, Southeast Division
   Department of Commerce, Washington, D. C.

2) Kentucky, Tennessee, Virginia:

   ARA, Office of Area Operations, Appalachian Division
   Department of Commerce, Washington, D. C.

3) Texas and Oklahoma:

   ARA, Office of Area Operations
   Southwest Division
   Department of Commerce
   Washington, D. C.

For special assistance to minority groups on economic development problems in the Southeast Division, write or call:

Field Coordinator
Southeast Division
Area Redevelopment Administration
305 Bona Allen Building
135 Luckie Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia

SOME OTHER FEDERAL PROGRAMS

Rural Areas Development Programs -- RAD:

* Administered by the U. S. Department of Agriculture.
* Programs are "concerned with the total economic development of the rural community"; for example, industrial development, community facilities, conservation, and recreation.
* Programs are designed and carried out at the local level by county RAD committees composed of local businessmen and farmers, assisted by the local county agent and the Department of Agriculture.

For information write or call local county agent, OR:

Director, Rural Areas Development
Department of Agriculture
Washington, D. C.

The Vocational Education Act of 1963 (Public Law 88-210):

* Dollar-for-dollar matching grants to states to improve their non-professional vocational education programs.

For information write or call:

Division of Vocational and Technical Education
Office of Education
Department of Health, Education and Welfare
Washington, D. C.

The Food Stamp Act of 1964 (Public Law 88-525):

* Distributes food coupons to needy families through state welfare agencies.
* Participants can exchange coupons at most grocery stores for any food for human consumption except alcoholic beverages, tobacco, and certain imported foods.

For information write or call:

Director, Food Distribution Division
Agricultural Marketing Service
Department of Agriculture
Washington, D. C.

THE RESPONSIBILITIES OF PRIVATE AGENCIES AND CITIZENS

For political as well as practical reasons, provisions requiring LOCAL INITIATIVE, LOCAL ACTION, AND LOCAL ADMINISTRATION of "anti-poverty" programs were written into the laws.

This creates many community-service opportunities for private agencies in the welfare, health, housing, education, and employment fields, as well as for public-spirited private citizens. The first responsibility of every private agency and every concerned citizen is to be a source of information and publicity for the anti-poverty campaign. Agencies and individuals should learn about the various programs, should function as ready sources of general information to anyone who might inquire about "the war on poverty," should study all programs carefully to determine which ones are applicable to their own communities, and should know whom to approach for complete information. In short, they ought to serve as go-betweens for persons or groups who might give help and persons or groups who might need such help.

Civic, fraternal, and even religious organizations, if they are non-partisan and (in most cases)non-profit, are eligible for initiating and participating in most anti-poverty projects. The Office of Economic Opportunity, for example, requires only that the agency be "broadly representative of the interests of the community" and that the project be non-discriminatory as to race, color and religion.

The Economic Opportunity Act invites private agencies to participate in Community Action programs. Such agencies, either singly or in cooperation with other interested persons and groups, can receive federal help in developing remedial education classes, after-school tutoring and study centers, programs for pre-school children, rehabilitation programs for the mentally and physically handicapped, and even in setting up new industries to provide jobs for the unemployed. Private agencies can be especially helpful in assembling the income, unemployment, education level, drop-out, migrant family, health, housing, and other community data which must be gathered before any anti-poverty program can be developed or approved.

The county Rural Areas Development committees are good examples of local initiative groups. Any existing local private agency, or any group of community-minded citizens, with the cooperation of the County Agent, can establish a local RAD committee where none exists. (Most counties already have them.) Local private agencies should try to work with existing RAD committees in the interests of those whom the agencies represent.

Area Redevelopment Administration programs require local initiative and local community action. Any private, non-partisan organization is potentially the agency through which the community

redevelopment program can be initiated and carried out. If the program sets up a new industry, or expands an existing one, these may be operated for private profit. Although there are no provisions in the Act requiring equal employment opportunities in industries set up with ARA funds, such industries will be covered by Title VII of the 1964 Civil Rights Act, either initially or eventually, if they employ as many as 25 persons.

The concerned individual can be invaluable, not only in his own efforts, but in stimulating group action. The private citizen, living in a community where there is not now in existence either a private or public agency qualified to receive anti-poverty aid which may be provided to communities, can initiate an effort to have the necessary agency organized. He can approach local government officials and inform them of the aid available under anti-poverty programs, and work with them to secure such benefits for the community.

Working through existing agencies--and every community has some--he can seek the cooperation of school officials, parent-teacher associations, and religious, fraternal, civic, and social organizations, in order to secure the involvement of the total citizenry in planning and accomplishing community improvement projects. Together with other public-spirited individuals, the private citizens can secure appointments, at the policy-making and administrative levels, of qualified persons who represent all elements of the community. Further, he can monitor the actual performance of federally aided community improvement projects, seeking to assure that all elements of his community are properly benefited.

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL
5 Forsyth Street, N.W., Atlanta 3, Georgia
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ENDING THE LANDLORD TENANT RELATIONSHIP IN THE SLUMS

While the babel of monologues, dialogues and just plain shouting matches about civil rights continues, a vicious rebellion has become critical. Landlords in virtually every major city no longer make a pretense of obeying the law. Organized, well financed, they are an active anti-legal group which resorts to force, violence and intimidation when necessary. This rebellious conspiracy has taproots in the financial community, the respectable bar, the political structure and the police. The slums today are a battleground, not ideologically or theoretically, but in physical actuality. On this battleground law and order have withdrawn or have become the tool of the landlord. The "right of the people to be secure in their houses" no longer exists in the slums.

In these circumstances, the landlord-tenant relationship, as ordinarily understood, is inapplicable. The term creates nothing but confusion when applied to the slums.

Under normal conditions, the landlord-tenant relationship has three parties. Simplifying for present purposes, the parties are government, the landlord and the tenant. Normally, the parties are at equilibrium. In a city, housing has the

function of shelter only, but the manner in which that shelter is furnished has public implications. Government consequently regulates the shelter conditions. The underlying socio-economic system establishes the legal relations of landlord and tenant as a means of having shelter furnished within acceptable parameters. These parameters include building codes, market conditions, and their constituent factors. They also include standards of conduct for both landlord and tenants.

Legal process is available to protect the interests of the three parties within the parameters. Conflict between the parties is resolved by peaceful means, the possible area of conflict being itself limited so long as the parties accept the parameters.

This equilibrium does not imply the absence of either change or conflict. Both change and conflict, however, remain within the parameters, which themselves evolve slowly.

All governmental systems depend upon acquiescence. The landlord-tenant system may be said to succeed where the participants acquiesce to the extent of obeying peaceful adverse conflict resolutions. When acquiescence is withdrawn by only a few, they can be treated as outlaws. When, however,

acquiescence is withdrawn by a critical percentage, the system no longer functions and the equilibrium ends. Since all systems in the government are interdependent, the failure of one may be temporarily hidden.

The proportion of those who cease to acquiesce which is necessary to produce the failure of the system is not large. In every revolutionary situation the percentage of active participants is small. The isolation of the slums themselves and the concentration of ownership mean that a successful rebellion can be the work of a remarkably small number of landlords.

In the period of two generations, the withdrawal of acquiescence has gradually accelerated until it now affects a vast number of people, although the active participants are few. In New York, the victims are fully 20% of the total population of the city.

The rebellion of landlords has comparatively simple foundations. People become landlords to make a profit. When conditions exist to wipe out the profit, the response is to attempt to restore it. When conditions exist under which a greater profit may be secured by exceeding the parameters, those excesses may be anticipated. Both sets of conditions normally exist in the slums. Poverty, rent control, speculation and related factors often make the operation of the slum within

legal parameters unprofitable. Racial discrimination, bad law enforcement and related factors can make a slum very profitable.

A number of factors come into operation in a slum which accelerate deterioration. For example, legitimate financing ceases to be available, in a normal way. But banks do lend money to intermediaries who relend it at unconscionable rates for slum uses. The tax losses provide incentives for unecomomic trading of buildings, reducing the incidence of responsible ownership. And so on.

Other questions are raised in justification, but these should not be permitted to confuse the problem. To argue, for example, that it is inequitable to jail a landlord because he cannot afford to obey the law is meretricious. Human rights should be recognized before property rights. If the landlord cannot afford to obey the law, he should, perhaps rob a bank. A bank has plenty of money. Why should the landlord be permitted to rob only the poor? To recognize rights in property, but not obligations flowing from ownership, is plainly unreasonable within the scope of our jurisprudence.

In many cities, the conditions encouraging breach of the parameters have reached extremes, Landlords have responded by breaking the law as a policy and in concert with each other. In the absence of strong code enforcement, law breaking becomes more and more profitable and harder to stop. The result is that

buildings deteriorate and, as new houses are constructed, other houses quickly become slums. When this process is coupled with a thirty year cycle of land speculation, the results become disastrous, In recent years, under the pressure of urban renewal, this process has accelerated.

In this context, the meaning of urban renewal as presently practiced is clarified. CORE has a significant pilot project in Trenton, where urban renewal has the avowed purpose of "bringing rich people back to town". No relocation of the displaced slum people is provided. No low income housing is planned. The clear purpose of the plan is to drive out the poor, and to do it with Federal funds.

The New York Lincoln Center development, for which a whole neighborhood was destroyed, has similar characteristics. The socio-artistic implications of $12.50 per seat opera at public expense are not for present consideration, nor the unseemly squabbles of bankers, Wall Street lawyers and the artistic establishment about the division of power in this middle class Coliseum.

It is common to speak of slum conditions passively, as though they simply occur. On the contrary, these conditions result from aggressive planning. No one buys a slum without intending a course of law violation. Slums are actively traded.

A great deal of community-group effort in housing fails to have significant impact because the strategic position is not recognized. The numberless housing groups are well meaning and sympathetic. They unfortunately act as if the three party equilibrium still existed in the slums.

Slum landlords have no intention of obeying the law. On the contrary, they are actively organized to stop every effort to make law enforcement more effective.

Realistically, the three party game of slum housing has become a zero-sum game. In that game, government is temporarily allied with the landlord in an effort to reduce what is given slum people for shelter to a negligible quantum or to drive them out. This is not a simplification. A government, such as New York's, which provides only enough inspectors to examine every structure in its jurisdiction once every nine years, has implicitly joined the slumlords.

The apparent paradox of government cooperating in a rebellion against itself is easily resolved. First, government may not regard the landlords' action as rebellion since they oppose law as it is, rather than law as it is enforced. Second, landlords and related interests have subverted government and do so daily by bribery and other activities. Third, government

has an equivocal position, as representing all interests, which obscures the nature of the attack against it.

Nor is this pattern ideologically inconsistent. American society has not accepted responsibility for providing its citizens' needs. On the contrary, the so-called failure, the marginal citizen, is unwanted, left to private charity. The welfare system under which the public contribution is reduced by any sums the recipient is able to get from any other source is a blatant announcement of the presentwar against the poor. This view of welfare, now actively held by city officials, was repudiated thirty years ago by the New Deal. The division of the poor into antagonistic factions, as in the south, is no accident. The concepts of the extreme right,recently given sugar-coated exposure, cannot be ignored. The extreme right has considerable support, wealth and power. It advocates overthrow of the government , by force if necessary. It admits infiltrating police, military and other parts of the government. The destruction of the legal landlord-tenant equilibrium is an excellent focus for the war against the poor.

The participants in a three party zero-sum game can play until one or two are beaten or until it becomes clear that none can win. In housing, participation of government as an ally is plainly crucial so long as neither remaining party is prepared for violent revolution.

Since by definition, municipal government must be responsive to the electorate (barring the inertial effect of bureaucracy), government is not the inevitable ally of the landlord. But, since the shifting of government positions is slow, slum tenants face a two party alliance for an indefinite time.

In these circumstances only militant action can be effective. To enable the slum people to win requires not only recognition of the real situation but willingness to counter. In this, the fact that landlords have abandoned the nominal law gives the tenants a very strong weapon. The struggle commences with the tenants as the upholders of legitimacy against rebellion. But legitimacy merely justifies action. If no action is taken, the tenants will lose.

In every such struggle, the terms "win" and "lose" must be defined. "Win" means the rapid ending of the present slum conditions and the creation of economically and racially integrated quality housing at a cost within the means of all citizens. "Lose" means the continuation of the present process ending in the removal of slum people and their further degradation. Both terms, then, imply a temporal scale and a broader context. The program of any organization must deal, therefore, with a sequence of steps. No housing program should confront only immediate or only ultimate problems. Nor can any housing

program be formulated which fails to be coordinated with program in other areas, such as employment and education.

Since, at present, the slumlords clearly have the initiative, while CORE is in the most primitive state of organization, CORE's immediate task is to help tenants form self-protective groups or tenants' councils. As such an organization program develops, defensive techniques will drive out the weaker slumlords.

When sufficient organization exists, the tenants will be able by exercise of political rights as well as continuing defensive tactics, to stop the rebellion and begin the development of sound housing. Ultimately, the people will win sound housing and slumlords will cease to exist except as isolated outlaws. At all stages, the governing concept should be, not restoration of the old equilibrium, but fundamental land reform.

The tactics in each stage will have to be as complex as the problem. Well timed, well planned demonstrations will be necessary. Negotiations with landlords and government will play a part. Rent strike will be a part. Use of existing rehabilitation programs will be made. Tenant cooperatives will be formed. Political action will be taken. No single tactic in itself will be decisive. The tactical plan at every stage must be flexible

and must take into consideration the changing capacities of CORE, of tenants, of landlords, of government. In a large metropolis, more than one phase may be in operation at a particular time. Above all, however, the tactics employed should not be random but should bear a specific relationship to the strategy dictated by the program. Since the landlords are organized for constant effort and since the problems are continuous, it is fundamental that tactics should create a continuous if variable pressure.

The first stage presents two main problems: Organization of tenants and denying slumlords economic benefits from law breaking. The problem of organization has not been well understood by all CORE chapters. There are no marginal people; neither are the poor noble. Those who live in metropolitan slums are frequently uneducated, unattractive and unreceptive to lofty ideals. Slum people survive in a vicious environment. Survival alone is a daily accomplishment.

To organize people in such conditions requires maturity, sensivity and patience, as well as love in the Ghandian sense. There can be no dissembling, no easy ways, if only because the survivors of the slum are too smart. Further, results must be achieved. Consequently, organization must proceed by stages with carefully established attainable goals.

In this process, the legitimacy of the tenant position will exact reluctant cooperation from government. If this cannot be done by negotiation, then it must be done by demonstration. Further, tactical indirection or surprise will be beneficial. The situation suggests that this indirection can best be achieved by a variation of tactics on the model of reward-punishment conditioning.

Plainly at this stage, the selection of targets is crucial. Since slums are owned by limited numbers of individuals and since clearcut victories are necessary, organization should be landlord by landlord, not block by block. Thus, all the buildings of a particular landlord can be organized one by one. In this way, too, the mass of his illegal activities can be demonstrated.

Public awareness of the moral position must be achieved, which can be done far better in terms of an individual slumlord than in terms of mass of statistics.

This approach also brings to bear against one landlord all the energies of a chapter (or more than one chapter), softens the resolution of other landlords and brings into contact tenants from different slum neighborhoods.

To make a slum stop paying, a variety of devices are available depending on the local law. Fines, the cost of forced repairs, rent reduction and rent strikes all have this one value. Rent strikes are complicated to administer and may be harmful to organization. In many jurisdictions tenant rights are unclear. Often rent strikes must be used; but they should not be regarded as the only viable tactic. It is also important to recognize that to make slums stop paying a profit is only a negative goal. Even the repair of slums is largely a negative goal. Both stop or slow down the rebellion. Neither tactic will provide sound housing.

In the second stage, the chief new problem is dealing with the landlord's surrender. More and more landlords wish to abandon or give away slum buildings (or sell them for nominal prices). Many CORE chapters have failed to anticipate and deal with this problem, with the result that painstaking organization has been destroyed. The best solution is the formation of a tenant's cooperative to take over the building and rehabilitate it. Both public and private funds can be made available if a sound plan is formulated. Above all, a strong tenant organization is required which wants a cooperative. The cooperative creates a fundamentally democratic situation and that cannot be done by fiat.

A second alternative is the formation of a citizens' company to take over abandoned buildings, rehabilitate them and operate them on a non-profit basis. This device is being used by at least one CORE chapter with initial success.

The third method is to make government take over the buildings. This is least desirable in that local government rarely makes a good landlord. Even if government undertakes rehabilitation without removal, rent increases are a threat. Where government aids private companies to carry out rehabilitation, tenants are removed and rent increases result.

Finally, new private ownership can be found; but this is an acknowledgement of defeat, since the new owner will almost certainly start a new cycle of illegal operation.

The key consideration is that the surrender situation presents the best possible opportunity for the reeducation of tenants. Starting as a defense organization against intolerable shelter conditions, the tenants' council must become the base for participation in the city's political life and for action to deal with problems such as de-facto school segregation and police brutality. Further, the rehabilitation of slum buildings will itself provide considerable employment and opportunities for community enterprises. To make it possible for slum people

to take cooperative action for their own benefit and to participate in the community on an equal basis, is the prerequisite of integration.

The depression, in the sense of hopelessness and defeat which now exists in the slums makes possible the depredations to which these people are now subject. In this stage, CORE must attract qualified experts,accountants, construction people, social workers and other specialists. These people will necessarily render services to tenants' council over a term of years. At the same time, they will play an important role in reeducating tenants to their rights and opportunities.

Further, CORE will have to induce qualified groups to supplement Legal Aid by rendering services in welfare cases, police brutality cases and other civil and criminal litigation. The helplessness of slum tenants in dealing with legal problems is a stunning indictment of the Bar and of government.

Finally, CORE will have to take frequent, specific positions on legislation, pending or to be introduced, which bears on the problems of slum people. These related issues will have to be supported by demonstrations. The demonstrations will in turn, aid further organization. In this regard, it will be seen that if a school issue is crucial in a community at a given

time, even though a housing program has not yet begun, the school issue can subsequently become the nucleus of tenants' council in a housing program. The fact that this paper is devoted to a housing issue should not be taken as meaning that other issues are less important; but all issues ultimately lead back to community organization and community organization depends on housing organization. Some of the legislative matters will, of course, bear directly on land use. The essence is that legislative hearings at all levels of government provide an opportunity to expand and intensify the entire program.

As early as the state of organization permits, action to enforce the political process should be instituted, In the first and second phases, this action may be comparatively limited and sporadic. Tactically, this action will tend to create a show of stength greater than exists. It is, however, a theorem of action that at the time a demand is made, its realization cannot be prejudged since the making of the demand alters the conditions of realization. Concentration of such action on carefully selected issues, and particularly, concentration on exposed, responsible officials will be essential for effectiveness.

In the third phase, there must be reliance on political

process since the adoption of a realistic housing program (and shift of the initiative to the tenants) requires major political action. Where the slum population exceeds 10% of the city total, a well organized vote base in the slums can be decisive. In other places, much greater emphasis must be placed on alliances. To achieve political victory will require replacement of much of the existing political structure in slums, as well as in the whole community. Inevitably, CORE must persuade with the moral argument or place government in such a position that it must accept the moral argument.

The conclusion, that, to win complex issues, CORE will have to take political action, has been repugnant to many CORE members in the past. Yet the conclusion is inescapable. A non-violent group of limited numbers cannot deal with housing problems in ultimate terms. Nor can such a group deal with open landlord rebellion. Once the organization of large numbers is undertaken, political action is inescapable. It may satisfy some to call if "community action", since, after all, no political party will have CORE's support. These issues are likely to plague CORE for many years. CORE can destroy its effectiveness by internal dissenssion or by becoming another Urban League. It can continue only as a militant group furthering the rightful objective of those who suffer discrimination. CORE is a democratic

organization, dedicated to democratic ideals. It cannot undertake to lead demagogically or monolithically. It must organize its people to go their own way, to win by the moral force of non-violent action.

Consequently, the CORE housing program has a finite term. When people are organized and able to advance their own interests, slum conditions will have become impossible. A responsible housing program will not only be planned but completed.

At that point, the landlord-tenant-government relationship in regard to shelter will reach a new equilibrium. With respect to much housing, one party will have disappeared. Either government or tenants are bound to own a majority of all metropolitan housing in twentyfive years. The exact nature of the relationship is not necessarily predictable or important at this time.

It is crucial now to recognize the slumlord rebellion for what it is and to begin the combat. The slums could become much worse and the condition of slum people could deteriorate greatly. No success is possible in any part of the Northern struggle if the slum situation persists, nor will school redistricting or any other expedient serve to change the lives of

slum people sufficiently to overcome the slum environment. CORE does not accept the slumlord-tenant relationship, but seeks to end it. The slumlords have declared war : CORE accepts the challenge.

George Schiffer

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Research Office

Projects - Freedom Schools

1964, May -
1965, Jan, June

V I T A L S T A T I S T I C S

&

M I S C E L L A N E O U S F A C T S

Prepared especially for the
summer task force by:

Mimi Feingold

May, 1964

Voting Statistics

	Negro potential (21 and over)	Negroes regd**	Whites regd**	Total regd**
ASCENSION (6)		2,580	9,565	12,145
Ward 1*	959			
2	201			
3	762			
4=	397			
5*	440			
6*	100			
7	623			
8	420			
9	75			
10	177			
CALDWELL (5)		350	3,987	4,337
Ward 1*	253			
2	36			
3	91			
4	696			
5	39			
6	0			
7	43			
8	10			
9	0			
10	5			
CATAHOULA (5)		230	4,018	4,248
Ward 1	144			
2*	659			
3	0			
4	17			
5	103			
6	792			
7	185			
CONCORDIA (5)		527	6,014	6,541
Ward 1*	84			
2=	19			
3	16			
4*	151			
5	1,023			
6*	159			
7*	1,936			
8=	281			
9*	308			
10	51			
11*	541			
12	0			

*: Negroes outnumber whites
=: Negro population equals white population

**: As of January, 1964

	Negro potential (21 and over)	Negroes regd**	Whites regd**	Total regd**
EAST BATON ROUGE(6)		11,559	72,390	83,949
Ward 1	22,874			
2	12,833			
3	1,009			
EAST CARROLL (5)		118	1,860	1,978
Ward 1*	466			
2	450			
3*	2,357			
4*	105			
5*	338			
6*	220			
7	226			
EAST FELICIANA (6)		126	2,749	2,875
Ward 1	575			
2*	687			
3	1,065			
4*	547			
5*	1,468			
6=	779			
7*	423			
8*	540			
FRANKLIN (5)		257	7,952	8,209
Ward 1*	716			
2	426			
3	419			
4	295			
5*	422			
6	160			
7	1,421			
8	179			
9	397			
IBERVILLE (6)		3,011	7,615	10,626
Ward 1*	1,490	389@	1,157@	1,546 @
2*	1,781	841	2,012	2,853
3	423	245	1,121	1,366
4*	374	119	305	424
5*	518	255	373	628
6*	643	242	658	900
7*	594	238	516	754
8	498	265	1,038	1,303
9*	726	404	335	739

@: As of November 7, 1963
(5): Congressional District

	Negro potential (21 and over)	Negroes regd**	Whites regd**	Total regd**
JACKSON (5)		1,119	6,202	7,321
Ward 1	120			
2	1,490			
3	187			
4*	229			
5	93			
6	79			
7	324			
LINCOLN (5)		1,221	7,724	8,945
Ward 1	3,860			
2*	268			
3*	563			
4	273			
5	122			
6	317			
7	51			
8	163			
LIVINGSTON (6)		1,398	12,959	14,357
Ward 1	88	44	1,208	1,252
2	617	373	3,700	4,074
3	30	8	599	607
4	261	292	1,958	2,050
5	99	100	655	755
6	256	225	1,142	1,364
7	27	6	654	660
8	0	0	557	557
9	169	140	1,282	1,422
10	70	88	254	342
11	173	144	1,166	1,310
MADISON (5)		264	2,540	2,804
Ward 1*	125			
2*	350			
3*	149			
4*	3,768			
5*	185			
6*	334			
7*	228			
8	37			
MOREHOUSE (5)		404	7,355	7,759
Ward 1	77			
2	97			
3	90			
4	986			
5*	886			
6*	1,350			
7*	204			
8*	632			
9	29			
10*	892			

	Negro potential (21 and over)	Negroes regd **	Whites regd**	Total regd**
OUACHITA (5)		1,434	28,911	30,345
Ward 1	367			
2*	3,214			
3	5,469			
4	239			
5	1,950			
6	160			
7*	303			
8	44			
9	25			
10	4,364			
POINTE COUPEE (6)		1,416	4,314	5,730
Ward 1*	409	108	198	305
2*	606	114	153	267
3*	321	89	133	222
4	365	92	501	593
5*	633	37	152	187
6	101	12	169	181
7	305	131	398	529
8*	608	130	398	528
9*	1,487	562	1,300	1,853
10	454	141	901	1,041
RICHLAND (5)		283	5,917	6,200
Ward 1	1,003			
2	1,829			
3	354			
4	533			
5	461			
6*	296			
7=	136			
ST. HELENA (6)		452	1,979	2,431
Ward 1*	175			
2*	43			
3*	428			
4*	400			
5*	422			
6	63			
ST. TAMMANY (6)		2,910	18,415	21,325
Ward 1	236			
2	308			
3	1,235			
4	371			
5	89			
6	2			
7*	506			
8	487			
9	1,682			
10	86			

	Negro potential (21 and over)	Negroes regd **	Whites regd**	Total regd**
TANGIPAHOA (6)		3,322	20;344	23;666
Ward 1	983	277	1,436	1,713
2	207	69	738	807
3	2,071	747	2,762	3;509
4	431	242	959	1;201
5	290	167	1;434	1;601
6	1;188	353	3;158	3;511
7	4,020	1,274	11,023	13,297
8	76	30	721	751
TENSAS (5)		35	2,096	2,131
Ward 1*	296			
2*	796			
3*	961			
4*	248			
5=	51			
6*	857			
7*	364			
UNION (5)		840	6,655	7,495
Ward 1	749			
2	474			
3	408			
4	508			
5	142			
6=	209			
7	1			
8	156			
9	126			
10	221			
WASHINGTON (6)		1,647	16,389	18,036
Ward 1	68			
2	205			
3	1;120			
4	3,518			
5	257			
6	7			
7	591			
8*	728			
9	223			
WEST BATON ROUGE (6)		1,235	3,576	4,811
Ward 1*	177			
2*	596			
3	1,129			
4*	517			
5*	553			
6=	183			
7=	246			

	Negro potential (21 and over)	Negroes regd**	White regd**	Total regd**
WEST CARROLL (5)		57	4,144	4,201
Ward 1	282			
2	320			
3	93			
4	458			
5	220			
WEST FELICIANA (6)		13	1,313	1,326
Ward 1	417			
2*	276			
3*	720			
4*	315			
5*	192			
7*	1,376			
8*	290			
9*	287			
10*	346			

Source for Negro potential: 1960 Census

FREEDOM SCHOOL PROSPECTUS
FOR
NEW ORLEANS PROJECT
JUNE 1964

BY

LON CLAY HILL

I. The basic purpose of our Freedom Schools will be to:

1. Offer a framework that allows students to make more critical and constructive use of their regular education, and
2. Supply and create educational needs that are not net within the educational system which the average child attends.

This will be done through a program of two formally distinct but in actuality inextricably fused, curricula. One, supplementary education - such as reading, languages, the new math, etc. - corresponding to some degree with what the child is actually or supposedly learning in school. Two, and more fundementally, the Freedom curricula - Negro History, Civil Rights Movement, the philosophy of non-violence, etc.

These two formally distinct curricula are largely fused in practice because of the basic presupposition of the Freedom School - that a Freedom curriculum consists most basically in an approach, rather than in its materials. That to have a freedom approach implies that both teacher and student are free to participate and to explore. So that, for example, if no one wants to study a foreign language - a foreign language - a foreign language will not be taught, or instead of introducing reading as a formal disipline - reading is almost surreptitiously introduced by the use of Martin Luther King or Uncle Tom's Cabin comic books in the younger childrens study of Negro History.

In order to truly be a freedom school - the school must be the children's. And this means not only do the children have an important voice in determining the curriculum - but that they also have the right to question. The whole concept of the new math for example is an attempt to explain to children why there are numbers and decimal systems, and multiplication tables. But the freedom approach goes beyond that - the student is encouraged not only to question the material, but also to question institutions and persons. For example, one of the assumtions of the Freedom School is that the teacher may be wrong - and that the student has the right to express his reservations about anything the teacher says. It has been our experience that by allowing just such questions to be raised that the student actually learns more material or formal knowledge because HE HAS A REASON TO LEARN, because he is allowed to trust his own mind as well as to be assisted in learning from others. The teacher knows that he or she can learn from the student, and this is the most encouraging prompt for the student to learn that the student can have.

The Freedom curricula is an attempt to provide the student with more truthful information, ideas, and images of himself. While particularly concerned with the Negro child its fundamental purpose transcends considerations of color. The negro child is taught Negro History not

because it is Negro History but because it is his history. And the few white children will be taught Negro History because the history of the Negro is the history of what has happened in his country and to his countrymen - and thus also to him. The primary focus will be to rediscover that part of our history which has been surpressed and distorted in order to support segregation and its attendant evils. Thus attention will be given to the realities of slave trades, to Negro revolts, to Negro participation in the Civil War, to a more honest interpretation of Reconstruction, etc. down to the present time.

While some of the material will inevitably be presented somewhat formally, and every encouragment will be given to students who desire to read further, most of the material will be presented in discussion. Thus, for example, the students will be presented with a few essential facts about Booker T. Washington and William E. Dubois or about Martin Luther King and Robert Williams and asked what they think about the issue of conciliation vs militancy or non-violence vs self-defense. While the teacher may occasionally offer his own insight into such matters his primary purpose will be to elicit the students own feelings and thoughts. Another mode of approach would be to play an Odetta or Bobby Dylan record and see what response the students have to it - do they feel that their experience is akin to the feeling of the one time slave who sang "No More Auction Block For Me"? Do they feel or think that the poor white man is really "a pawn in their game" as the record suggests? When the Free Southern Theater or the Freedom Caravan perform they will be asked what they think of the performance.

II. The following prospectus is an example of the sort of curriculum that will be presented - the actual curriculum will be modified by teachers and students according to their needs and interests.

SUPPLEMENTAL CURRICULUM

To be taught as demanded and to the extent that teachers are avaliable.

1. languages - Spanish, German, etc.
2. new mathematics (plus help in the old math)
3. art & drawing

CORE OF FREEDOM CURRICULUM

1. Negro History
2. Africa
3. Civil Rights Movement
4. Constitution and Democracy
5. Non-violence
6. Freedom Songs
7. Workshops

III. At least two churches have been made available for full time Freedom School teaching, beginning about June 22, 1965. More churches may be sought and used later in the summer, especially if more volunteer teachers become available. Classes will be organized generally by the ages of the children; at this time we are gearing our program to grade and high school children, but a small pre-school (ages 4-6) group may be formed as well. We are not planning classes for adults at this point.

MATERIALS NEEDED for the entire summer include 10,000 sheets of lined paper, 10,000 sheets of unlined paper (these needs could readily be

October 27, 1964

Based on our stock we can teach the following subjects:

1. History----------6th thru the 11th grade
2. Math----------1st thru the 12th grade
3. Literature----------9th and the 10th grade
4. Science----------3rd grade and the 7th thru the 10th
5. Reading----------1st thru the 8th grade
6. Music----------Elem. thru Jr. High
7. Civics----------6,8,9and 10th grade
8. Health----------Elem. thru Jr. High
9. French----------High School
10. Spanish----------High School
11. Business----------High School
12. Children's Books

COOPY

[1964-1965]

NEGRO HISTORY STUDY QUESTIONS

20th CENTURY

At the beginning of the century Negroes faced the threat of a complete apartheid system of caste. The white power structure was robbing them of the right to vote, subjecting them to intense economic exploitation, and grinding out segregation statutes which made public humiliation of Negroes the outstanding feature of Southern life.

With court decisions and executive orders the national government supported this sectional drive. Economic pressure, mob violence, and hundreds of lynchings reinforced by terror the attack on Negro self-respect and the individual will to resist.

Against these odds Negroes continued their tenacious struggle to be free, as they made significant essential advances. Insistance on their own human dignity featured the literature of the new period. Lynchers were driven first into the constricting uniforms of the Southern police, and driven even there into public light. In the freer climate of the North, a militant Negro intelligentsia publicized Southern terror and attacked bigotry and terror in the North.

In Northern cities voting Negroes learned again the lessons of Reconstruction; political rights did not automatically free them from grinding poverty. Important victories of the first half of the century, however, had created an articulate educated leadership which turned its face to the Negro poor to devise methods and programs which would make equality a manageable goal.

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Study questions for this period are by no means exhaustive, and they undoubtedly overlook important basic themes. The questions are largely based on two books; A Pictorial History of the Negro in the United States, Langston Hughes, Editor, and J. W. Schulte Nordholt, The People That Walk in Darkness. The latter is a Ballantine Paperback; both books were chosen for their availability rather than for academic excellence. Vol. II of Aptheker's Documents is useful for the first ten years of the century. Page references, when given, follow the initials of the editor or author.

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I. Leadership

1. Who was Booker T. Washington? As he addressed Negroes in the midst of the campaign of white terror, what recommendations did he make about (a) political activity and (b) economic effort?
H : 244; A: 753-57, 877-86; N: 215-28.

2. Who was W.E.B. Du Bois? Summarize his criticism of Washington.
H: 248-50; A: 877-79; N: 230-36.

3. Show how each of the following encouraged Negroes as a whole to approve the Du Bois stylelof leadership:

a.. the lynching record and white reaction — H:256-57, 266-67, 235; A:792-804 N: 243-54, 223
b. The migration to the North — N: 241-44
c. Negro participation in World War I. — N: 238-39; H: 262-66
d. Negro Economic conditions, 1900-1930:
   1. housing
   2. income and employment
   3. Laissez-faire politics

II. Lynching

Lynching became a common practice in the years when Negroes were driven from the polls. It is necessary to examine this incredibly brutal practice in detail, in order to appreciate the full extent of white efforts to destroy Negro self-respect. Against this backdrop, when lynchings took place at the rate of one, two, and three a week for forty years, Negro survival and growth assumes heroic proportions.

Teachers and students should read the following material before working out the study questions: H: 233-34, 256-57, 266-67; A: 792-804; N: 243-53

1. Consult an Almanac to find out the record of lynching in the U.S.
2. Show how each of the following encouraged lynching:
   a. race reporting practices of the press.
   b. poor white living standards.
   c. respectable Southern and Northern moderates.
   d. greed. (N:201)

3. Describe the most important achievements of Northern Negroes in silencing or otherwise resisting the lynch cry.
H: 246, 267; N: 245_47

4. What steps did Southern Negroes take to keep these terrorists at bay? H: 232-233; A: 792-804

III. The Struggle for Dignity and Self-Respect

The caste system has consistently encouraged the Negro to lose faith in his own powers. It is helpful to note some of the ways in which the system works.

1. What is a racial stereotype? How did the career of Bert William illustrate the evils of stereotyping? Name some other stereotypes. How did Katherine Dunham cut through this confusing fog?
N: 263, 269; H: 252-53?
Are "Amos 'n Andy" stereotypes? Esplain.

2. Relate the Harlem Renaissance of the Twenties to the question of stereotyping. H: 272-79; N: 260-80.

3. Show how Negroes destroyed many stereotypes
   (a) in World War I H: 262-6
   (b) in educational developments
   (c) in the new stylel of race riots. H: 267

4. What economic problems perpetuated stereotypes?

5. Questions on Jazz - it's origins and influence.

IV. Economic Problems

Negroes lost many important gains of Reconstruction days because they had failed to wrest from the government an economic foundation for their political freedoms. This was a costly failure; ever since, problems of the Negro masses have to a large degree been problems of the poor.

1. Show how Southern emphasis on agriculture intensified Negro poverty in the Twenties and Thirties. N: 282-84
Why did cotton prices steadily decline?
Explain why the prices of manufactured goods which the poor had to buy remained high even during depressions.

2. Why is segregated education poor education? Show how Southern educational practices weakened the ability of city migrants to secure jobs.

3. Northern Negroes who voted continued to send their children to segregated schools. To what extent do Negro economic conditions help to account for this situation?

A Brief Description of Each Element of the CORE Southern Program
To Be Included in the January Workshop (1965)

Community Organization. This is not really a programmatic item, but a technique to be used in all the CORE programs. The technique centers around our efforts to determine:

1. What socio-economic problems are most important to members of the Negro community? (*)
2. How can we adapt CORE's ideas and resources to those needs?

(*) For instance, CORE southern staff tends to regard public accommodations campaigns as superficial compared to such fundamental concerns as job-training. But it is recognized that success in the latter may only be achieved by using public accommodations as a means of establishing solid rapport with the people.

Food and Welfare Program. Many Negroes have lost jobs, customers or local credit because of their participation in the civil rights struggle. Others, already unfortunate, have been dropped from subsistence programs or relief rolls. The CORE Food and Welfare Program attempts to provide sufficient subsistence that these people will not be obliged to give in to segregationist pressure to "Come back in and be a good boy." Resources for this program are obtained from donations and from such federal agencies as the Food-stamp Program. Solicitation, transportation, storage and distribution of these goods are all problems.

Community Center. This may house any number of programs: library, game-rooms, freedom school, nursery, adult literacy program, etc. Its function varies according to needs, available resources and imagination.

Freedom Schools. This institution usually works on a four-point program: basic literacy, communication and mathematics; Negro history; human relations in the immediate community and in American life generally; popular subjects not included in the current curriculum of local Negro schools. In most instances the Freedom School draws exclusively from the teen-age group.

Political Education. There are three areas of inquiry: procedures of voter registration, study of local and state government and local organization for most effective use of the ballot.

Federal Programs. Up to now, most of our concern has been in those programs designed to help rural people. Still to be explored are federal assistance in housing, job-training, community welfare and all the elements of the Economic Opportunities Act.

CORE Policy and Procedures. There are not many CORE chapters in the South. In Mississippi, COFO is a more familiar organization than CORE. The "Project" (Canton, Meridian, etc.) has developed its own modus operandi. Thus it is necessary to acquaint the staff members with many particulars of the organization of CORE.

June 9, 1965

TO: ALL SNCC FIELD PROJECTS

FROM: LIBRARY COMMITTEE

There are between 100,000 and a quarter of a million books sitting in a warehouse in Atlanta. These books were collected primarily to supply freedom schools and small Negro colleges who are not able to afford adequate libraries. However, the number of books is so great that they will now be used to supply all projects that feel they can use them.

We have 2 problems with these books: 1) to get manpower to sort and send them to where they can be used; 2) and to know what books people need and want.

There are 2 people working on both problems: Harry DeLung, a student at Emory University and Myrna Wood, a SNCC volunteer librarian from Toronto, Canada.

But, in order to solve the second problem, to find out what you need and to get it to you, they must have your help. Please fill out the enclosed form and send it back AS SOON AS POSSIBLE.

If your freedom school doesn't want books, maybe you can think about a public library in your community center where everyone can borrow the books for reading at home; or maybe you can distribute books through the community and in the rural areas for people to keep as their own. We have all these books here - theyshould not go to waste - Not when there are people who cannot afford or acquire the educationænd entertainment that these books represent.

Also, if there are any specific subjects or books that your staff or any local person would like to have, we will attempt to get it for you from publishing contacts in the North. All you have to do is ask.

A team of people will travel around the projects sometime this summer to find out just what state the libraries are in and what material is needed. However, the sorting is going on right now and your information is badly needed so that the books you want can be picked out immediately.

Please return form to:

Myrna Wood
SNCC
360 Nelson St. SW
Atlanta 13

LIBRAIRIES

Have you a library in your Freedom School? ____

How many volumes? (approx.) _____

Are they sorted? ___

Are they cataloged? ____

Is any one individual in charge of them? ____

If so: name _____

What types of books do you need? (please check)

Childrens books-

Entertainment-

Texts-

Higher educational (high school and/or college level)

Adult-

Entertainment-

Technical instruction-

Do you have space in a community center for a public library?
(Or could it be provided in a home?)

Would it be feasible to distribute books to local people in your community? (Or is there a group who could do it; church, club, etc?)

Which of these classifications do you need? (please check)

1. Dictionaries and encyclopedias

2. Political science

3. Economics

4. Law

5. Languages-
   - English-
   - German
   - French
   - Italian
   - Spanish
   - Latin
   - Greek

6. Sciences-
   - a) Math, physics, chemistry
   - b) Geology, Biology, Botany, Zoology

7. Applied science
   - a) Agriculture
   - b) Home Economics
   - c) Trades and building

8. Fine Arts (architecture, sculpture, painting, engraving photography, music)

9. Literature

10. History
    - a) Negro
    - b) American
    - c) World
    - d) Geography
    - e) Biography

11. Others

12. List any specific books you would like to have:

Mike Lesser
[1965]

CURRICULUM GUIDE

This guide has been provided in an attempt to organize a very loosely organized reading program into a more meaningful form. A list of suggested readings has been provided in order that inexperienced teachers could begin to develop a philosophy of education and that experienced teachers would see the educational base upon which some of the ideas and techniques discussed in this guide are founded. This guide is not provided to suggest rigidity in our reading program --because learning for the student and the teacher must be developmental and flexible. Therefore, after this guide has been read and some of its suggestions tried, it is hoped that each of the teachers will feeal an inclination, if not an obligation to suggest revisions.

Chicago: Northside Center
Literacy Program
(Reading for adults aimed at passing High School equivelancy exams)

SUGGESTED TIMING OF CLASSES FOR HIGH SCHOOL DROPPOUTS,

UNEMPLOYED AND MOTHERS

In order to take an adult through the 'Words in Color' materials it would require at least 25 two hour sessions. The amount of time would vary according to the frequency of the class meetings. In other words if the class met only two or three times a week it would take longer to finish this basic reading system. This belief is based on the fact that continuous learning is better than interrupted learning. If the class meets only a few days per week the learner is not going to retain as much as he would if the class met every day. Therefore, a class that meets irregularly or infrequently is going to require much review. It is to be noted that these classes have been set up to prepare the students so that they can take a General Educational Development Test and that there is much material to be covered in these class sessions. From this it is safe and more realistic to set up the classes with the following projection in mind.

Number of Class Meetings	Time Needed to Complete Course
Two times per week	18-22 weeks
Three times per week	16-20 weeks
Four times per week	14-18 weeks
Five times per week	12-16 weeks

It is to be noted that no projection was made for a class which would meet one time per week. It is highly doubtful that a successful completion of the materials required and development of the learnings necessary could be achieved if the class were to meet only once a week. Each weekly session would require an extensive review and would not allow for much introduction and manipulation of new material.

material. Each class meeting should be two hours long. There should be a teacher and an assistant for each class. This would enable the class work independently or as a whole. The assistant would be gaining experience and training so that in the future he could handle a class by himself.

These are suggestions as to what whouldbe done in some of the sessions.

First session:

Introduce yourself to the class.

'll members of the class should introduce themselves.

There should be a Brief discussion wherein the participants discuss what they hope to get out of the class.

You should then give a brief overview of the materials and subject matter to be covered in the course.

Pass out the materials needed for the individual student note books.

To each student give:

Three one inch shaft roundheads

'bout twenty sheets of lined manilla paper

Two sheets of construction paper

One pencil

Explain how to make a three ring notebook. Explain how it will be used.

Have students write their names on notebooks. In the notebook, have them write one paragraph telling how many years they went to school, how many years of English, Mathematics, Reading, andHistory they took, and which school or schools they attended.

Next, discuss when and where the class will next meet, collect the notebooks and dismiss the class.

The teacher should look at the notebooks very carefully. From the information she should be able to get a general idea of the reading, writing, and arithmetic achievement levels of the students. Any information which appears valid about the students' educational levels should be noted. Make out your class record sheet and index cards of the office files.

Second Session

Begin work with the 'Words in Color' materials. If you feel that some of your students are advanced enough in their reading ability, you could start some of them in such materials as the Reader's Digest materials and Figure it out Book One. These materials should be used outside of class at this time.

Third Session

By this time the class should have enough confidence in you for you to begin your diagnostic testing. Explain to them that the tests will only be used so that you can judge where they are and what materials you will need to take them where they have to go.

Give The Survey Section of the Diagnostic Reading Tests Part I forms A and B. This will measure achievement levels grades 4--8. It requires two hours to give both forms. This test assesses: reading rate, story comprehension, vocabularty, and word recognition skills.

Take the tests home or give them to the tester. They should be scored by hand and the results should be written on the Class Record Sheet and the Individual Student Index Cards which will be kept in the office files.

Fourth Session

Give the Basic Skills in Arithmetic Test Form A which measures achievement for grades 6--12. This test measures command of basic arithmetical operations with: integers, fractions, decimals, and per cents. Since that is the purpose of this test no time limit within which it must be completed by all students should be established.

Preparations should be made so that students can do independent reading work as they finish the tests. Most of the students will be finished in one hour, but if they are not there is no need to become distressed. The independent work should involve vocabulary building, sentence construction and any other meaningful independent work which has been assigned.

These tests should also be hand scored and the information recorded as suggested before. In addition the Diagnostic Class Record Sheet for The Basic Skills in Arithmetic Test Should be filled out. After this has been done the teacher will be able to see exactly what skills in arithmetic that the student needs further work in. Thus, for each student a plan should be made for use of arithmetic material, so that at the next class meeting the appropriate material can be introduced.

Fifth Session

Continue reading work with 'Words in Color' material. Students should begin writing their own stories and should have developed a fair vocabulary. Reading work with adults can proceed faster than with children because the adults will be able to call upon their experience to help them develop meanings and to construct meaningful sentences and units of thought.

If a student did very well on the Basic Skills in Arithmetic Test you may start him on Temac 'Seventh Grade Mathematics'. He will study these materials at home.

Sixth through Twenty-fifth sessions

Finish up formal reading work with the Words in Color materials. At the end of these sessions the students should be able to read most materials with a small amount of difficulty. Besides using the Reader's Digest materials as supplementary readding materials newspaper articles, magazines and library books can be used. Effort should be made to encourage the students to help in the choosing of materials to be read.

Do not forget that along with their reading work they should be continuing their arithmetic work. This means that the studenst should be given Figure It Out Books, Temac Math mathrials based on individual levels of achievement. Encourage the students to ask for help in math during class time if they encounter any particular difficulties. This will allow for even more class participation. Also what a student feels is his individual problem may turn out to be a problem for everyone. Most of the math work will have to be done at home for there are a gross of concepts and processes to be understood in a very short time period.

It is hoped that the teacher will have made as a part of her reading program the vocabulary necessary for the student to be able to read and comprehend the Illinois and U.S. Donstitutions.

Twenty-sixth Session

Give the SRA Reading Record Test. This measures achievement in reading for grades 6-12. It tests rate of reading, reading comprehension, everyday reading skills and reading vocabulary. It will take about 80 minutes to administer this test. It is very necessary that this test is timed properly because a variation of even five seconds can increase a score 10 points. This is one of the most important tests you will give because based on the scores you will know how much more reading instruction is necessary.

This test will be scored by the students. Not only will the proper information be recorded on the Class Record Sheet and the Individual File Cards but they must be carefully recorded on the Self-Interpreting Profile for the SRA Reading Record.

It would seem that this is a good time to have a class discussion centering around how the participants feel the class and their progress is developing.

Twenty-seventh Session

At this time you should be able to introduce work with the Illinois Constitution. This material will allow you and the class to be very creative. Various articles and amendments can be used for class discussions. Students may want to give reports on the history surrounding various amendments and statutes. Newspaper articles can be collected which are related to Illinois government and politics. The Bill of Rights, The Preamble and such terms as referendum, suffrage, jurisdiction, how the constitution can be amended, and how often the legislature meets are just some of the things which should be stressed.

Although the subject matter is very dull, it would seem that this could lead to some exciting discoveries on the part of the students and teacher. This material will serve as a further stimulus for reading and will be one of the student's first encounters with difficult reading material which really requires an analysis as to what is relevant and what is non-relevant.

Twenty-eighth Session through Thirtieth Session

More time should be spent with the Illinois Constitution. Also an effort should be made to give individual help with the math work. Care should be taken to note whether the student is proficient in his use of the parts of speech. Exercises from the Practice for

Effective Writing Book may be used by writing various exercises on the board and letting the class work them out orally. Thus, all of the students will be profitting at the same time.

Thirty-first Session

Introduce the U.S. Constitution using the same procedures suggested above. Be sure that each student really understands the Bill of Rights and The Preamble. Perhaps each person could write a theme discussing what each of these sedtions means literally and what each means in terms of their own interpretations. These themes could be discussed in the next session.

Thirty-second through Thirty-fifth Sessions

Discussion of individual themes. Allow the students to write portions of their themes on the board for class discussion and class correction of any grammatical errors.

Much time should be spent with further reading and math instruction. By this time classical literature can be used for supplementary reading material.

Thirty-sixth Session

Give the Principles of Democracy Test. (grades 9-12.) It requires forty minutes to give this test. The test measures the students' grasp of democratic principles as interpreted in the United States. The nine basic topics covered include the Constitution, election procedures, and the branches of the federal government.

Spend the rest of the session discussing the test and the problems some of the students had with particular questions.

These tests should be hand scored and the results should be recorded on the proper forms. You should make a frequency distribution of the scores and of the errors. This will allow you to know what if any material needs to be reviewed in this area.

Thirty-seventh Session

Discuss the errors made on the test and the concepts involved. Let students talk about some things they would like to see in the federal or state constitutions. Ask them what procddures they would have to use to have their ideas incorporated into these documents.

Thirty-eighth Session

Give the Basic Skills in Arithmetic Tests form B. Use the same procedure as you did for Form B. Score it and record the scores. Remember that you will have to fill out another Diagnostic Class Record Sheet for each pupil.

As the individual students finish let them do some vocabulary exercises and some reading comprehension exercises.

Thirty-ninth Session

Give the Diagnostic Reading Tests Survey Section Part II forms A and B. This will take approximately two hours or it might take a little longer. Score this test and record the scores. Study the errors very carefully and evaluate pupil achievement levels.

Fortieth Session

Based on tests results, place the students in appropriate reading and arithmetic books. If you feel that you have some students who are ready set up appointments with them for them to take the sample high school diploma tests.

Those students who have shown that they are not ready to take a General Educational Development Test whould be given materials to work on at home. A time should be set for them to come in and work with you. As they show themselves to be successful they should take sample high school diploma tests. Whenever a student has done well on these sample tests you should help him set up an appointmen to take

the GED test. Your formal classroom work has been completed, but your job is not finished.

If you will remember, this class is a part of CORE's community organization program. Therefore, it is necessary that you develop some kind of follow-up procedure with your students. They possibly would want to meet and discuss community organization, tenanat councils, unemployed councils, and other problems. You feel a responsibility to help them set up meetings and to carry them out to successful conclusions. They might want to start canvassing in the neighborhood, work in the center, or maybe help teach the next literacy class. In other words this program has not been developed simply to upgrade the dulturally isolated community. If the education they have received in this class is not put to some use other than a further development of book learning we will have helped to create another generation of intelligent "do nothings".

Mike Lerner
[1965]

AN OVERVIEW OF THE READING PROCESS

In the pre-school years the child is dependent on the home for his experiential background. No matter how limites those experiences are, he does not come to school as an empty can. The teacher must utilize the child's uniqueness in order for him to learn to read his speaking-meaning vocabulary in growth stages!

Before the child learns to read, his experiences are discernible: visually, auditorially, and kinesthetically. Sounds are produced by the child and from his environment. Eventually, they are associated with particular experiences. These impressions are labelled and integrated as a stock of utterable meanings into his language reservoir.

The child challenges the teacher to reduce the lag which exists between the experiential, the language reservoir, and the written symbol. The teacher must provide an environment which helps the child:

1. to understand that there are a limited number of sounds which fall into discrete groupings with a variety of shapes in our language.
2. to arrange the sounds in his mind in the order the printed shapes are seen.
3. to combine his language reservoir with the proper printed symbols.
4. to identify the word as a union of sounds.
5. to group words into thought patterns.

The child understands the reading process at the point that his speech apparatus is conditioned to the printed symbol so that the appropriate response is triggered off from his language reservoir.

As the child learns to read, he, the learner, must send the correct sounds from his brain in order, simultaneously with constructing the meanings and/or mental images of what he perceives.

We believe that a reading program should follow the natural language pattern of the developing child: the babbling stage, the word-meaning stage, the sentence-pattern stage, and the paragraph stage.

Mike Lesser
[1965]

MATERIALS TO BE USED AND HOW THEY ARE ORDERED

All materials should be ordered through the Downtown Freedom Center. Teachers should report their reading class needs to the coordinator of the literacy program of their respective freedom center or to the executive secretary of said center. Teachers should place their orders at least three weeks before the materials are needed.

The executive secretary or coordinator of the center should in turn call the Downtown Freedom Center and place the order. When placing the orders such information as the quantity, catalog number, description of the materials, date needed, and place needed should be reported.

MATH LABORATORY MATERIALS
'WORDS IN COLOR' MATERIALS
TEMAC PROGRAMMED MATERIALS

All of these materials should be ordered by calling Encyclopaedia Brittanica, Inc. The telephone number is 527-2350: Ext.# 417. Ask to speak to Mr. John Hante. Place the order for the Chicago Core Downtown Freedom Center. Tell them that it is a rush order. These materials can be picked up if time is extremely short. The address is 425 N. Michigan.

DIAGNOSTIC READING TESTS--SURVEY SECTION
SRA READING RECORD
PRINCIPLES OF DEMOCRACY TEST
BASIC SKILLS IN ARITHMETIC TEST

These materials should be ordered from Science Research Associates, Inc. located at 259 E. Erie. The telephone number is Wh 4-7552. Ask for the emergency order department. Use the same procedure as above.

READER'S DIGEST MATERIALS

These can be ordered by calling Mr. Howard Rehm at Lu 5-1791. Do not call the downtown office of the company because they will only tell you to call the regional salesman who is Mr. Rehm.

ILLINOIS AND U.S. CONSTITUTION BOOKS

In order to obtain these books a letter has to be written to the Secretary of State in Springfield, Illinois. Always order at least 40 books at a time. These materials are free.

FIGURE IT OUT BOOKS 1 & 2

Order these books from Educational Opportunities Project located at 1010 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill. 60607. The telephone number is 666-5858. This company is a subsidiary of the Follett Publishing Company.

HIGH SCHOOL DIPLOMA TESTS
ENCYCLOPEDIA OF ENGLISH

These books are to be ordered from the Arco Publishing Company, Inc. at 219 Park Avenue South, New York City, N.Y. 10003. The area code is # 212 and the phone number is Or 3-6600.

MINNEMAST SCIENCE AND MATH MATERIALS

Allow more time for the delivery of these materials than you would for any of the other materials. Order them from:

Dr. Paul C. Rosenbloom
University of Minnesota
Minnesota School Math and Science Center
Institute of Technology
School of Math
Minneapolis, Minnesota 55455

REVIEW TWXT: PRELIMIN'RY M'THEM'TICS

These texts have to be ordered by writing a letter to the Amsco School Publication located at 45 E. 17th Street New York 3, New York (Post office box 351).

PR'CTICE FOR EFFECTIVE WRITING

These should be ordered by writing Barron's Educational Series, Inc. at Great Neck, New York.

Other materials that you will be usihg such as black construction paper, assorted construction paper, lined manilla paper, colored chalks, white chalks, one inch shaft round heads, adhesive hooks, pencils, pencil sharpeners, etc. should be ordered by letting the executive director of the freedom know that there is a need for such material. Be very precise about when the materials are needed.

Mike Lesser
[1965]

SUGGESTED READINGS

Brook, G. L. A History of the English Language. New York: W.W. Norton and Company, Inc., 1958.

Burton, William H. Guidance of Learning Activities. New York: Appleton-Century-Crofts Inc., 1952.

Jespersen, Otto. Language: Its Nature, Development and Origin. New York: W. W. Norton and Co., 1964.

Marks, John L., and others. Teaching Arithmetic for Understanding. New York: McGraw-Hill Book Company, Inc., 1958.

McDonald, Blanche and Nelson, Leslie. Successful Classroom Control. Dubuque: W.C1 Brown Company Pyblishers, 1959.

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Mike Lesser
[1965]

CLASS RECORD SHEET

NAME OF CLASS _____

DAYS _____ TIME _____

CENTER _____

DATE CLASS BEGAN _____

Name	Address	B/d	Phone	Age	Parent's Name	DI	BSA	SRA	DP II	DP D	O	BSB	School	Gr.

(1965)

FREEDOM SCHOOL PROGRAM

Objective: a system of locally administered Freedom Schools coordinated by a state director.

Personnel: state director, local administrators, local volunteer teaching and clerical staff

Dave Dramer is State Director. Group leaders will appoint administraters. Administraters will get local volunteers.

Duties: State director will have responsibility for the state programs. He will furnish the state curriculum, texts and other supplies as they are available (films, records, tapes) touring lecturers, and answers to problems apparently insoluble to a local administrater.

Local administraters will be responsible to State Director for the local program. They will begin and continue the local School. They will obtain space and local staff for the School, and, in terms of staff available locally, will choose from the state curriculum a practical local one.

N.B.: The emphasis of the structure and function is on local individual initiative coordinated state-wide by Kramer.

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STATE FREEDOM SCHOOL CURRICULUM

Negro History

I. African Genesis
II. American Passage (touching on all the Americas)
III. Contemporary: American but in world context

Suggested texts: African Genesis, Basil Davidson
Lerone Bennett, Before the Mayflower
Langston Hughes, Pictorial History of the Negro in America
Harold Issacs, The New World of Negro Americans
Any of the Penguin Books series on modern Africa.

Citizenship

I. Federal
II. State
III. Local

Suggested texts: Local school books can be had for this

Non-violence

I. Theory
A Psychological C Ethical
B Sociological
II. Contemporary History (About 1700-now)
A World (brief statement of early history)
B Europe
C United States

Suggested texts: M. G. Sibley, The Quiet Battle(PB)

Prejudice

I. Psychological
II. Sociological
III. History of U. S.

Suggested Texts: Gordon W. Allport, The Nature of Prejudice (PB)

American Negro Culture

I. Psychological
II. Sociological

Suggested texts: Melville Herskovits, The Myth of the Negro Past (PB)
W.E.B. Dubois, The Souls of Black Folk(PB)
E.U. Essien-Udom, Black Nationalism (PB)
James Baldwin, Notes of a Native Son (PB)
James Baldwin, Nobody Knows My Name (PB)
Many novels, stories, poems, plays by Negroes

Negro Literature

I. African
II. American

Suggested texts: the journal Black Orpheus from Negeria
Penguin Books modern Africa series anthologies
Amos Tutuola, The Palmwine Drunkard (PB)
The Bush of Ghosts (PB)
Richard Wright, Black Boy (PB)
Native Son (PB)
Uncle Tom's Children (PB)
Baldwin, Ellison, Hughes, Hansberry, Park, many others

History

I. World
II. American
III. United States
IV. Southern United States

Suggested texts: all history to serve as prelude and context to presentation of Southern history in a series of summary lectures. For Southern history:
C. Vann Woodward, Reunion and Reaction (PB)
The New South
Jonathan Daniels, A Southerner Discovers the South (PB)
C. Vann Woodward, The Strange Career of Jim Crow (PB)

History of Freedom Movement
NAACP
Urban League
CORE
SNCC
SCLC
NSM
etc

Suggested texts: M. L. King, Stride Toward Freedom (PB)
J. Peck, Freedom Ride (PB)
B. Muse, Ten Years of Prelude
CORE AND OTHER PAMPHLETS
Freedomways

Elementary Business

I. Business Law
II. Business Arithmetic
III. Business English

Elementary Law

I. Local
II. State
III. Federal (Bill of Rights, Civil Rights, etc)

Elementary courses in reading, writing, and arithmetic

Suggested Texts: ~~xx~~ a letter to Linguistics Dept. U. of Michigan for titles and sources of texts.

Home Economics
I. Domestic and personal hygiene

COPY

II. Cooking, sewing, etc.
III. Consumership (wise buying, best materials, etc.)

Suggested texts: Dept. of Agriculture pamphlets and books; the Farm Home Bureau has texts and will send speakers

I suggest at a library be sat up holding books and journals, particularly these not easily get in the South, e.g., Negro history and Ebony

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[1965]

STUDY QUESTIONS, NEGRO HISTORY
(*)
1860 -- 1900

In this forty year period American Negroes (1) won their struggle for freedom during the Civil War, (2) beat back efforts of Southern whites to destroy this freedom after the war, and (3) made vital economic, political, and cultural advances in the face of powerful opposition. By the end of the period many Negroes had gained new insight into their basic needs and were beginning to win important white allies. At this stage the Negroes enlightened political activity frightened the Southern power structure, so that it helped to create strong new legal barriers to progress.

Problem: Then, as now, Negroes were a minority group. Political desisions had to be made by a majority vote. How did the Negroe manage to win strong enough allies to enable him to secure badly needed rights? What specific alliances did he make? Who joined with him, and for what reasons? What conditions help to account for his successes and failures? The following material is designed to help teachers encourage discussion of these questions.

Specific citations which follow the questions all refer to three specialized studies: W.E.B. DuBois, Black Reconstruction
C. Vann Woodward, The Strange Career of Jim Crow
Herbert Aptheker, Documentary History of the Negro People in the U.S.
(There are paper editions of all three books.)

Four general histories which can be useful are:
Saunders Redding, They Came in Chains
sJohn Hope Franklin, From Slavery to Freedom
Lerone Bennett, Before the Mayflower
Schulte-Nordholt, The People That Walk in Darkness

PROBLEMS

I. THE NEGRO STRUGGLE FOR FREEDOM AND INDEPENDENCE DURING THE WAR

1. What did Negroes do to help Lincoln to change his mind so dramatically over the question of emancipation, 1861-63?

a. How did Northern Negroes react to the war? How did Frederick Douglas differ with Lincln over war aims? What specific demands did Negroes make? (Aptheker, Vol. I, 451 ff.)

b. Show why slaves were of great military importance to the South. In what ways could slaves help the Union win the war, and at the same time help themselves? (DuBois, 55-65, 84-120.)

2. Once free Negroes reached Union territory during the war, they faced serious problems for which they had to work out answers if they were to survive.

a. Show how original Northern war aims made it necessary for Negroes to work out so many of these problems for themselves.
(DuBois, 66-67.)

b. How did Negroes deal with their economic problems? What skills did they have to employ? (DuBois, 68-71.)
c. Describe the Sea Island Circular. What Negro achievements encouraged Sherman to issue this order? (DuBois, 72-75.)

d. Negroes won many concessions from Union leaders. Show how these agreements helped them to become independent. (DuBois, 66-67.)

e. Will you show how conditons of martial law played ducks and drakes with legal rights of white Southerners during the war. Remember that after the war the county court house records were once more valid.

III. "RADICAL RECONSTRUCTION:" NEGROES WIN AND USE THE RIGHT TO VOTE.

A. THE REPUBLICAN PARTY:

1. Describe the major factions in the Republican Party, which groups were the most powerful? (DuBois, 210-11.)

2. List three important economic measures which Congress acted on during the war, which Southern planters and farmers would have opposed. (DuBois, 210-15)

3. When the war ended, business people in the North became strong supporters of the Negroes' right to vote. Why? (212-15)

B. NEGRO POLITICAL DEMANDS, 1866-1877.

1. As Republicans invited Negro support for their Party, Negro Leaders made their own demands. What did Southern Negroes want to do about such questions as the Black Codes, land ownership, the right to vote, education, and legal rights? (Aptheker, Vol. II: 536-47.)

2. What devices did employers use to discourage Negro organization? Note how Negroes learned from this oppression to make the demands listed above. (Aptheker, II: 552-58; 595-99. DuBois, 670-84.)

3. Show how Negroes used their civil rights to help make laws helpful to both themselves and others in making a better living for themselves. (DuBois, 443-44; 543-44; 551.)

4. What kind of whites sometimes joined with Negroes to help make laws helpful to both? Which whites? Which laws? (DuBois, 443-44, 446-49.)

5. Some people have argued that after the Civil War "the Negro was given the vote too soon." Do you agree? On whom did he have to depend in order to live freely and well? Give details.

C. THE REPUBLICAN PARTY ADOPTS ITS NEGRO ALLIES:

1. On what important questions did Southern Negroes disagree with important Northern Republicans. Discuss here the tariff, money policy, railroad regulation, taxes for welfare programs.

2. Who were Southern Conservatives? In what ways did they resemble Northern Conservatives?

3. Explain (1) why Northern Republicans generally refused to support the Negroes's demand for land, and (2) how his failure to acquire land limited the Negroes's political freedom.-

III. THE NEGRO STRUGGLE FOR INDEPENDENCE IN THE SOUTH, 1877-1900

Although Federal troops which could protect them left the South by 1877, Negroes withstood fraud, vilence, and economic pressure and continued to use their civil rights. They voted, used the courts, and made such baregains as they could to become more independent.

1. Show how Negro demands for education (652,663), a new land policy (653, 663), and political action (667,702) aroused the opposition of Southern employers. (Aptheker, Vol. II)

2. Describe some social and economic privileges which Negroes continued to have even after Federal troops departed. (Woodward, 18-20)

3. Explain the term "Readjuster." Note that both Negroes and whites were Readjusters, and show how this unity was against the interests of Southern Conservatives. (Aptheker, 728-34)

4. Divisions among white men over taxes, social legislation, railroads, contract labor, etc., encouraged employers and landowners to support Negro voting rights. How why all whites did not agree about the State policy on these questions. (Woodward; 30, 32-33, 35-37, 39.) Why were Negroes willing to support conservatives rather than the white poor at this time?

5. Which Conservative financial and economic policies injured the Negroes' interests? (Woodward; 46, 50-52; Aptheker: 670-77.)

6. In what ways did vilence against Negroes meet the needs of employers and landowners? (Aptheker, 736, 740, 742) How did conservatives persuade poor whites to injure both the Negro and themselves? (Woodward, 61-64.)

7. What was the "Atlanta Compromise?" (Woodward, 68-71; Aptheker, 753-57.) Relate this policy of Booker T. Washington to the growth of white aggression in the South. On what grounds did other Negroes oppose Washington? (Aptheker, 758.)

IV. NEGROES AND THE POPULIST PARTY (1888-1900)

(For brief commentaries, read Woodward, 41-47, and Aptheker, 804-06)

1. Who were the Populists? For what reasons did they expect Negroes to work with them? (Woodward, 42-42, 45-46.)

2. How did the absence of Federal protection for voters weaken the Populists in the South? (Aptheker, 806.)

3. Describe the Colored Alliance. Which Southerners would feel threatened by the Alliance? How would conservatives react to integration of white and colored Alliances? (Aptheker, 810; Woodward, 43-46)

4. Show how destruction of the Negroes' right to vote also deprived many white people of the vote. (Aptheker, 816.)

5. Conservatives managed to destroy the racial unity of Populists. (Woodward, 43-44, 46-47; Aptheker, 812-17) Describe further steps which Negroes took to improve their chances inthe struggle for freedom. (Aptheker, 645-47; 678-80; 713-14; 727-2?.)

SUMMARY QUESTION: Show how the Negroes' struggle for economic improvement aroused the opposition of conservative southerners. Show also how the latter managed to break the alliance between white and black farmers in the South.

NOTE TO FREEDOM SCHOOL TEACHERS:

The study of history is a cumulative process. Students grow and develop new insights as they (1) master relevant information, and (2) relate this new knowledge to the information they already have, and (3) attempt to apply these insights to current problems. I suspect that the most successful history classes will be those which meet regularly at appointed hours during the week, deal at each session with some discreet, manageable problem, and provide for both discussion and written work by the students. Any questions, of course, can serve as a basis for study. These questions are designated and designed primarily for teachers who have had little time to study Negro History, and who wish to make up for lost time during the semester break or during their spare hours between classes. In my opinion there is no reason not to give copies of these questions to interested students as well; they could use the books which are appearing on the scene both during class hours and outside of the classroom.

[1965]

BOOKS AND SUPPLIES NEEDED IN FREEDOM SCHOOLS -- SUPPLEMENT

I. Negro Life
James Baldwin, all volumes
Peter Abrahams, Tell Freedom
Lerone Bennett, Before the Mayflower
Ralph Ellison, The Invisible Man
Langston Hughes, Pictorial History of the Negro in America
Richard Wright, all volumes
African voices -- anthology (paper)

II. Mathematics -- the new math
Bell, The Makers of Mathematics
___, Mathematics--Queen and Servant of Science
Carroll, Lewis, Symbolic Logic and -- (Dover)
(There exists a "new" logic text excellent including an example of a mathematical system using 3 point geometry.)

Copi, Introduction to Logic

Mathematical Diversions

Polya, How to Solve It (Penguin)

Robbins, What Is Mathematics?

Stien: Mathematics, the Man Made Universe

Tarchi: Introduction to Logic

Sawyer, Mathematicians Diligent (Penguin

_____, Prelude to Mathematics -- (Penguin)

Berhoff and MacLane, Modern Algebra

Landin, Set Theory

Meddelmiss, Analytic Geometry

Newman, The World of Mathematics

Random House Series on Mathematics (paperback)
in particular: Rational and Irrational Numbers
Inequalities
What Is Calculus?

SMSG Mathematics Series -- Grades 4-12

III. Science:

Application of Physics to Mathematics (A Russian text in paperback--good for the imagination)

Campbell, What Is Science

Newman, What Is Science?

Prentice-Hall Biology Series:
Animal Behavior
Animal Physiology
The Living Cell etc.

Weiss, Biology text.

White, Physics text.

IV. English Texts

Cook, Loban, Bexter, Adventures in Appreciation, Harcourt, Brace,

V. Language Texts

Childrens' Books in foreign languages.

SUPPLIES

1. Toys and games, especially puzzles and building games, and blocks

2. Sports Equipment:

volleyball
dodgeball
basketball
croquet

3. Music

kazoos
guitars
other instruments
records and phonographs and tape recorders

4. Art supplies

thin paint bushes
water colows and other paints
crayons
construction and other art paper
construction and other art paper
prints

5. General

typewriters
blackboards
pencils
ball point pens
parper
magic markers

Encyclopedia of America History
edited by Richard B. Morris
Harper and Ross (N.Y. and Houston) 1961

[1965]

Council of Federated Organizations
103 North 10th Street
Monroe, Louisiana

FREEDOM SCHOOL DATA:

a) Background on Freedom Schools: The Freedom Schools were proposed late in 1963 by Charles Cobb, a Howard University student until he joined the SNCC staff and "a gifted creative writer," according to Freedom School Director Professor Staughton Lynd. That "help from outside Mississippi is needed if the Negro youngster were to have any chance of access to a larger world," was an obvious fact, according to Lynd, after priliminary studies of the Mississippi educational system. In Mississippi: The Closed Society, James Silver noted that the per capita expenditure of the Mississippi local school boards for the white child is almost four times the figure for the Negro child. More than the statistics, the limited subject matter available for study to Mississippi Negro students, the fear of dismissal that restrains their teachers from exploring controversial topics demonstrated that if Mississippi's Negroes were to take part in an academic process it would have to be in a context supplemental to the schooling available through the state.

b) Freedom Schools in Operation: As of July 26, there were 41 functioning Freedom Schools in twenty communities across the state with an enrollment of 2,135 students--twice the figure projected in planning for the summer. There are approximately 175 teaching full-time in the Freedom School, with recruitment of 50 to 100 more in process.

The typical Freedom School has an enrollment of 25 to 100 and a staff of five to six teachers, and is held in a church basement or sometimes the church itself, often using the outdoor area as well. Typically, the morning will be taken up with a "core curriculum" built around Negro History and citizenship. The late morning or afternoon is taken up with special classes (such as French or typing--both very popular) or projects (such as drama or the school newspaper.) In the evening classes are held for adults or teenagers who work during the day.

The idea of the school is centered on discussion of the group. One suggested guide distributed by COFO to Freedom School teachers noted. "In the matter of classroom procedure, quesioning is the vital tool. It is meaningless to flood the student with information he cannot understand; questioning is the path to enlightenment. It requires a great deal of skill and tact to pose the question that will stimulate but not offend, lead to unself-consciousness and the desire to express thought...The value of the Freedom Schools will derive mainly from what the teachers are able to elicit from the students in terms of comprehension and expression of their experiences."

At a time when the nation's educators have become concerned--and stymied--by bringing to children of the non-verbal "culturally deprived" community the ability to formulate questions and articulate perceptions, the daily pedagogical revolutions that are the basis of any success in a Freedom School classroom become overwhelming upon considering that the students are Mississippi Negroes--possibly the single most deprived group in the nation--and the teachers are the culturally alien products of the much-maligned liberal arts undergraduate education. An indication of what is happening among the students and their young teachers in the Freedom Schools is given by a single line of COFO advice given to the teachers: "The formal classroom approach is to be avoided; the teacher is encouaged to use all the resources of his imagination."

According to Director Lynd, the Freedom Schools may be dealt with in the

context of three general situation: a) rural areas; b) urban areas where the civil rights movement has been strong; c) urban areas where the movement has been weak. "In the first and third situations," analyzes Lynd, "the Freedom Schools have been most successful, not just in numbers, but in what is going on there."

In the rural areas where there is little recreation or diversion available to the Negro community, the Freedom School becomes the center of teen-age social activities, according to Lynd. Lynd draws upon the Holmes County and Carthage Freedom Schools as examples of this rural success. When the Freedom School staff arrived in Carthage, the entir Negro community was assembled at the church to greet them; when, two days later, the staff was evicted from its school, the community again appeared with pick-up trucks to help move the library to a new school site. As this is bing written, the Carthage community, with the help of summer volunteers and a National Council of Churches minster, is building its own community center which will be staffed by civil rights workers and local volunteers.

An example of the second situation, the urban success, is the Hattiesburg Freedom School system, which Lynd refers to as the "Mecca of the Freedom School world." In Hattiesburg there are more than 600 students in five schools. Each teacher has been told to find a person from the community to be trained to take over his teaching job at the end of the summer. Much of the second session in Hattiesburg will be devoted to the training of local Freedom School teachers. "Here, as in Canton," states Lynd, "there can be no doubt that the success of the schools stemmed from the intensive civil rights campaign in the community during the months of late winter and spring."

In Gulfport and Greenville, urban environments with alternative attractions, the movement has not been strong enough in the past to counteract traditional time-passing activities. Lynd notes, however, that the generalization has exceptions. Holly Springs, an urban area in which the movement has not been strong in the past, has a highly successful Freedom School.

It should also be noted that in Holly Springs, Carthage, and Shaw, the Freedom Schools are competing against the regular public schools which are currently in session as public schools close in early spring to allow students to chop cotton.

In Mississippi's stronghold of organized terror, the Southwest, the McComb Freedom School has proven the political value of the schools as an instrument for building confidence in the Negro community when canvassing is impractical. Lynd cites the instance of Miss Joyce Brown's poem concerning the Freedom School held at a bombed home which moved the community to provide a meeting place for the school. "Thus," notes Lynd, "the presence of a Freedom School helped to lossen the hard knot of fear and to organize the Negro community." There are 108 students at the McComb Freedom School.

c) <u>The Future of the Freedom Schools</u>: The Freedom School will continue beyond the end of the Summer Project in August. Freedom Schools in several areas are already running jointly with the regular public schoolssession. The Freedom Schools offer subjects, and--such as foreign languages--not offered in the regular schools, and students are attracted to the informal questioning spirit of the Freedom Schools and academics based around their experiences as Mississippi Negroes. In situations like McComb, the Freedom School has proven its value to the overall COFO political program as an organizing instrument. Also, among the various COFO programs, the Freedom School project is the one which holds out a particular hope of communication with the white community. In at least two situations, Vicksburg and Holly Springs, white children have attended

for short periods. Another factor in the decision to continue the Freedom Schools is the possibility turned probability that the Mississippi legislature will offer private school legislation designed to sidestep public school intergration (already ordered for the fall of 1964 in Jackson, Biloxi, and Leake County). One is faced by situations such as that in Issaquena County where there are no Negro public schools and children must be transported into other counties. The backwardness of Mississippi's educational system in the context of racial discrimination is demonstrated by th fact that in many areas the impact of the 1954 Supreme Court decision that separate cannot be equal was to have separate schools erected for the first time ; the step previous to school segregation is concluding that Negro children should be educated. The rural hardcore area of Issaquena County is an example of a prolonged holdout. A final but not secondary factor is the "widespred apprehension among Mississippi Negroes as to what will happen to them when the Summer Project volunteers leave." Staughton Lynd adds, "We want to be able to tell them that the program will not end, that momentum cumulated during the summer months will not be permitted to slack off."

The long-range Freedom School program will probably be carried on through evening classes in local community centers. "Already in many communities Freedom School and Community Center programs are combined and often in the same building, " according to Lynd. One source of teachers for the continuing Freedom School program will be volunteers who decide to stay beyond the summer; if only one in five stayed, fifty teachers would remain in the state. Another source would be Southern Negro students coming in under the work-study program which provides them with a one-year scholarship to Tougaloo College after one year's full-time work for SNCC. Other teachers would come through the local communities, under programs of training such as that which has already began in Hattiesburg. Teachers could also be provided from the ranks of full-time SNCC staff members; in areas such as McComb where the movement can't register American citizens as voters, civil rights workers can teach in Freedom Schools. There is no doubt but that, in Professor Lynd's words, "It is a Polatical decision for any parent to let his child come to a Freedom School."

The Freedom School program can develop as an aid in enabling Mississippi Negro students to make the transition from a Mississippi Negro high school to higher education. Standardized tests will be administered to the most promising Freedom School students under the direction of the College Entrance Examination Board (CEEB) in mis-August. Evalution of these scores and other data by the National Scholarship Service Fund for Negro Students will lead some of the Freedom School students to a program involving a) a transitional edu cational experience during the summer after high school, b) a reduced load during the freshman year at college, and c) financial aid. Others can be helped by the already-existing work-study program.

d) Free Southern Theater: As the second Freedom School session (August 3-21) begins, a tour of the Freedom Schools throughout the state is scheduled for the Free Southern Theater production of In White America. The Free Southern Theater was organized early this year by SNCC with the assistance of COFO and Tougaloo College as an attempt to "stimulate thought and a new awareness among Negroes in the deep South, "and "will work toward the establishment of permanent stock and repertory companies, with mobile touring units, inmajor population centers throughout the South, staging plays that reflect the struggles of the American Negro...before Negro and, in time, integrated audiences,"according to a Free Southern Theater prospectus. An apprenticeship program is planned study. The company will include both professional and amateur participants.

The development of the Free Southern Theater was sparked by the "cultural

desert" resulting from the closed society's restriction of the patterns of reflective and creative thought.

Each performance of In White America will be accompained by theater workshopsin the Freedom Schools designed to introduce students to the experience of theater through participation. As the classroom methods of the Freedom School are revolutionary in thecontext of traditional America patterns of education, so the Free Southern theater brings a new concept of drama to these Mississippi students. Dr. Lynd comments that the aim of the Theater "is the creation of a fresh theatrical style which will combine the highest standards of craftsmanship with a more intimate audience rapport than modern theater usually achieves".

Segregated schools, controlled text books, lack of discussion of controversial topics, the nature of the mass media in Mississippi demand the development of a cultural program, to be viewed in the context of education, among an entire people.

Among the objectives listed for the Free Southern Theater by its originators are "to acquaint Southern peoples with a breadth of experience with the theater and related art forms; to liberate and explore the creative talent and potential that is here as well as to promote the production of art; to bring in artists from outside the state as well as to provide the opportunity for local people with creative ability to have experience with the theater; to emphasize the universality of the problems of the Negro people; to strengthen communication between Southern Negroes; to assert that self knowledge and creativity are the foundations of human dignity."

Among the sponsors of the Free Southern Theater are singer Harry Belafonte, authors James Baldwin and Langston Hughes, performers Ossie Davis, Ruby Lee, and Theodore Bikel, and Lincoln Kirstein, general director of the New York City Ballet.

The proposal for the Free Southern Theater originated with SNCC workers Doris Derby, Gilbert Moses, and John O'Neal, and Tougaloo drama instructor William Hutchinson.

e) Mississippi Summer Caravan of Music: Approximately 25 performing artists including Pete Seeger, the Chad Mitchell Trio, Theodore Bikel, and SNCC's Freedom Singers, will have toured the Mississippi Summer Project Freedom Schools and Community Centers before the close of the summer. During the day they will teach in Freedom School workshop, and perform in community concerts in the evening. Communities thoughout the state have already been visited by the Caravan.

The Caravan is sponsored by the New York Council of Performing Artists (Gil Turner, Chairman), and is directed by Bob Cohen at the Mississippi Summer Project Headquarters.

f) Excerpts from Freedom School Newspaper: The first ones to insist upon connecting the Freedom Schools to the opening of the closed society of segregated Mississippi are the young students of the Freedom Schools. The avarage author of a Freedom School newspaper article is between 13 and 15 years of age.

The cover of the first issue of the McComb Freedom School's "Freedom Journal" depicts a Negro in chain with a scroll below him reading, "Am I not a man and a brother?" One girl, in the same paper remarks, "...too long others have done our speaking for us..." Her mother is a domestic who fears for what will happen to the family due to her child's attendance at the Freedom School. One 15 year old student there remarked that the Freedom School "enables me to know that I can get along with the whites and they can get along with me without feeling inferior to each other."

Freedom School

Two young students in the Holly Springs Freedom School describe their home town: "The working conditions are bad. The wages are very low. The amount paid for plowing a tractor all day is three dollars. . . .The white amn buys most os the supplies used for the annual crops, but the Negro contributes all the labor. In the fall of the year when the crop is harvested and the cotton is sold to market the white man gives the Negro what he thinks he needs, without showing the Negro a record of the income the white man has collected for the year. This process of farming has become a custom. This way of livelihood is not much different from slavery."

A student describes her life in the "Benton County Freedom Train:" "We work eight to nine hours each day and are paid daily after work is over. We get only $3.00 per day. . .and. . .chop cotton 8½ hours to 9 hours each day. . . . The man whom we work for is responsible for having fresh cold water handy in the field for the workers to drink. The whites also fail to take us to the store in time to eat dinner. . . .When it's harvest Negroes pick cotton by hand at $2.00 for a hundred pounds and some places $3.00 per hundred."

In the Mt. Zion Freedom School's "Freedom Press", a girl states she comes to the Freedom School because "I want to become a part of history also."

Joyce Brown, the 15 year old author of "The House of Liberty" (attached) will be a senior next year at McComb's Negro Burgland High School. When she was 12 years of age she was doing voter registration canvassing when Bob Moses, director of the Mississippi Summer Project, first began voter activities in Mississippi for SNCC in 1961.

DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE by the
Freedom School Students of St. John's
Methodist Church, Palmer's Crossing,
Hattiesburg, Miss.

In this course of human events, it becomes necessary for the Negro people people to break away from the customs which have made it very difficult for The Negro to get his God-given rights. We, as citizens of Mississippi, do hereby state that all people should have the right to petition, to assemble, and to use public places. We also have the right to life, liberty, and to seek happiness.

The government has no right to make or to change laws without the consent of the people. No government has the right to take the law into its own hands. All people as citizens have the right to impeach the government when their rights are being taken away.

All voters elect persons to the government. Everyone must vote to elect the person of his choice; so we hereby state that all persons of twenty-one years of age, whether black, white, or yellow, have the right to elect the persons of their choice; and if these persons do not carry out the will of the people, they have the right to alter or abolish the government.

The Negro does not have the right to petition the government fora redress of these grievances:

For equal opportunity.
For better schools and equipment.
For better recreation facilities.
For more public libraries.

For schools for the mentally ill.
For more and better senior colleges.
For better roads in Negro communities.
For training schools in the State of Mississippi.
For more Negro policeman.
For more guarantee of a fair circuit clerk.
For intergration in colleges and schools.

The government has made it possible for the white man to have a mock trial in the case of a Negro's death.
The government has refused to make laws for the public good.
The government has used police brutality.
The government has imposed taxes upon us without representation.
The government has refused to give Negroes the right to go into public places.
the government has marked our registration forms unfairly.

We, therefore, the Negroes of Mississippi assembled, appeal to the government of the state, that no man is free until all men are free. We do hereby declare independence from the unjust laws of Mississippi which conflict with the United States Constitution.

[1965]

FREEDOM SCHOOLS

Curriclum - - Negro History

This outline for the Negro History section of the Freedom Schools curriculum has four major sections, or units. The units are made on a basis of content, not of what we think is a day's or a week's class work. Also included is an introductory unit on the Amistad Munity, as a sample of what can be done. The Amistad unit is divided into individual lesson. The general course outline was prepared by Barbara Jones, of New York SNCC, and the Amistad study was prepared by Beatrice Young, of the Amistad Society in Chicago.

The AMISTAD Case -- a Curriculum study for the Mississippi Freedom Schools.

Proposed as a sample introductory unit; submitted by the Amistad Society, Chicago, Illinois.

I. Breif Synopsis of the Amistad Incident: The AMISTAD is the name of a slave ship on which the slaves revolted in 1839. (Ironically, "Amistad" means "friendship" in Spanish.) Joseph Cinques (Pronounded French, i. e. "sank"), the son of a Sierre Leone cheif, was one of 53 Africans captured and taken to Havana, Cuba, where the ship picked up additional cargo and two Cuban planters. On the passage between Cuba and New York, Cinques exhorted his fellow slaves to break their chains and gain their freedom. The slaves were able to take over the ship and kill the pilot and captain, but they realized they must save some one to sail the ship back to Africa. With sugar cane knives at their backs, the two Cuban planters were directed to sail the Africans home.

By day the planters sailed the ship toward Africa, but by night they sailed toward New York. With this zig-zag course, they managed to land at a New York harbor, whereupon the duped slaves again taken captive. A New York judge heard the case of the slaves and decreed that they be returned to their homes, but the President of the United States, Martin Van Buren, disturbed that decision might encourage additional slave revolts, requested the Attorney General of the U. S. to appeal the case to the Supreme Court.

While awaiting the trial, many New England abolitionists organized the American Missionary Society, in order to raise funds for the slaves' eventual return to Africa.

Also, an ex-President of the U. S., John Quincy Adams, then 73 years old, and with a full career behind him, came forth to ague the case before the Supreme Court in behalf of the slaves. Adams argured eloquently for nearly five hours and gained freedom for the slaves. He states in his diary that this was the most important act of his life.

In the meantime, the American Missionary Society was able to procure a vast amount of money, part of which enabled the slaves to return home. Prior to leaving the U. S., Cinques and several of the slaves toured the country for the anti-slavery cause. When Cinques arrived home, he found his entire family and tribe had been enslaved, but after a few years he was made an African cheif of another tribe.

The American Missionary Society used the remainder of its funds to found several Negro colleges, such as Hampton Institute, Berea College and after the Civil War, Tougaloo College.

II. Purpose of the unit: The Amistad Society feels that this story, so lost in the mainstream of history (along with most important aspects of the history of the Negro), would most adequately set the tone for the Freedom School c curriculum. Within this story can be found most of the major issues to be included in the subsequent curriculum. Our experience with teaching Negro history to high school students shows an immediate interest and delight in the Amistad incident. The students not only remember the story, but are able to recall many of its aspects when they are reflected in a further study of Negro history. We therefore, submit that the Amistad outline could serve the following purposes:

1. To elicit immediate interest on the part of Negro youth to a summer of study.
2. To set a tone of pride in their heritage.
3. To offer an introductory or orientation study with several themes which will allow for obvious relationship and parallels to be made in subsequent studies.

This study is flexible, so that it will be suitable for both day and residence schools. It can be used as a three-session day school study or a three-day to one week study in the residence schools. We have provided a biblography both for teachers and students, so that reading skills are included.

III. Outline -- First recount the incident informally

A. African background: The study of African culture and polities before the coming of the white man. To place Cinques and the slaves in their home setting from which they were removed and placed into slavery. Example: Cinques was the son of an African chief and expressed the pride of a Mon of Africa.

During this first session, depending on the time allowed, one can discuss with the students some of the great African empires such as Ghana, Mali, and Songhay, the African universities, the politics of these African states and the important African inventions, such as the smelting of iron; or they can simply discuss the organization of African life before its complete destruction by the slave trade.

Suggested books: for teacher--Immanuel Wallerstein, Africa, The Politics of Independence. (paperback), chapter 1. Basil Davidson, Black Mother.
Lerone Bennett, Before the Mayflower, chapter 1. for students: Emma G. Sterne, The Long Black Schooner.
John A. Williams, Africa : Her History, Lands and People (Cooper Square, paperback)

B. Slave Trade : Description of the slave ships and the manner in which the slaves were packed into the hold of the ship. The route of the slave ships would illustrate the economic basis of slavery as well as the various nations involved in the trade. Example: the Amistad slave ship and the Cuban planters.

Suggested books: for teachers: Bennett, Before the Mayflower, chapter on the slave trade.
John Hope Franklin, From Slavery to Freedom, chapter on slave trade.

3. Slave Revolts: Illustrates the many revolts occurring even before the slaves arrived on American shores. Further could include a description of the utter despair on the part of the slaves, as witnessed by cases where Africans jumped overboard in order to escapt a life of servitude. Slave revolts on board the ships can be recalled during a study of insurrections in America, e.g. Nat Turner, Demmark Vesey. The underground railroad : and Harriet Tubman, even John Brown's raid on Harpers's Ferry might be included in a discussion of revolts. One could include here a general discussion of slavery, if time allows, and use Frederick Douglass as a guide, All of these things can be mentioned and discussed so that when the smae issues come up later, they can be recalled. It is most important that the students understand that protest is nothing new for Negroes and this study clearly illustrates that point.

Suggested books: for tacher, Herbert Aptheker, Documentary History of the Negro in America (several documents written by Negro insurrectionists).
Aptheker, Slave Revolts.
chapters in both Bennett and Franklin books listed above.
Life and Times of Frederick Douglass, autobiograph.
for students, Ann Petry, Harriet Tubman, etc.
Katherine Scherman, The Slave Who Freed Haiti
Dorothy Sterling, Freedom Train: The Story of Harriet Tubman
Anna W. Bontemps, The Story of George Washington Carver

4. Abolitionism: The foudning of the American Missionary Society lends itself to a discussion of the many persons both white and Negro, who devoted their lives to abolishing slavery. This might include a discussion of men well as Wendell Phillips and Loyd Garrison as well as Frederick Douglass and Sojourner Truth. One should also include Elijah Lovejoy of Illinois, who was killed because of his abolitionist newspaper.

Suggested books: for teachers, chapters from both Bennett and Franklin
documents from Aptheker's Documentary History
for students: Anna Bontemps, Frederick Douglass, Slave-Fighter-Freeman
excellent film available on Frederick Douglass, House on Cedar Hill

5. The Case in the Courts: One should introduce this discussion with a contrast of the U. S. Presidents involved and their attitudes toward humanity, i. e. Martin Van Buren, who opposed freedom for the slaves, and John Quincy Adams, who secured their freedom. This, of course, allows for much reflection later in the cirriculum on the present freedom struggle and the President's role.

The case was first heard in a lower court of New York, and was appealed by the Attorney General of the U. S. to the highest court of the land. One can discuss

here the manner in which cases are brought through our court system.

Aptheker's Documentary History of the Negro in America includes documents which Span most of the aspects of this case and excepts of these documents can be duplicated for distribution to the students.

For students, Russell Adams, Great Negroes Past and Present (Chicago: Afro-American Publishing Co., 1963) offers a brief summary of the incident and a picture of Cinques.

Ouyline of Negro History Section of Freedom School Cirriculum

Four major sections: Origins of Servitude, Negro Resistance to Oppression, Reconstruction and Twentieth Century.

The primary assumptionof this course outline is that Amerisca is the result of the fusion of African European, Indian and other peoples and their cultures.

Study of the African in America

1) Origins of Servitude (1600 - 1800) — The three major divisions of the peoples who were later to become Americans all experienced some form of servitude during the first 200 years of settlement by the Europrans in America.

a. Purposes of this unit of study
   1. To understand the economic and political forces which created the system of servitude in America
   2. To pierce through the fallacies about the origin of Slavery in America.

b. Focus of this unit of study — Why did Negro servituds survive and flourish and the European and Indian servitude decline?

c. Background
   1. Ancient European, Indian and African peoples—tradition of enslavement of captives.
   2. Medieval slavery—primarily enslavement for debt.
   3. Iberian slavery— Spain and Portugal as the first Europeans in the modern world to enslave Africansas a profitable economic venture.
   4. Slave trade—England, France, Denmark and the Iberians traded slaves from Africa to New World plantation for four centuries.

Sources: World Book Encyclopedia
Carmen, Syrett, and Wishy, History of American People, vol. 1.
Frank Tannenbaum, Slave and Citizen

d. European Servitude in America (Purpose was to increase the labor supply in the New World)
   1. Indentured Servants—One-half of all Europeans in the Middle

Colonies served for an average of two to seven years as bondsmen usually for their passage to America.

2. Involuntary Servitude--those kidnapped from Europe convicts from Europe.

e. Indian Sertitude
   1. Capture of Indian population and land by the Europeans
   2. Captive Indians sometimes enslaved.

f. Negro Servitude
   1. 1616-1669: Many Negroes indentured servants rather than slaves
   2. Negroes a small part of the population of the colonies
   3. South in the 17th century depended upon free and indentured labor, white and Negro
   4. Slavery increased as the tobacco culture increased.

B) The Negroes' Earliest Pesistance to Oppression.

As soon as enslavement of the Negro became entrenched, the Negro began to fight against it.

a. Aims of this unit of study:
   1. To show that slavery was not a passive and static institution.
   2. To indicate some of the roots of Negro protest in America.

b. Personal accounts of slavery
   1. Three resisters: Booker T. Washington (Up from Slavery)
      Harriet Tubamn
      Frederick Douglass (Life and Times of F. D.)
   2. In their accounts they:
      a. describe the conditions of slavery
      b. relate the ways they fought against slavery.

c. Free Negroes. Through manumission laws were harsh, some Negroes were free.
   1. Occupations of free Negroes.
   2. Attitudes toward them by whites and slaves.

d. Revolts
   1. 1822. Led by Denmark Vesey, a free Negro from Charleston, South Carolina. Plan was to attack the city of Charleston in mid-June. Preparations through as Negroes made arms.
   2. 1831. Led by Nat Turner. Crusade started by killing Turner's master. Rebels werellater joined by others.
   3. Although there were many slave revolts and isurrectionist activities, the above two revolts were the largest in terms of numbers involved and extensiveness of plan. The background of both of them was similar:
      1. The success of the Haitians
      2. The decline of the white popula tion in the area
      3. General economic depression in the areas.

   Similar, also were the long-range effects of both:
      1. More stringent laws restricting free Negroes
      2. Prohibition of the instruction of reading and writing.

e. Abolitionist Movement: Abolition of Slavery
   1. 1812-1830: Background--- English prohibition of the slave trade.
      Church sects opposed to slavery
      Slavery more entrenched
   2. 1831 ---The Liberator: the most influential abolitionist paper founded by Wm. Lloyd Garrison.

3. Underground railroad
4. Other methods used by the Abolitionists
5. Political parties
1840--Liberty Party
1848--Free Soil
1854--Republican
6. John Brown's Raid on Harper's Ferry

Sources: Aptheker, History of Negro Slave Revolts
Herbert Bennett, Jr., Before the Mayflower

B) Reconstruction (1865-1877) and the Beginning of Segregation
The subject of Reconstruction has often been obscured because of its complex nature and generalizations of facts. Listed below are some relevant events in chronological order.

1865-1866: Lincoln-Johnson Plan: The Southern states should not be punished by the North for their insurrection, but allowed back into the Union without qualifications. As a result the Southern States enacted a program which was designed to re-enslave the Negro, with Black Codes restricting the economic and political activity of the freedmen, and also violence and force. Charles Sumner and Thaddeus Stevens, two powerful Senators and abolitionists, protested the lack of economic and political provisions for the freedmen.

1866: Civil Rights Bill passed over the President's veto
Race riots continue in the Deep South (81 Negroes killed during May and June riots.)
Edward Walker and Charles Mitchell were elected to the Massachusetts House of Representatives. They were the first Negroes elected to an American legislative assemble.

1867: Frederick Douglass leads a delegation to the President urging the ballot for ex-slaves.
Acts were passed by Congress in March dividing the Confederate States into military districts. The freedmen were given the right to vote.
Ku Klux Klan held their first national meeting.
Knights of White Camelia (a white supremecist organization) were formed.
Note: the relationship between the beginning of white supremecist organizations and military rule.

1868: The South Carolina constitutional convention met in Charleston in January. It was the first assembly of its kind in the West with a majority of Negro delegates (76 out of 124).
Oscar Dunn, an ex-slave, was installed as Lt. Governor of Louisiana. It was the highest elective office held by an American Negro. Negroes were later elected Lt. Gov. in Mississippi and South Carolina.
Fourteenth Amerndment became a part of the Constitution Race riots continue in Louisiana.

1869: Ebenezer don Carlos Bassett became minister to Haiti and, as such, was the first Negro in the diplomatic service.

1870: Wright, a Negro, was make Associate Justice of the South Carolina Supreme Court.
Hiram Revels succeeded Jefferson Davis as U.S. Senator from Mississippi.
Fifteen the Amendment was made a part of the Constitution

The first of a series of Enforcement Acts (Ku Klux Klan Acts) put federal elections in the hanks of federal officials and guaranteed civil and political rights to the freedmen through federal courts.
Joseph Rainey became the first Negro in the House of Representatives. Sworn in as Congressman from South Carolina.
Robert Wood, a Negro, was elected mayor of Natchez, Mississippi

1871 Race Riots in Meridian, Miss. (possible reaction to growing power of the Negroes in the state)

1872 P. Pinchback became acting Governor of La. and then U.S. Senator in 1873.

1873 Sixty Negroes killed in Louisiana.

1874 White League, a racist organization, was founded in Louisiana
More violence in Tennesse and Louisiana. Several Negr and Republican office-holders were slain.
Race riot in Vicksburg--35 Negroes killed.
President issued a proclamation on violence in Mississippi.

1875 Civil Rights Bill was enacted by Congress. The bill gave Negroes the right to equal treatment in inns, public conveyances, theaters, and other public places.
Blance Keso Bruce, a Negro, entered the U. S. Senate from Miss. Racial conflict in Yazoo City, Mississippi
Racial conflict in Clinton, Miss. Negro leaders and Republicans Killed.
The Governor of Mississippi requested federal troops to protect the rights of Negro voters. The request was refused.
Conservatives won in Mississippi elections and initiated the Mississippi Plan, staging riots, political assassinations and massacers and social and economic intimidation. Used later to overthrow Reconstruction government in South Carolina and La.

1876 Racial conflict in South Carolina

1877 Hayes agreed to withdraw federal troops from the south
Pres. Hayes appointed Frederick Douglass Marshall of Washington, D. C.
Federal Troops were withdrawn from the south

1878 Tennessee initiated the modern segregation movement with Jim Crow railroad car law.

1883 The Supreme Court declared the Civil Rights Act of 1875 unconstitutional.

1884 John Roy Lynch, former Congressman from Miss., was elected temporary chairman of the Republican Convention, and became the first Negro to preside over the deliberations of a national political party.
Massacre of Negroes in Carrollton , Miss.

1890 The Mississippi constitutional convention began the systematic exclusion of Negroes from the political life of the South (Aug. 12 - Nov. 1)
Other Southern States followed Mississippi's lead.

1895 Booker T. Washington delivered his "Atlanta Compromise" speech.

1896 The Supreme Court decision (Plessy vs. Ferguson) upheld the doctrine of "separate but equal"

Source: Lerone Bennett, jr., Before the Mayflower
W. E. B. DuBois, Black Reconstruction

D) Twentieth Century
a. Before 1954
1. DuBois -- Washington Controversy
2. Founding of the NAACP and Crisis
3. Marcus Gravey
4. War years and effect on Negro movements
b. 1954 School Decision: its background and implications
1. Little Rock Ark.
2. De facto School Segregation in the North and West
3. Prince Edward, Virginia, situation
4. University of Mississippi's situation

c. Post 1954 --Spontaneous movements became organized in the South.
1. Montgomery Bus Boycott
2. Sit-in
3. Freedom Rides
4. Voter Registration
d. Breaking down the barriers of discrimination in the North
1. Discrimination: Jobs and Housing
2. The Negro middle class vs. urban masses.
3. Rise of black nationlism

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W. E. B. DuBois, Souls of Black Folks, Premier, 50¢, Fawcett Publications, Greenwich, Conn.

Essien-Udom, Black Nationalism, Dell Books, 75¢, 750 Third Ave., New York 17, N. Y.

John Hope Franklin, Reconstruction, U. of Chicago Press, $ 1.75, Ellis Ave., Chicago 37, Illinois

Freedomways Magazine, "Southern Freedom Movement", $ 1.00, vol. 4, no. 1 Winter, 1964 (First Quarter), 799 Broadway, New York 3, N. Y.

M. L. King, Stride Toward Freedom, Ballantine, 50¢, Packet Books, 630 Fifth Ave., New York 20, New York.

Rayford Logan, The Negro in the United States, Anil Books, D. Van Nostrand, 120 Alexander St., Princeton, N. J., $ 1.45.

Frank Tannenbaum, Slave and Citizen, Vintage Books, 457 Madison Ave. New York 22, New York, $1.45.

C. Vann Woodard, Strange Career of Jim Crow, Galaxy, Oxford U. press, New York, $ 1.50.

Robert Williams, Negroes with Guns.

Optional: Herbert Aptheker, American Negro Slave Revolts, New World Paperbacks, International Publishers, New York, $ 2.25

Wm. Brink and L. Harris, Negro Revolution in America

Melville Herskovits, Myth of the Negro Past Beacon, $ 2.25.

n.d.

Freedom School

The Project will maintain a reference library on Negro history at the Short St. Office, and teachers are encouaged and expected to make maximum use of these books when they are available. On order so far are such works as

L. Bennett, Before the Mayflower
J. H. Franklin, From Slavery to Freedom
M. J. Butcher, Negro in American Culture
L. Hughes, Pictorial History of the Negro in the United States
H. Aptheker, Documentary History of the Negro, Vols. I & II
W. E. B. DuBois, Black Reconstruction
W. H. Burns, Voices of the Negro Protest
C. V. Woodward, Strange Career of Jim Crow
R. Logan, Negro in American Life and Thought
W. J. Cash, Mind of the South
Brink and Harris, Negro Revolution in America
V. L. Wharton, Negro in Mississippi
L. Hughes, Famous Negro Heroes of America
L. Lomax, The Negro Potest
M. Herskovits, Myth of the Negro Past

COPY

There are, depending upon the specific Book, from two to five copies of each of these. If teachers do not make the mistake of monopolizing more copies at one time than they can sufficiently use, the rate of circulation should be sufficient to insure maximum advantage to the project. Other works may be aided, and we hope to acquire recorded and Filmed items for the direct classroom use. None of these items from the Project Library should be released without care ful consideration of the fact that their careless distribution could hamstring the smooth operation of their programs. Sometime in the cause of the month, the staff will confer (on the basis of its knowleige of the students comprising the classes) for the purpose of selecting one or two paperback books which we hope to purchase and distribute to each of the students for his own personal possession of useful book on Negro history and culture.

n.d.

Let America Be America Again

Langston Hughes

Let America be America again
Let it be the dream it used to be.
Let it be the pioneer on the plain
Seeking a home where he himself is free.

Let America be the dream the dreamers dreamed—
Let it be that great strong land of love
Where never kings connive nor tyrants scheme
That any man be crused by one above.

(It never was America to me.)

O, Let my land be a land where Liberty
Is crowned with no false patriotic wreath,
But opportunity is real, and life is free,
Equality is in the air we breathe.
(There's never been equality for me,
Nor freedom in this "Homeland of the free.")

Say who are you that mumbles in the dark?
Is can it be you that draws your veil across the stars?

I am the poor white, fooled and pushed apart,
I am the Negro, bearing slavery's scars.
I am the red man driven from the land,
I am the immigrant clutching the hope I seek—
And finding only the same old stupid plan,
Of dog eat dog, of mighty crush the weak.

I am the young man, full of strength and hope,
Tangled in that ancient endless chain
Of profit, power, gain, of grab the land!
Of grab the gold! Of grab the ways of satisfying needs!

I am the farmer, bondsman to the soil.
I am the worker sold to the machine.
I am the Negro, servant to you all.
I am the people, humble, hungry, mean—
Hungry yet today—despite the dream.
Beaten yet today—O, Pioneers
I am the man who never got ahead,
The poorest worker bartered through the years.

Yet I'm the one who dreamt our basic dream
In that Old World while still a serf of kings,
Who dreamt a dream so strong, so brave, so true,
That even yet its might daring sings
In every brick and stone, in every furrow turned
That's made America the land it has become.
O I'm the one who sailed these early seas
In search of what I meant to be my home—
For I'm the one who left dark Ireland's shore,
And Poland's plain, and England's grassy lea,
And torn from Black Africa's strand I came
To build a "homelands of the free."

The free?

Who said the free? Not me?
Surely not me? The millions on relief today?
The millions shot down when we strike?
The millions who have nothing for our pay?
For all the dreams we've dreamed
And all the songs we've sung
And all the hopes we've held
And all the flags we've hung,
The millions who have nothing for our pay—
Except the dream that's almost dead today.

O, let America be America again—
The land that never has yet been—
The yet must be—the land where every man is free.
The land that's mine—the poor man's, Indian's, Negro's, ME—
Who made America,
Whose sweat and blood, whose faith and pain,
Whose hand at the foundry, whose plow in the rain,
Must bring back our mighty dream again.

Sure, call me any ugly name you choose
The steel of freedom does not stain.
From those who live like leeches on the people's lives,
We must take back our land again.
America!

O, Yes.
I say it plain.
America never was America to me,
And yet I swear this oath—
America will be!

Out of the rack and ruin of our gangster death,
The rape and rot of graft, and stealth, and lies,
We, the people, must redeem
The land, the mines, the plants, the rivers,
The mountains and the endless plain—
All, all the stretch of these great green states—
And make America again!